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Mayor Vetoes Readville Dog Track Petition

Obeys people's mandate who vote 864 to 800 against the proposal in plebiscite.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today vetoed the petition for a dog track in the Readville section of Hyde Park. The people of the district had spoken. By a vote of 864 to 800 they had said "no" to the proposed track. And Mayor Tobin, as he promised, abided by the voice of the majority.

In the three precincts closest to the proposed track, the Mayor's plebiscite was held last night from 5 to 9 p. m. Out of a total of 2,800 registered voters in this district of Ward 18, 1,664 cast ballots notwithstanding inclement weather. All three precincts voted against the dogs.

Mayor Tobin vetoed the petition of the Readville Greyhound Association this afternoon. That disposes of any possibility for a dog track in Hyde Park unless a third petition is filed with the City Council, which is declared unlikely.

In notifying the City Council of his veto, the Mayor explained that the moral questions involved, as well as the "far-reaching potentialities" prompted him to get an expression of opinion from the people who would have had the track as a neighbor. He said it would not be his practice to hold plebiscites on other matters.

How People Voted

The plebiscite was the first ever held in Boston. The vote in the three precincts follows:

Hyde Park Municipal Building, Precinct 18: No, 298. Yes, 242.
Channing School, Precinct 19: No, 242. Yes, 239.
Readville, the section closest to the proposed track, Precinct 20: No, 324. Yes, 319.
Total: No, 864. Yes, 800.

The plebiscite was held at the direction of Mayor Tobin. It was not an official City election, but merely an expression of opinion of the district. According to election officials there was no undue expense involved for the City.

Last night's vote followed a day of intense activity for Hyde Park and Readville, opponents and proponents campaigning as in a regular election. Handbills were distributed, people paraded near the polling booths with signs, doorbells were rung as solicitation either for or against dog racing was sought by direct personal pledges.

Norton Was in Command of "No's"

City Councilor Clement A. Norton commandeered a fleet of 50 taxicabs to get out the vote, yesterday's going being particularly bad underfoot. The drivers wore large red buttons with the word "No." Councilor Norton ranged back and forth throughout the precincts excoriating dog racing and commanding the field of battle like a general. The results of the plebiscite and the Mayor's veto of the petition today is regarded as a political victory of importance to Mr. Norton.

Proponents distributed equally large buttons which said "Vote Yes on Dogs."

In the Hyde Park Municipal Building, where the vote for Precinct 18 was held, a beano game was in full swing on an upstairs floor. Some people arrived at the scene of the plebiscite and when asked for their names said: "We don't want dogs, we want beano" and departed forthwith for the tables.

A taxi driver was widely reported as saying that he took six women to the polls and overheard them state they would vote "no" on dogs "because they did not want their husbands to gamble away the weekly pay checks." The driver added that he waited a long time outside the hall because he also heard the women making plans to go up stairs for a few hands of beano.

Garners Entertain Roosevelts at Dinner

WASHINGTON (AP) — President and Mrs. Roosevelt attended their only official dinner outside the White House this season Feb. 7 as guests of Vice-President and Mrs. John N. Garner.

Radio performers and a magician were on hand to entertain the 50 guests at the annual dinner. John Mulholland of New York, former president of the American Magicians' Society, displayed his magic, and Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians played and sang.

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Limiting Business Size Is Declared Poor Policy

Bigger the better, says head of $4,700,000,000 Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—A quietly forceful man in a striped suit who is chairman of the biggest life insurance corporation in the world, told the Temporary National Economic Committee, otherwise called the Federal Monopoly Committee, yesterday, there is no great difficulty in investing $2,000,000 a day, and that he sees no reason for limiting the size of his gigantic corporation.

The man was Frederick H. Ecker, Chairman of the Board of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which is so vast as to produce almost fabulous figures. And it is still growing. The Federal Committee under Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, has expressed apprehension over the concentration of power which seems to be involved in this growth, but Mr. Ecker spent the day's hearing in defending its size and in arguing that the bigger it becomes the more efficient it will be.

The Metropolitan now has assets of $4,700,000,000 which makes it second only in size to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company among world corporations, and in many ways more flexible in the manipulation of its assets. This one company, testimony showed, controls 18 per cent of the total life insurance company assets of the country. Every year it invests or re-invests approximately $700,000,000. The company is still growing, and Mr. Ecker revealed today that his directors have not considered any upper ceiling on its size. Over the past 10 years it has added $163,000,000 to its surplus. This

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Frederick H. Ecker

Chairman of Board of $4,700,000,000 Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

in the face of the fact that in 1906 when Charles E. Hughes investigated life insurance companies for the New York Legislative Committee there were strong recommendations that the size of companies be kept within "reasonable" limits.

Senator O'Mahoney asked at one point if some top should not be

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Anglo-French Loans to Franco Based on Exit of Italians

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP)—French Parliamentary sources reported tonight that direct peace talks in Spain had been opened between the Insurgent authorities and Gen. José Miaja, defender of Madrid and virtual dictator of the central zone remaining in Government hands.

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP)—France and Great Britain were reported in diplomatic circles today to have offered a bargain to Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco which would eliminate Italian influence in Spain after the civil war is ended.

French Foreign Office quarters left no doubt that they considered a Franco victory inevitable within several months. As a consequence, it was indicated by diplomatic sources that France and Britain have offered an "understanding" in Burgos.

This understanding, it was indicated, was the basis of talks between Senator Léon Bérard, semi-official French Envoy to the Insurgent Capital, and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet on Senator Berard's return yesterday from Burgos, where he sounded out Insurgent leaders on possible establishment of diplomatic relations between France and General Franco's regime.

General Franco, it was reported, would see that all Italian and German influence be eliminated from Spain as soon as the war is over.

As a reward for this, France and Britain would grant General Franco the large loans that he must have to rebuild Spain after the devastation of the war and which—it was thought here—Germany and Italy would not be able to give the Insurgent leader.

Sources close to the French Foreign Minister indicated that there could be no French recognition of General Franco until after Italian influence has been eradicated from Spain.

Senator Berard said he had received "an excellent impression" during his visit to Burgos.

Loyalists draft strategy for defense of Central Spain; democracies declared unit in Bonnet talk: Page 2.

House Studies Inner Power Of Townsend Plan

Ways and Means Committee probes McMasters' plank on Townsendism in Bay State election.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Relation of the Townsend old-age pension movement to politics in the last election was examined by the House Ways and Means Committee with the spotlight centered on Massachusetts.

With William H. McMasters, New England Townsendite leader and unsuccessful candidate for the Massachusetts Republican gubernatorial nomination, on the stand, the Committee sought to learn what pattern had guided Townsend endorsements of candidates in last fall's campaign.

"You must have had a method. But what was it?" demanded Representative John D. Dingell (D) of Michigan, who complained that he, a "long-time pension advocate," had been passed over by the Townsendites in favor of a "straight-laced conservative."

A tiff between Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts and Representative John W. McCormack (D) of the same state over Townsendite support for the Republican ticket in Massachusetts led into the subject.

Mr. McCormack developed by cross-questioning that Mr. McMasters was author of the Townsend plank in the Massachusetts Republican platform. Earlier in the hearings, Mr. McCormack had referred to its as a "hypocritical plank."

Mr. McCormack also delved into a reported split between Dr. Francis E. Townsend, founder of the Townsend National Recovery Plan, and Mr. McMasters. The latter confirmed receipt of a letter from Dr. Townsend forbidding his appearance before the Committee.

"He may have thought I was using the Townsend Movement as some sort of political racket, but he hasn't convinced the people of Massachusetts that is so," Mr. McMasters told the Committee.

Questioned as to his relations with Charles Ponzi, notorious swindler, Mr. McMasters said he had served a short time as publicity agent for Ponzi, but had later written an exposé for the Boston Globe, for which he was paid $6,000 and the paper awarded a Pulitzer prize.

Republicans paid for radio time to make 21 speeches in behalf of Governor Saltonstall he said.

Mr. McMasters told the Committee he thought a direct vote in Congress on the Townsend Plan would have a "salutary effect on the country." He estimated the Townsend Plan would afford pensions of $125 a month for 8,000,000 annuitants Whether the $200 promised as a maximum would ever be reached, he said, is a matter of hope. He estimated that Townsend Headquarters in Chicago is collecting between $12,000 and $15,000 a month from Townsend Club members.

Putting Road Safety Into Classroom

Blakeslee-Lane

Scenes typical of new educational venture

Upper—Traffi safety class of the University of Denver. Below—Youngsters taught safety through service on traffic patrols in Connecticut. Inset—Certificate of merit awarded youths meeting requirements of safe driving in the course recommended by the American Automobile Association.

Youth Trained To the Tune Of Highway Safety

There is no accompanying rattle of rifles in the tramp, tramp, tramp of marching feet heard in the drill yards and corridors of United States schools this year. For unlike Europe, training its youth to handle guns and eye their neighbors with suspicion, America is building a new generation of safety-minded motorists and pedestrians bent on wiping out the evidences of carelessness, discourtesy and thoughtlessness upon the nation's 3,000,000 miles of roads.

Approximately 1,500,000 boys and girls will be graduated from the nation's institutions of learning this year with certificates of safety credit, indicating to a nation of 40,000,000 automobile drivers that the war against traffic casualities has reached new high levels in the channels of education. For this is war against the common enemy, carelessness, which causes nearly 1,000,000 casualties on United States highways every year and results in as many casualties every 18 months as the American losses during 18 months of the World War.

Education Drive

Thus did the American Automobile Association, through its local Boston branch manager, Fred E. Hamlin, today depict the national educational drive to enlist the nation's youth in the battle to bring reasonable safety to the highways. And the nation's youth is responding, Mr. Hamlin stated, in classroom courses, safety patrols and intensive study of the habits of carelessness that deprive motorists of the real joys of comfortable, safe travel on rubber tires.

Youth is learning to drive by driving in cars with dual controls. Courses in driving and safe walking have become integral parts of many school curriculums. The mechanics of the automobile are taught to school children before they get behind the driver's seat. They learn what to do and what not to do on foot before they find out what it means to brake an automobile. And they are taught that driving an automobile is just as much a sportsmanlike maneuver as playing on the school baseball team.

With youth drilled in the essentials of fair play on the sports field, teachers find the American boy and girl an apt student of highway safety, placed before them on the same plane as sports. They would not think of cheating on the diamond. Why should they insist on cheating their fellow motorist of a fair share of the road? The normally courteous pedestrian does not push through a revolving door to jeopardize the safety of his neighbor. Neither does the efficient automobile driver try to

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Senate's Rejection of Judge Covered More Than 'Courtesy'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Although President Roosevelt has bluntly challenged the right of one or two Senators to veto, as "personally objectionable," a judicial nomination, there is much more than that involved in the controversy over the Roberts nomination.

In an exhaustive letter released late yesterday, the President explained to Judge Floyd H. Roberts, who must now leave the United States District bench for the Western District of Virginia, his version of the political facts surrounding opposition of Senators Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd to the appointment. He also pointed out, as many Presidents have done before him, that the Senate's attitude which was upheld by the entirely nonparty vote of 72 to 9, was one placing actual nomination of Judges in the hands of one or two Senators.

"Senatorial courtesy" is another way of describing "senatorial patronage." This hoary American political practice is a two-edged sword. On one side, it gives the Senator a political grip within his State over appointments. On the other side, it gives a President almost his only bargaining weapon with Senators.

Political Battle Seen

Several undenied deductions which point to somewhat inconsistent conclusions, appear in the Roberts affair:

1. It is a political battle between the Glass-Byrd forces and a pro-New Deal group in Virginia headed by Gov. James H. Price.

2. But nobody claims that Judge Roberts would not have been a credit to the Federal Bench. His character and abilities are unimpeached.

3. The Senators declared Judge Roberts to be "personally obnoxious" simply because he belongs to an opposing personal faction, or, to put it another way, because their own recommendations went unheeded by the President.

4. The Senate upheld them by an overwhelming vote, including most New Deal Senators.

5. The President's case, so far rather effective, is damaged by the fact that many of his recent judicial appointments have been very vulnerable, and have been at the behest of local political machines.

Opposed by Other Presidents

Out of this congeries of arguments, it is hard to define any clear conflict of principles, political, constitutional, or otherwise. The President's case against senatorial veto of judgeships is good as far as it goes, and besides has been endorsed by many other Presidents before him, notably by Presidents Taft and Wilson.

But in Virginia the Glass-Byrd and the Price "machines" were locked in serious combat last year when the appointment was made. The President openly and effectively took the side of the Price group by this appointment. His was but a natural position, since he has been opposed time and again by Senators Glass and Byrd. Nevertheless, these Senators are also well within their rights in striking back in self-defense, as the political game is played.

The important political fact is that the Senate so emphatically endorsed the Glass-Byrd position.

But the President has a wider opportunity. He has many other judicial vacancies to fill. If, instead of elevating to them puppets of local political machine, he appoints a judge with outstanding judicial qualifications, he will have delivered the strongest possible blow to the senatorial courtesy - plus - patronage system.

Text of President's letter: Page 4.

Christianity: Answer to Isms

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Christianity was called the "only real answer to modern isms" in "A Primer on Church Unity" issued jointly Feb. 7 by the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches in the United States.

The National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church saw a new step toward union of the two communions in the issuance of the "Primer" which deals with the subject of a divided Christendom and outlines suggestions for activities looking toward reunion.

"Christianity is the only real answer to these modern isms," the book said. "It is like a giant awakening after a sleep to do battle against a pagan world. . . .

"In a world like ours today in which tremendous forces such as nationalism, Communism and humanism are fighting for men's souls, Christianity can not hope to achieve a lasting victory unless it becomes a really united, powerful force. . . . It is the hope of all that a united church may some day be achieved, within which there will be a great deal of freedom for differing traditions and differing points of view."

The book said that in many cases the objective reasons for disunion of Christendom no longer existed or had been forgotten and "all that remains is an emotional tie which may be very strong although hardly understood."

This Changing World

Aircraft Secrets—Incident of the French Mission Arouses Suspicion of the Conduct of Foreign Policy—A Phillips Oppenheim Situation

By H. B. Elliston

E. Phillips Oppenheim couldn't have invented a better fable than the true story of the French Air Mission in America. If it could only remain a story! But that, I suppose, is impossible. A made-to-order Oppenheim situation such as this was bound to leave a trail of suspicions of plot and counter-plot behind it—I am encountering on all sides such remarks as:

"Well, the President was giving our military secrets away, wasn't he?"

The incident spilled the beans about the presence of the French Air Mission in America. As a matter of fact, the Mission arrived as far back as the first week in December on the Queen Mary, and not one of the members of it, I am assured, wore a disguise. The Frenchmen, it is true, came over on the quiet: that is, without making any fuss on their departure from France. But they did so only because they didn't want the news to get around among their own people that they were going to buy American planes. You see, the French are a patriotic people, particularly the airplane manufacturers, and there would have been a hue and cry in France—as there was when the news finally exploded—if the French Air Mission had embarked on the voyage with the same éclat as the British Air Mission had done before it.

However, the Frenchmen, arrived in America, behaved like an air mission, not like a body of conspirators—till the hush-hush signal came out of Washington, and openness and top hats were exchanged for stealth and overalls.

But the signal didn't come as soon the the Frenchmen got to America. I know there was no official announcement or greeting. But there had been none in the case of the British Air Mission, which was regarded as a group of business men. In point of fact, judging from the report of our Washington Bureau, President Roosevelt wanted not only publicly to greet the French Air Mission, but also to use the Mission as an instrument of diplomatic policy by hailing its arrival. It was Ambassador Bullitt, it seems, who was responsible for the hush-hush attitude which put in dungarees the French official who was pulled out of the wreckage of the Douglas bomber. Was he thinking about the aforesaid hue and cry in France when he dissuaded the President from his intended course?

* * *

It wasn't so much the presence of the Mission that caused the hullabaloo, but the discovery of a member of it on a new-type Douglas bomber said to be reserved for War-Department tests. Instantly, Commander-in-Chief Roosevelt became the target of Congressional criticism for letting the French get hold of American aircraft secrets. I thought at the time that the accusation was rather a rude, not to say ironic, jest on the injured Frenchman.

I couldn't imagine that a secret which had just given such a disastrous demonstration could be sold, even given away. But inquiries in the industry reveal that even the injured Frenchman was enthusiastic about the plane, and that the French are placing an order with the Douglas firm. It is said that the accident was due to mistaken maneuvering, not to construction.

Well, then, what about this selling of secrets? In the industry the charge is met with a blanket denial. This particular Douglas bomber is a refinement of its B 18, which the War Department has already released for export. Probably, in letting a Frenchman go up in the air, instead of letting him look at the plane from the ground, there was a technical infringement of Army regulations. This would doubtless have created a need for the War Department to disclaim responsibility. As for the President, I suppose it is a question whether a commander-in-chief can violate Army regulations. However that may be, the machine under discussion was of a basic type that is already available for export, and so far as I can make out, the new policy of putting American aircraft resources at Britain's and France's disposal—for cash on the barrel head, of course—has met with no exception on the part of any of the American parties involved.

* * *

The whole controversy, in short, looks like a storm in a teacup. And most of the stuff one reads is a carryover of traditional ideas formed from reading novels. Anyway, aircraft secrets don't last long when hundreds of persons in every country are working on more or less standard equipment. The secrets are simply improvements, and these are bound, sooner or later, to leap to the designer's eye. In certain things Americans are a jump ahead of others, for instance, in bomb sights, landing gear, time fuses for bombs, gunnery controls, and so on. But nobody in the industry feels that they will remain forever unfathomable to other countries' designers.

Moreover, the British and the French have developed their own peculiar gadgets. On the part of friends, therefore, an exchange of ideas would simply mean a short-circuiting of inevitable knowledge. But for the ineptitude in the handling of the French Air Mission, it would have been quite logical in all the circumstances for the three countries to arrange a swap of their improvements. For nobody has ever questioned the propriety of, say, the Sperry Firm supplying Britain with its renowned aeronautical specialties, or building its own factory in England.

An exchange arrangement, obviously, would improve rather than imperil the defensive arrangements of all three parties, since it would add to the defense of all three against their classroom enemies.

The Germans are so lacking in "secrets consciousness" that they showed off their entire industry to Colonel Lindbergh. This was done because the Germans know very well that possession of secrets is no evidence of more than very short-term superiority. The factor that really counts is whether the resources of a country, personnel, factories, and equipment, could be put into big and speedy production in time of need.

No Reds on Chiang's Council

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 8 (AP)—Formation of a Supreme National Defense Council, headed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and composed entirely of members of the Government Kuomintang Party, today was considered Chiang's reply to recent rumors of increased Communist influence in Chinese affairs.

With Chiang as President, the super-governing body's standing committee includes the heads of the five Government Councils, the Foreign Minister, the Chief and Assistant Chief of the Army General Staff, and three members of the Kuomintang Central Committee.

Despite failure to be included, Communist leaders expressed approval of the organization. A Communist spokesman said the one-party council would give stronger unity in defense, "toward which all Chinese parties are striving."

Japanese Navy reveals plan to build ships and planes: Page 4.

Collecting Autographs Made Easy for Student

WASHINGTON (AP)—Allen J. Ellender, Jr., son of Senator and Mrs. Ellender (D) of Louisiana, may be envied by all autograph collectors.

His father planned to present him with a leather bound volume of Washington's "Farewell Address" containing the signatures of President Roosevelt, all justices of the Supreme Court, all members of the Cabinet, and all 96 members of the last Senate. Young Ellender is a student at Virginia Military Institute.

President Gets Ready for New Fight on Relief

Has WPA head and leader of Senate opposition to lunch in reported step to win support.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—A brand new fight over the relief appropriation was brewing in Congress today following Mr. Roosevelt's renewed challenge in asking for immediate appropriation of an additional $150,000,000.

The President followed up his message today with a gesture of diplomacy and persuasion. He entertained at lunch Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, who was Senatorial leader of the victorious opposition on the relief bill, and Col. Francis C. Harrington, WPA Administrator. Evidently the purpose was to persuade Senator Byrnes personally to change his mind, support the additional $150,000,000 or some step in that direction.

Mr. Roosevelt yesterday also issued his tart comment on the Senate's rejection of Floyd H. Roberts as Federal District Judge in Virginia, illustrating a new phase in the developing relationship between him and the Seventy-Sixth Congress.

At first, the impression prevailed that Mr. Roosevelt would adopt a soothing and compromising attitude to the new Congress which was returned after a Republican victory. There has actually been a notable absence of pre-digested legislation submitted from the White House, and the intimate group of closest Roosevelt advisers have conspicuously refrained from telephoning directions to key congressmen, as they did in past years.

Still Ready to Do Battle

But recent developments have also shown that Mr. Roosevelt is prepared to pick up the gauge of battle if it is thrown down. Some of Mr. Roosevelt's recent appointments have been, to say the least, provocative, as for instance that of Thomas R. Amlie to sit in the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Roosevelt's conciliation has gone part way, but there has apparently been no retreat from the main position. In fact, Mr. Roosevelt himself made this clear in his Jackson Day speech, right in the beginning of the political re-adjustment period after the November election, when he told Conservative Democrats to leave the Party.

Now the first big issue of prestige has been joined. The subject is relief. Mr. Roosevelt has served notice that he does not consider the battle finished with the passage of the reduced relief bill. Congress cut down his request for $875,000,000 for WPA relief, in an economy move, which involved a sharp defeat for the Administration. Some of the sting of the defeat was removed, however, in the amendments to the original House bill. The Senate had qualms over so direct an issue, and inserted a provision which was virtually an invitation to Mr. Roosevelt to ask for the extra $150,000,000, whenever a national emergency developed. Even as so amended, the bill ultimately passed the Senate by only one vote majority. Now Mr. Roosevelt throws the ball back to Congress. He says the "emergency" already exists.

Puts Onus on Congress

The strategic effect of his message is to put the responsibility on Congress, not the White House, if the prospective relief cuts go through. That is the situation as it stands as the new relief battle gets under way.

The response to the Roosevelt message was not immediate. Congressmen were evidently taking stock of the situation. A new appropriation must organize in the House. The key figures in the House Appropriations Committee, Edward T. Taylor (D) of Colorado, Chairman, and Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the Special WPA Subcommittee, gave no indication of a quick hearing on Mr. Roosevelt's request.

"We just finished with this and conditions haven't changed any," said Mr. Taylor. "The House isn't afire," he added.

Mr. Woodrum agreed that there had been no change since the original bill was passed. A bitter statement was made by Representative John Taber (R) of New York, ranking Minority Member of the Committee.

"The President is showing his characteristic contempt of Congress," he declared. "All he wants is subservience."

Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, second ranking member of the Committee who led the battle for the full $875,000,000, supported Mr. Roosevelt's move. He stressed the point which Mr. Roosevelt himself obviously wanted made, that the responsibility has now been left with Congress.

"The situation is now on the doorstep of Congress," he said. "The President has done his part. Any need, any unemployment which develops is Congress's responsibility."

Senate Seems Wary

Senate comment on the matter was slight, but there was evident in informal discussions a greater degree of concern than in the House, reflecting the closer vote that occurred there. Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, who led the economy fight said that, "what I had to say about the relief business I said on the floor," and added, "If anybody has new facts naturally we'll take them up"; Senator Byrnes limited himself to saying that the new law provides for removal of 30,000 aliens from relief rolls involving "a saving of $30,000,000 a year."

'Framing' by Soviet Police Revealed in Recent Trials

The News

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (AP)—One policeman was sentenced to execution today and four others to prison terms ranging from three to ten years for "framing" innocent persons on speculation charges.

Several witnesses convicted of giving false testimony were sentenced to forced labor for 1½ to two years. Private buying and selling for profit, usually described as speculation, is illegal in Soviet Russia.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Occasionally Soviet Russia's controlled press publishes in detail an occurrence which throws penetrating light upon some phase of Soviet life in a manner not intended by the editors. The trial of several political police executives in Moldavia, an autonomous Republic in the Ukraine, is a case in point.

The published details of this trial suggest vividly the abuses which are not only possible, but presumably inevitable, under a system of justice in which habeas corpus does not exist, and which empowers the political police to arrest, hold indefinitely in prison, and secretly sentence all men and women even suspected of being hostile to Russia's Communist rulers.

As a result of the trial in Moldavia, five of the chief police officers in that small Republic were shot. The Chief of Police, implicated by the testimony, was said to have passed on in prison before coming to trial. The defendants confessed to a long series of intimidations and trumped-up charges against scores of innocent men and women.

Likened to Czarist Days

The testimony sounds almost incredible to those who are not familiar with Russian history. Yet many of the devices of "framing" innocent persons could have been borrowed by those Bolshevik policemen from the records of the Czarist police. The tale of concocted charges and elaborate provocations told at this Moldavian trial might have been taken directly from Czarist newspapers.

The police executives, according to their confessions in open court, themselves invented a "counter-revolutionary Fascist youth organization" in Moldavia, and then used "criminal methods" to compel 10 local schoolteachers to confess that they were members of this nonexistent organization. The 10 teachers, according to the testimony, were then held in prison for many months without trial. They could have been held indefinitely without violating Soviet judicial procedure.

An acquaintance of one of the accused teachers, according to the testimony, came to the police with a report that the teacher had made "anti-Soviet remarks." This unconfirmed report, the defendants confessed, was the sole basis of the arrest of all 10 of the teachers. The Chief of Police thereupon induced his assistant to sign a long report of an alleged investigation of the teachers which, in fact, was completely fabricated.

The part which personal spite can play under a system which entrusts absolute powers to policemen was also revealed by testimony at this trial. The wife of one of the convicted police officers had a quarrel with a neighbor, because she struck the neighbor's child. A short time later, the neighbor was arrested on a charge of belonging to a "counter-revolutionary organization," and the angry husband of the angered woman preferred the charges. He admitted during this trial that the charges were imaginary.

Signed Paper Under Threat

Another man already held in prison at the time, who admitted that he had never heard of the accused man before, testified that the police officer compelled him by threats to sign a paper supporting the charges of "counterrevolution" against the unhappy neighbor.

Soviet newspapers denounce these police officers as "enemies of the people," and heartily approve their execution. But they fail to point out, at the same time, that the incidents to which these police officers confessed not only show that these men were cruel and unscrupulous, but also that the judicial system under which they operated provides for no checks against men of that type in the police force.

The testimony in the Moldavian trial reinforces that related in last year's trial of Henry G. Yagoda, former National Chief of Political Police. He, too, confessed that he had invented charges against men and women he disliked. But the Communist authorities have ignored the indictment of their judicial system which such testimony presents. They blame individual officers, but refuse to tolerate any criticism of the system itself.

Two Nations Ask Right To Honor James Roosevelt

WASHINGTON (AP)—Belgium and the Dominican Republic wish to decorate James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President.

Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, disclosed this Feb. 6 by asking Congress to authorize Mr. Roosevelt, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Marine Corps Reserve, to accept them. Secretary Swanson also asked authority for other naval and marine corps officers to accept medals and decorations proferred in the past year by foreign countries. Federal statute forbids acceptance of such honors without specific authority from Congress.

Bonnet Declares Democracies Stay Morally United

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP)—The French Senate voted confidence, 290 to 16, in the Government's foreign policy last night, after Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet in a speech indicated that his policy is based in large part on co-operation with the United States.

"Never have relations between France, England, and the United States been better than at present," M. Bonnet said. "Our three democracies are aware of the immensity of their material and moral force. They know their place in the world, their place in history, their economic power; and they know that no nation could dream of imposing their hegemony on them."

He said there was no question of this co-operation being directed against any nation. Borrowing President Roosevelt's expression of "good neighborliness," to describe France's relations with other powers of Europe, he re-emphasized, however, that France never would cede an inch of territory to Italy. He said he could scarcely imagine Italy committing aggression against France, and he asserted that France would never launch war against Italy.

Declaring that France "could never permit any foreign state to menace the integrity of Spain and with it the security of France," he recalled that Italy had promised to withdraw her troops from Spain after the civil war and that the Burgos government had promised never to accept any foreign control.

M. Bonnet's statement that France would permit no foreign power to take hold in Spain was interpreted in political quarters as a reaffirmation of his stand that Italy and Germany must withdraw from Spain at the close of the war.

He told the Senate that the Government sought only fulfillment of Spanish Insurgent pledges to remain independent, Italian promises to leave Spain free, and British assurances of full co-operation with France against any vital threat to her interests.

Chile Joins Rail And Sea Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Commencing in January, the Chilean State Railways assumed responsibility for the maritime services on one of the most important routes along the national seaboard — from Puerto Montt, the southern terminus of the longitudinal railway, to Punta Arenas, the Magellan Straits Port, which is the center of the Patagonian wool and meat industries. The Railways will also run the shipping lines to Chiloé Island and the southern channels district.

The Railways have spent approximately $2,000,000 in the acquisition of eight small steamers for these southern services, but have indicated that further investments will be made as development prospers. It has already taken over many of the lake steamship services farther north and is building a chain of modern hotels, two of which, at Pucon and Puerto Varas, are operating, so that southern tourist trade can be strengthened.

Increased passenger and freight business is expected as the result of combined rates and through tickets to Punta Arenas and intermediary ports. The $2,000,000 was spent in Chile, Great Britain, Denmark, Iceland, and Norway. Twelve per cent of the total was spent on one British vessel with special passenger and cold storage capacity.

Punta Arenas, which will benefit chiefly by the State Railways enterprise, is the southernmost city of the world. Most of the trade, wool, and frozen meat, is with Great Britain. Local residents, complaining that they were "cut off" from the center of the country, were mollified when given the status of a free port. The new shipping service will give them quicker connections with the capital. A regular air service has been impracticable so far, owing to the difficult coastal route. The only plane service is a roundabout one by way of Argentina.

Mass Meeting Called On Neutrality Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A public mass meeting in support of a revision of the American Neutrality Act, to bar aid to international aggressors, will be held in Carnegie Hall on Feb. 13, under the auspices of the Committee for Concerted Peace Efforts, it was announced by the committee today. Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, general secretary of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, has written to 1,200 Protestant clergymen in Greater New York urging them to bring the meeting to the attention of their congregations.

"Aid to aggression is participation in aggression, and it is the negation of true international friendship," Dr. Atkinson said. "Because we believe in these things, and because we are unalterably opposed to war, we hold that the Neutrality Act needs to be revised to provide for non-participation in aggression."

A Declining Craft

© Fox

Thatchers at Work in England

Top: A thatcher at work on an old-world cottage at Stadhampton, England. Center left: Another thatching scene, this time near Dulverton, Devon. Center right: There is still plenty of work for this ancient craft in the villages of Berkshire and Wiltshire as this picture shows. Below: A cat watches the thatcher with a great deal of interest as he repairs a roof in Wales.

Wanted: More Thatchers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The picturesque thatched cottage, so long a feature of the English country scene, is in danger of extinction, through the lack of thatchers.

At the present rate of decline there would be fewer than 250 thatchers to mend the roofs of all the myriad cottages in about ten years' time, it is revealed.

To stop the decline, the Rural Industries Bureau is to start a campaign with the aim of popularizing the craft of thatching among young men in rural areas.

It is pointed out that a good thatcher should be able to make as good an income as a smith and to do considerably better than a farm laborer. In some counties where the shortage of craftsmen in specially acute first-class thatchers are booked up months ahead.

The Bureau is of the opinion that the industry has been damaged by inferior workmen who have undertaken jobs beyond their skill, and that a certificate of craftsmanship would help to raise the standard and status of the craft.

Complaints from property-owners of the dearth of thatchers caused the Bureau to undertake a census of the trade. It was found that the total number of thatchers at work in Britain today is 530. Of these 400 are straw thatchers and 130 workers in Norfolk reeds.

Most of the 530 thatchers have been doing the job for a long time, and they complain of the difficulty of obtaining apprentices. Consequently there is little or no reserve of workers.

America's Best-Dressed Men Chosen; George Washington Honored as Stylist

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8 (AP)—Without attempting to select an individual standout, the National Association of Merchant Tailors named yesterday America's 20 "best-dressed" men.

Honors were even, the tailors said, each man being noted for some special item of apparel rather than superior magnificence in all clothes.

Lucius Beebe, for instance, rated the "honor roll" for "restoring elegance to the standard of men's clothes, particularly with reference to the mink-lined overcoat with astrakhan collar."

In addition to Mr. Beebe, the tailors' "best-dressed" list:

Brock Pemberton and Alfred De Liagre, Jr., Broadway producers; Paul Draper, dancer; U. S. Senator Arthur Vandenberg; Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., James Melton, radio singer; Robin Thomas, son of Michael Strange; A. Atwater Kent, Jr., of Philadelphia; Carleton Palmer, New York manufacturer; William Kemper, Jr., Kansas City banker; Courtlandt D. Barnes, Jr., New York broker; Burwell B. Smith, of York, Pa.; George G. Frelinghuysen, Jr., New York; William Warren Rhodes of Philadelphia; John Jacobs of Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Frank A. Harden, New York businessman; Harrison Hoblitzelle of Philadelphia; Augustus L. Searle of Minneapolis; and Dr. Leon Levy, Philadelphia radio station owner.

The tailors also gave George Washington another title. They termed the first President America's original stylist and praised his courage to wear bright colors.

Raymond G. Twyeffort, President of the Merchant Tailors, said men's inhibitions against wearing colors must go. He appeared in a gray sack suit, with red and white polka dot tie and red handkerchief.

Wagner Act Changes Assailed by C. I. O.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organization contended Feb. 6 that amendments proposed to the Labor Relations Act by the American Federation of Labor would benefit anti-union corporations and that section of the A. F. of L. leadership "which has moved only by blind hate of the C. I. O. and industrial organization of the nation's workers."

An article in the C. I. O. News said the C. I. O.'s legal department had concluded, after study of the amendments, that workers in the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. alike would suffer if they were adopted.

Indicating that the bitter struggle between the two labor organizations would be carried before Congress shortly on the issue of changing the Wagner Act, the article said the amendments introduced on behalf of the A. F. of L. by Senator Walsh (D) of Massachusetts would destroy almost completely the value of the act for labor.

"The amendments would, to all intents and purposes prevent the National Labor Relations Board from ruling against the vast majority of company unions which have been fostered by anti-union employers," the C. I. O. paper said.

The article said one amendment was aimed directly at industrial unionism by compelling the National Labor Relations Board to certify each craft occupation as a separate bargaining unit, whether or not the workers involved desired to be so separated.

England's Library Bill

The cost of England's public library service is $14,000,000.

British Columbia Studies Rates In Utility Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—With the selection of personnel for the three-man Public Utility Commission, the British Columbia Government has commenced its new policy of utility control, authorized last fall by the Provincial Legislature.

A former university professor, Dr. W. A. Carrothers, as Chairman, an engineer, Maj. J. C. MacDonald, Comptroller of Provincial Water Rights, and a lawyer, L. W. Patmore, K. C., of Prince Rupert, have been chosen. They are given wide powers of investigation into public utility organization, services, and rates, but many of their legal orders will be subject to the approval of the Provincial Cabinet.

No Quick Appeal on Rates

Under the legislation, utility companies are not permitted to appeal to the courts from any orders of the Commission, except where they can claim the board is exceeding its legal powers. Thus they will have no power to take the Commission to court on any rates it may fix without attacking the whole authority of the Government to deal with such questions.

The Government's decision to go ahead with utility control plans marks the end of 15 years of public discussion for and against a utility commission. While it is admittedly aimed chiefly at hydroelectric power and lighting rates, the Commission's authority covers various other fields of public service, including railroad transportation, telephone and telegraph companies that come under the jurisdiction of the Province, motor vehicle transportation except taxicabs, water services that are not confined solely to municipal ownership, and operation of toll bridges.

It is indicated the new Commission will spend probably a year investigating the utility companies before it begins actual rate-fixing. Chiefly this is because the large B. C. Electric Power Corporation, which controls most of the electric light, power, and street railway services, will be carefully analyzed before anything very definite is attempted. Meanwhile, however, the board will control any changes in rates, extensions of service, or new financing.

Second Control Attempt

The utility board marks the second major steps by the Government in the last year to regulate private business. Its first attempt, to fix gasoline prices through the Coal and Petroleum Control Board, has been held up by an attack in the courts. The validity of this move is as yet undecided, judgment having been reserved after the hearing.

The new Chairman of the Utility Commission is also the Chairman of the Coal and Petroleum Board. Mr. Patmore is also a member of the International Fisheries Commission, which regulates the quota of halibut taken on the Canadian and Alaskan North Pacific banks.

Loyalists Draft Strategy To Defend Central Spain

PERPIGNAN, France, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Spanish civil war appeared destined to continue as the Government today buckled down for a last stand against the Insurgents on the Madrid-Valencia front.

After peace overtures of the past several days failed to bring the two sides to a settlement, the Government went ahead with its decision to defend the one fourth of Spain still in its hands rather than surrender.

With the bulk of the defeated Catalonian army now retiring into France, Spanish Government sources said Premier Juan Negrin would go to the central zone as soon as the evacuation of Northern Spain was completed. He has acknowledged that the Government has given up its functions in Catalonia.

Spanish Government dispatches reaching the border said that Gen. Jose Miaja, "savior of Madrid," considered the defenses of the Madrid-Valencia front still strong and that he was determined to carry on the conflict.

Tightening the Blockade

Neutral military observers believed, however, that the Insurgents' superiority in men and material gave them a heavy advantage. Insurgent warships and planes were reported already to be tightening their blockade of the central Mediterranean.

Equal forces of about 250,000 men were estimated to be facing one another across the central barricades at present, but the conquest of Catalonia leaves Gen. Francisco Franco free to shift another 300,000 men and additional tanks and guns there.

However, unexpected fighting broke out today between Spanish Insurgent forces and retreating Government troops in the Puigcerda region near the French frontier.

Col. José Joser, Spanish Government Commander at Puigcerda, who arrived at the border shortly after the artillery duel started, said the withdrawal of Government troops would continue despite the fighting.

He characterized the action as an attempt to "cover" rearguard Government troops from too hasty advances by Insurgents maneuvering in the mountains within sight of Puigcerda.

The cream of the Government's Northern Army was still in good order but, called out of the hopeless fight, had passed over the frontier and gone into French concentration camps.

Whether these forces would be permitted to re-enter the fight on the central front had not been disclosed.

When France threw open its borders no ties to its action were announced. Its previous policy had been to permit Spaniards entering France to choose their side and go back into Spain. A precedent was set when the former "Lost Battalion" was allowed to cross into France from the central Pyrenees and then go back to Spain to fight against the Insurgents in Catalonia.

Big Problem for France

The French Government, however, faced with the problem of transporting the men to the central front, was understood now to have decided they must remain in concentration camps until the end of the war.

This would be a severe blow to the Spanish Government, which sent both men and planes into France with the hope of eventually regaining their services if the war continued long.

The last units of the Government's brigades in Catalonia were moving across the frontier into France today. Officers said that even the tiny strip of territory still nominally under the rule of the Negrin Government would vanish within 24, or at least 48, hours.

'Last House in Spain'

LE PERTHUS, France, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Spanish Government Premier, Dr. Juan Negrin, established temporary headquarters today in the "last house in Spain," which is one foot from the French frontier.

Accompanied by several members of his Cabinet and a military staff, Premier Negrin had to cross temporarily into France to enter his new headquarters, but when he walked inside the doorway he was again in his own country.

The house is on the Spanish side of Le Perthus and is known as the "last house in Spain."

Among those who accompanied the Premier as he drove into France to reach his headquarters was Francisco Mendez, Treasury Minister.

'Too Late' for Deals

ROME, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Fascist press declared today that it is "too late" for the eleventh hour moves to recognize Insurgent General Franco by nations wanting to get on good terms with "New Spain."

The press statements appeared as reports were circulated abroad that Britain and France might offer loans to General Franco.

Premier Mussolini's Milan newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, said the "definite victory" which Italy insisted on for General Franco meant a victory which must be "consolidated in a manner so the fruits of sacrifices, whether made by Spaniards or (Italian) Legionaries, remain in Spain and not go to those who, after having favored the exportation of Bolshevism to Spain, hasten now to make eleventh hour contracts with Burgos."

The newspaper said that General Franco, in asking France to send a representative to Burgos before the Catalonian offensive opened Dec. 23, had informed the French that such a move after the campaign succeeded would be "too late."

Hint From Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 8 (AP)—Argentina, for the first time since the Spanish civil war began, gave indication today that it was considering withdrawal of recognition of the Spanish Valencia-Madrid government.

The Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that it considered the Government "provisionally nonexistent," and ordered the Argentine Chargé d'Affaires to remain at Perpignan, France, on the Spanish border.

Diplomatic circles, however, foresaw no immediate steps to recognize the Insurgent regime of General Franco.

New Strawberry Developed

A new variety of strawberry developed in North Carolina was named the Eleanor Roosevelt in honor of the President's wife.

Stone Tools of Libya's Past Found by English Explorer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Traces of former habitation on the waterless Gilf plateau in the middle of the Libyan desert have been found recently by Maj. R. A. Bagnold, one of the most persistent explorers of this desert country lying to the west of Egypt.

The plateau, Major Bagnold told the Royal Geographical Society here when lecturing on his 1938 expedition to this region, is a harsh barrenness of broken rock, and over its thousands of square miles only two or three tiny dells contain any vegetation. Yet there are signs of former habitation.

A network of paths was found; lines of stones were seen laid out in curious patterns as if by children playing at forts; stone implements and flakes, some of them as fresh as if made yesterday, were strewn everywhere, especially near the cliff edges. One expected, Major Bagnold said, to see at any moment the flint-cutters return, uncouth figures, clambering up over the skyline of the cliffs, hammerstones in hand, to resume their everlasting rock-breaking.

So completely waterless is this region that every drop of water for both men and cars on the expedition had to be carried in sealed tins.

The expedition, which was a joint one with the Egypt Exploration Society, was made possible through the generosity of the late Sir Robert Mond. Its object was to verify some of Major Bagnold's former work on dunes and sand movement.

At one place the expedition found "singing sands" which were more like hooting and booming ones. The noise one night was so loud, Major Bagnold said, that the whole valley vibrated with it for some five minutes.

The Gilf plateau covers an area of some 6,500 square miles, and measures roughly 150 by 50 miles. The highest cliffs are at the southern end where they are about 1,500 feet high, sloping gradually down to zero at the northern end. On the plateau, Major Bagnold said, one had the curious feeling of being suspended high above the desert below, which was itself many hundreds of miles from the nearest habitation.

During the search for cave-paintings, of which they found many, they made another discovery which, Major Bagnold said, would for him be the most lasting memory of this expedition. This was the finding of an artificial shelf in the dark recess of one of the caves, and on it a stone knife, left behind untold centuries ago by the last occupier, "just as we ourselves would empty our pockets before going to bed."

State of Mountains

There are more than 1,000 peaks in Colorado that are above 10,000 feet in altitude.

Museum Experts To Preserve Art Sent From Spain

GENEVA, Feb. 8 (AP)—Participation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, in preserving art treasures from Spain was made known yesterday upon formation of a four-nation committee to inspect art works brought to Switzerland for safety.

An official announcement said a Metropolitan Museum representative would serve with others from the French Conseil des Musees, the National Gallery of Britain, and a Geneva municipal representative, Paul Lachenal.

They will examine paintings, statues, and other works of art rushed from underground hiding places in Northeast Spain after intense Insurgent bombing raids in Northeast Spain followed the fall of Barcelona.

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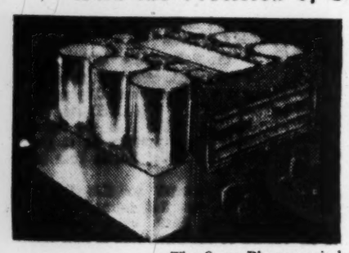

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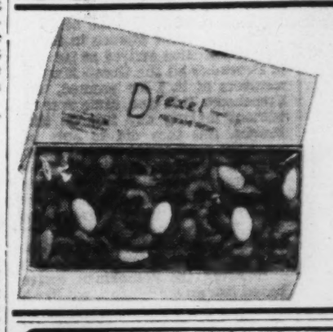

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VISIT BEAUTIFUL GOLDEN GATE EXPOSITION AT SAN FRANCISCO THIS YEAR

Washington Sideglances

National Archives guard performs unpaid service beyond scope of many Ph.D.'s — President seems to prefer White House movies to theatergoing— Cabinet is split between hotels and homes.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Unpaid Service: A guard at the National Archives did something for a couple of sightseers that few of the highly paid Ph.D's and Phi Beta Kappas in the upstairs offices could have done. For 40 minutes he explained historical exhibits in sign language to a deaf and dumb couple.

"Command Performance": Once a frequent play-goer, President Roosevelt can count on the fingers of one hand the shows he has seen since coming to the White House. No recent President, except Woodrow Wilson, has found much time to go to the theater, to the relief of Secret Service men. The dark makes them jittery.

Last year, the President laughed heartily at a "command" performance of the garment workers' "Pins and Needles" in the East Room of the White House. Last week, he attended a birthday benefit of "Outward Bound" at a local theater. His chief diversion is movies—shown in the upstairs corridor of the White House whenever there are guests.

Cabinet Homes: The Cabinet is split half and half between hotels and houses now, since the Secretary of War's family has been ousted from the Herbert Hoover mansion and has taken refuge at the Hotel Shoreham. Secretaries Hull, Murphy, and Wallace, as well as Postmaster General Farley, also live in hotels—no two of them at the same one, however—and Secretaries Morgenthau, Swanson, Hopkins, and Perkins have houses. Secretary Ickes has a farm 12 miles out. Showing, if anything, that abode gives little inkling as to the sense of security the various members have about their jobs.

Social Whirl: The newspapermen's party celebrating the fall of Bercelona (gruesome pastime); Mrs. Ernest Gruening's (Mr. Gruening is chief of Interior Department's Division of Territories) luncheon at which National Park Service buffalo meat was served; the farewell dinner for retiring Commissioner of Fisheries Bell at a seafood house with a fishing pole as a parting gift; Mrs. Swanson's public "at home" where naval guards held back crowds lest the floor collapse.

Coincidence: At near-by tables in a Washington hotel's dining room last Saturday sat two inside-historic figures, unaware of one another's presence. One was Joseph P. Tumulty, who was Woodrow Wilson's secretary throughout eight years in the White House. The other was Lord Lothian, who was David Lloyd George's secretary for five years during the World War and peace making. Their roles in history were largely unsung; they are today leading useful private lives; not a head turned to look at either of them in the hotel dining room.

Limelight: In our humble automobile, we trundled the other evening behind the taxicab bearing a distinguished Senator across half of Washington. He was not reading. He sat in handsome contemplation. He kept the dome light on full blast.

Names: "Did you know, Mr. President," said a Washington correspondent recently back from Europe, "that they have changed the name of Via Wilson in Rome? Now it's Via Hamilton Fish."

But nobody suggested that this was a pretty compliment to President Roosevelt, although Mr. Fish is his Representative from Dutchess County, N. Y.

Congressional Prayer: It's not because they think the Rev. Ze-Barney T. Phillips (Episcopalian) and the Rev. James Shera Montgomery (Methodist), Chaplains of the Senate and House respectively, don't earn their $1,680-a-year salaries that certain members of Congress asked for a prayer at each day's session. They were impressed by the President's reference in his annual message to religion as the most indispensable institution to Americans.

Prayer heretofore has been offered only at the start of a "legislative day," sometimes lasting several weeks.

WPA Vote: Representative Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts received a call the other day from a constituent who said he wanted to get off WPA.

"Did you say off or on?" asked the incredulous Mr. Treadway.

The man explained he needed a better job to support his wife and four children.

Whereupon Mr. Treadway solicited at least one WPA vote for the Republicans in 1940.

H. R. 2: Their attention called to the proud reminder of Dr. Francis Townsend that his old-age pension plan had advanced from House Resolution 7154 to H. R. 2 within the short space of three sessions, Ways and Means Committee members roared with laughter, then sobered at the thought of thousands of trusting persons hanging on the doctor's every word.

Bills are numbered according to the order they are put into the hopper not according to status on the calendar.

What's In a Name?: Plenty of people can tell you what WPA means to them, but few can explain its real translation—Works Progress Administration. Originally the WPA was to be a sort of bookkeeper, balancing the Government works program with the needs of the unemployed—in other words to check the "progress" of the works program. But when the debits stayed too big, Harry Hopkins was made General Manager of the whole Works program.

"Works Progress Administration" became obsolete but most of the new titles suggested are too facetious to suit WPA officials.

Philately: Under the Farley regime, postage stamps have commemorated mother, Arbor Day, NRA, and a score of other miscellaneous items. Right now the Postmaster General is being beseeched by Senator James M. Mead of New York, to honor baseball's 100th anniversary on June 12 with a special stamp. The request was made "as one first baseman to another." Jim Farley's catches on the Grassy Point, N. Y. nine won him headlines and the nickname "stretch." Jim Mead still plays sandlot ball during Congressional recesses.

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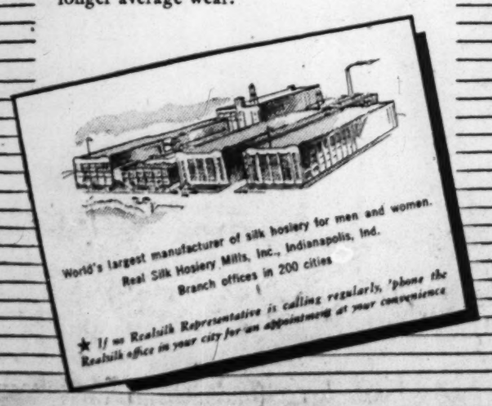

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Fresh Hope Is Given Sharecropper

"The South Breaks Its Shackles"
Seventh of 12 Articles

By Nate R. White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The sharecropper treadmill has started. Thousands of them are on the move again. Highways are dotted with white and Negro families carrying a few household things and some old bedding. Some move by wagon. A few have a truck. In some sections of the Deep South plowing has begun. By March it will be well advanced. A man and his family must find a place for the year.

For years the sharecropper has been moving in this way, hoping that the land of Mr. Robertson up the road will yield a little more cotton than that of Mr. Burch. It is a search for greener pastures, which somehow are never as green as they appear. In late years Mr. Robertson and Mr. Burch have bought tractors. They can do without some of the sharecropper help. So some families which had been content to remain on a place year after year are finding their plantation no longer needs them. Their landowner may not evict them, but if there's no crop for him to tend, there's not even a little money coming in, and so it's moving time.

The primary need of a sharecropper just now is to find a landowner who wants some cotton put in, whose plantation store will grant credit for food and clothing until the crop cashes in, and who has a shanty some place on his plantation for a family. Knowing how to do little else but raise cotton, the sharecropper is a victim of a change in systems—a change from hand labor to machines, but even if the system had not begun to change, his lot would hardly spell abundance because he and his family do not know what abundance is.

Got a Taste of Security

This winter some 40,000 sharecropper and farm families in the Mid-South area have had a taste of what security can mean. Last summer they planted to prosper. That is, besides putting in cotton for their landowner, they also put in a small garden patch for themselves—a patch which yielded vegetables for summer use and enough to preserve for winter. Also they grew some corn and hay for the horse or mule or cow. They may have even preserved some meat from a pig, if they were fortunate enough to have one. They may even have tried another crop on some land not in use because of the Government's control program. That would help them through the winter.

These families did not think of doing these things for themselves. They had been too long in the plantation rut — the system of growing nothing but cotton, living from day to day, and preserving nothing for winter use.

But a newspaper in Memphis—The Commercial Appeal—was sponsoring a Plant-to-Prosper contest for sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and small landowners. Sharecropper Sanders could not see that there were any strings attached to the program.

"All you do," he said, "is to sign for a contest and try to follow the rules. If you can diversify your crops and put up some food and feed and improve your home you might win a prize, say $50, or even $100, or if you were really progressive, $500!"

Sharecropper Wiggins, listening to his neighbor, decided it would be a good thing to get into. In this way The Commercial Appeal's betterment program for the Southern farmer has spread.

Gain in Many Ways

Indeed "Plant-to-Prosper" means what it says. These 40,000 families in 1938 increased their total farm income $10,000,000. That is a lot of money—especially for sharecroppers and poor farmers. And besides other gains were made, which the sharecroppers themselves think they notice—gains in better citizenship, better living conditions, and a happier and more wholesome attitude toward the world.

Even now these people are signing up again for P. T. P., for February is the month to sign. And this year, Frank Ahlgren, Executive Editor of the Commercial Appeal, expects close to 60,000 families to enroll in his paper's contest.

In eight Southern States at least, people are swinging into this new, fresh drive on farm poverty. Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, and Kentucky are affected by the P. T. P. reform. Even Iowa and Southern California have heard of the program and are going to try it. Six years ago Plant-to-Prosper was nothing but a bright and hopeful idea discussed by an editor of The Commercial Appeal with a member of the Chamber of Commerce. But those men believed in the practicality of the program. They were willing to invest their time and money. The first year 1,800 families participated. As sharecroppers began to hear of the program, they enrolled. The second year, 2,400 enrolled, the next 4,200. By this time The Commercial Appeal saw that the sharecropper and poor family problem could be answered. It employed a full-time staff man to handle the contest. Fourteen thousand were enrolled as a result, three times the number the year before! The next year this number was doubled, 40,000 in 1938, and now the goal is 60,000.

Here Is Their Reward

Mr. Ahlgren says that the newspaper dipped into the paper's funds in 1938 for nearly $12,000 for P. T. P. yet less than 2 per cent of the Plant-to-Prosper participants are subscribers.

"Surely you realize some return in some way," Mr. Ahlgren was asked.

His answer?

"Well, I guess you might say we have a selfish motive, but if we have, it is one which will not bear fruit for a number of years.

"We figure that by encouraging the farmer to live at home—to plant-to-prosper—that he will prosper. His standard of living will improve. Gradually he will lift his neighbors' standards of living. The entire area will benefit eventually. Merchants will sell more. That means they will advertise more. There you have our reward."

The Commercial Appeal permits no commercial strings to the program. Up to $10,000 in prizes have been refused each year because advertising was attached.

"We must not let commercialism enter the Plant-to-Prosper program," Mr. Ahlgren declares. "We are winning the confidence of the farmers. We want more to come into the program."

The paper prints thousands of P. T. P. record books each year for the participating families to use. This year neighborhood competitions are being arranged in addition to county and state contests. By breaking the contest into smaller divisions it is believed more people will enroll. Neighbor will be competing with neighbor instead of with the county as a whole.

Dramatization Helped Program

There are some 700,000 sharecroppers in the South today, some 1,800,000 tenant farmers. Efforts to assist them is a difficult proposition, even for a State or Federal Government. The significance of the contest idea utilized by the paper may thus be more fully appreciated. For years Agricultural Experiment Stations have talked "live-at-home" programs to the sharecropper. It remained for the dramatization of a newspaper contest, the sense of competition and reward to carry the idea over. Experiment stations and county farm agents have co-operated with the paper in its work.

As a consequence of P. T. P. a drive on illiteracy as well as poverty on the Southern farm is taking place. The word "diversify," for instance, is coming to mean something—security.

Speaking before the Mid-South Farm Forum here in connection with the Plant-to-Prosper Contest, Chester C. Davis, member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, said:

"I believe in the reality and the value of what you are doing. I wish the example written in the results of this great co-operative effort might spread across the land; that the number of men and women reached directly by the influence of this movement might be multiplied by tens of thousands. I can scarcely imagine a greater good than that the lesson taught by the accomplishments of this company might sink into the hearts of millions of farmers who need it."

New View of South's Problem

Mr. Davis explains the Southern farm problem in this way: "The volume of wealth produced in the South is too low in comparison with the number's of its concentrated population. We must produce more wealth in the form of things people need and can consume if we are to make any real advance toward the goal of a more satisfactory standard of living. The Plant-to-Prosper movement strikes right at the heart of that problem." He admits the need of its further expansion when he says:

"Honesty compels us all to admit that the South as a whole is not living up to the examples of these P. T. P. winners whom we honor today."

He was thinking of those thousands of share-croppers who are in debt to plantation stores, who have no food at home, whose income from the cotton crop was spent before its was picked, and who had no other crop to sell. He was thinking of those people who are on the roads today hunting for a better place to grow more cotton. He then quotes what Alfred H. Stone, one of the most prominent men of affairs in Mississippi, has to say in an article in The Staple Cotton Review. Mr. Stone applies the words of the poet, Cowper, to the sharecropper:

"Defend me, therefore, common sense, say I.
From reveries so airy; from the toil
Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old in drawing nothing up."

Must Work Out Own Solution

And then he writes:

"Our own people, as well as those beyond our borders, would do well to accept the stubborn fact that we ourserves must work out our own destiny, must solve our own problems, must heal our own wounds. . . . We are not different from the rest of the world. We are entitled to no special and peculiar dispensation of Providence.

"There is not a farm in the Southern States which is not potentially a self-sustaining unit. This simply means that our farming population, individually and as a whole, can raise its own vegetables, produce its own melons and fruit, cure its own meat, produce its own milk, butter, syrup, chickens, and eggs. These things are too simple and crude for discussion in a learned treatise on rural economics.

"But through all the ages of civilized man, and in all the countries of the civilized world, they have been the backbone, the beginning and the end, of a sound agricultural economy. It is only in the South that we refuse to produce for ourselves the necessities which we ourselves consume. It is only here that we blindly and stupidly persist in our determination to buy the necessities of life, rather than produce them. And this is the deepest of our empty wells. Not in a thousand efforts can we draw from it anything save the bitter water of broken hopes."

It is to sweeten this water that the P. T. P. was started.

Full Pantry Makes Light Hearts

Here is a sample farm crop on the shelves in Texas as a result of the Live-at-Home program. This, with the Commercial Appeal's (Memphis, Tenn.) Plant-to-Prosper campaign for diversification has made many a Southern farmer self-sustaining.

Of All Things . . . !

Flashlight Mystery

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Deputy Sheriff D. Weston Thomander received a radio order to "go home—someone is trying to burglarize your house."

"Strange," said Mr. Thomander. "I rode past only a few minutes ago and turned my flashlight on the house, and everything looked all right."

At home, Mrs. Thomander excitedly told him:

"A burglar was around here just a little while ago, flashing a light through the windows."

Mr. Thomander sheepishly explained.

Aerial Grocery Service

QUEBEC (CP)—A carrier pigeon that dropped in for a visit at old Quebec Seminary told the tale of an aerial grocery service.

Picked up in the Seminary yard, the bird was identified through a leg-band and shipped to its owners, Dufort Brothers of Malone, N. Y., who conduct a wholesale grocery business.

An explanation came today. Leo Dufort said the pigeon was used with others by the firm to carry orders from the company's customers and had "fallen down on the job" because of inexperience.

Lamp of Many States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, N. C.—Frank S. Burgess of Spencer got an idea as he picked up a piece of quartz crystal on Staten Island, N. Y., and the result is a lamp 8 inches square at the base, three inches square at the top and twenty-four inches tall. Into this unique ornament the builder put more than 400 other pieces of odd stone, picked up by him in 34 States, and additional bits sent him by friends in Mexico, Egypt and Italy.

Surmounting the stone structure, held together with plaster of paris and cement, is a brass candlestick 100 years old, and at the top of the candlestick is a huge glass marble two inches in diameter, with which Mr. Burgess played when he was a boy. Copper standards hold two electric lights.

Travel Is Cheap

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—A 23-day 7,200-mile trip from Baltimore to Mexico and back has convinced 12 young men here that they can travel about as cheaply as they can stay at home.

They traveled in a truck, slept in hammocks and cooked their own meals. Total cost: $26 each.

Progress Is Noted In Education Fund By Presbyterians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8 — One look at conditions across the Atlantic makes $10,000,000 seem a small price for Christian Education which will help to preserve democracy in America!

This was the opinion expressed by W. Logan MacCoy, President of the Provident Trust Company, at a dinner at the Union League, where 35 prominent Presbyterian pastors and laymen of this vicinity became members of the Greater Philadelphia Executive Committee in the $10,000,000 Sesquicentennial Fund for Christian Education. Presbyterian leaders who were not present were also named as members. Mr. MacCoy is Chairman of the Greater Philadelphia Sesquicentennial Fund Campaign.

Host to the Presbyterians was R. C. Morse, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who is Chairman of the Special Gifts Committee.

Dr. Lewis S. Mudge, Acting General Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education, told the leaders the national drive is almost one-third finished. Pledges and contributions of $3,284,275.68 have already been made. The Presbyterian Board of Christian Education is directing the campaign, Dr. Mudge explained, to help to preserve free education in a free state by aiding Christian forces on college and university campuses.

"The young people who will tomorrow assume places of leadership in the business, professional, and political world are in colleges and universities today," said Mr. MacCoy. "They are the ones whose education must include the teaching of Christian principles if we are to hope for Christian leaders tomorrow."

Expressing confidence that all Philadelphia Presbyterians will wish to share in the Fund, Mr. MacCoy outlined the program for the campaign in this area, and led a discussion on the plan to be followed in the local drive.

Citizens to Cut Dunkirk Costs

DUNKIRK, N. Y. (AP)—Councilmen of Dunkirk fulfilled a taxpayer's dream Feb. 7 by asking the people to take charge of a survey designed to slash City expenses.

The Council voted to form a Commission of 12 taxpayers to investigate operation of City departments and recommended salary reductions or any other means of reducing the cost of government. Four of the Commission's members will be appointed by the Mayor, four by the Council and four by the Polish Professional and Business Men's Association, which proposed the idea.

The plan provides that, if the Commission's recommendations are not carried out voluntarily, the Council would make reductions in budget appropriations.

With a bonded debt of approximately $1,000,000 Dunkirk has encountered serious financial difficulties in meeting mounting costs of relief. On several occasions David S. Wright, seed merchant, has loaned the City money to meet expenses.

State Court Dismisses Ohio Election Contest

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—The Ohio Supreme Court dismissed the election contest case of Emory F. Smith against James F. Polk, re-elected to Congress from the Sixth District.

The Court held Feb. 8 that the National House of Representatives was the sole judge of the qualifications of its members. Mr. Smith charged irregularities in the vote resulted in Mr. Polk's re-election. Mr. Smith is a Republican, Mr. Polk a Democrat.

Planes Used to Direct Rescue Efforts on Ice

MOSCOW (AP)—Five airplanes were used Feb. 8 in attempts to rescue 100 collective fishermen adrift on an ice floe in the Caspian sea. The planes directed the work of rescue boats and dropped food to the fishermen, who had camped on ice off shore and were stranded when it broke loose and drifted to sea.

Levine Case Indictment

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—The United States Attorney's office reported Feb. 8 indictment of Rene Paul, formerly of Paterson, on a charge of attempted extortion in connection with the kidnap-slaying of Peter Levine, 12-year-old New Rochelle (N. Y.) schoolboy. Assistant United States Attorney Thomas V. Arrowsmith said the indictment charged Paul with demanding $30,000 from Murray Levine, lawyer-father of the boy, in a letter mailed from Paterson, March 11, 198.

Gifts for Fun and for Use Call Buyers to Spring Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Men in trade are looking forward to supplying visitors to the New York World's Fair with souvenirs and handcraft objects done by American artists, it was learned at the Chicago Gift Show, held at the Palmer House and the Merchandise Mart. Unsettled conditions abroad and the need for giving more work to home people are incentives of one firm that makes contacts between artists, sculptors, and designess and manufacturers who can put their ideas into execution. Small porcelain animals, ranging from tiny penguins, ducks, and swans, to larger kittens, dogs, mules, and horses, are being designed and made ready for production.

Gourds are another medium through which certain artists are working. All kinds of fantastic gifts are in the making from this fruit. A pig dressed in red calico, like a doll, has a small gourd for a head. The base of the gourd forms the back of the head, and the tapering end is chopped off to make a stubby nose. A clown in a checkered suit has for his head a little gourd painted white and topped with a red cap. Inside his suit is a rubber ball for his chest. Another gourd is shaped into a sort of hanging basket with the sign "Leave a note" on one side and the face of a clock on the other. The clock's hands are turned to indicate the time the person left. The visitor is expected to write a note and deposit it in the basket.

Three - dimensional pictures, painted flowers made of pine cones from the high Sierras, basketry, and pottery were on display. Hundreds of gifts exhibited for dealers, who, according to the orders taken, will presently show them in their shops throughout the country. In one department, gifts prepared for men included nautical lamps with ship lanterns for their base, book ends with horse shoes decorating them, and pictures of horses.

"There's always room for another lamp," a manufacturer said, showing a boudoir lamp which stands upright on the bureau, but which can be bent in the middle, and clamped to the head of the bed, or to the back of a chair. A lamp imitating the kerosene type of long ago is fitted with a miniature electric bulb in its chimney. This is calculated for a telephone table, at which someone wants to write down a number or make a note. Other lamps have cream pitchers or cookie jars for their base.

Dolls are popular for grown-ups, who make collections of them in character and comic types. As for children, they do not, it was said, care for dolls representing older people, but prefer curly-haired little girls dressed in frocks like their own that can be removed, laundered, and put back on. Cuddle dolls dressed in pajamas which youngsters can take to bed with them are particularly favored. Animals, too, dressed like dolls are desired. Instead of the Teddy bear, the panda now steps forward in a yellow and black tailored suit. Pink elephants of velvet with big flabby ears, and black giraffes with yellow neckties are prized.

For another item, candles that tower like a pillar or column, square at the base, and tapering at the top, are shown in shades of apricot beige, green, and rose.

University of N. C. Remodeling 'Chapel'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. — Gerrard Hall, the fourth oldest building on the University of North Carolina campus, erected in 1838, is being remodeled and will be made to conform to the original plan made for it by the President, Mr. Caldwell.

This historic building has been visited by three Presidents of the United States. President Polk delivered the 1847 commencement address in it. President Buchanan spoke there in 1859, and President Johnson, during his term as the nation's chief executive. Polk and Johnson were natives of North Carolina, the former having been born near Charlotte and the latter in Raleigh.

Garrard Hall, built as the University's "new chapel," was named for Maj. Charles Garrard, a native of Carteret County, North Carolina, and a member of the Fifth Battalion of the Continental Line.

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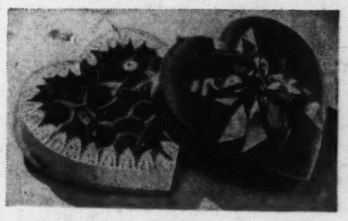

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Japanese Navy Reveals Plan To Build Ships and Planes

TOKYO, Feb. 8 (AP)—Japan's Navy Minister, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, told the Diet today that Japan was preparing a new naval building program, the budget for which, he said, would be submitted soon.

Admiral Yonai did not state details, but said the plan was designed to balance construction with that of other nations. The program will embrace construction of new vessels and expansion of the air force.

"Naval defense," he said, "will be made adequate by combining the present naval power with enforcement of a new construction plan to be submitted to the Diet shortly in the form of a supplementary budget.

Replenishment Program

"Replenishment of armament up to 1941 can be done in accordance with the present program."

The statement was given to a naval budget subcommittee of the Lower House of the Diet. Admiral Yonai indicated the supplementary budget would be large.

[The Japanese budget for 1939-40, announced Dec. 1, was the largest in Japan's history, totaling 3,894,000,000 yen (about $1,051,000,000). Of this 653,000,000 yen was allotted to the Navy, but only for expenditures that would arise in peace time. Other expenditures to meet the great cost of Japan's war in China, estimated at $4,000,000 a day, are contained in supplementary estimates such as that forthcoming on the Navy. The fiscal year begins April 1.]

Japan Not Alarmed

Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita told the Diet that Japan was not alarmed at any prospect of simultaneous action by the United States, Great Britain, and France against the Japanese program in China.

In reply to a question, the Foreign Minister said Japan had received assurances from the three powers that they were not acting jointly, despite the similarity of strong notes sent to the Japanese Government by Washington, London, and Paris on Dec. 31, Jan. 14, and Jan. 19, respectively.

The protests opposed the Japanese "new order" in eastern Asia and warned Japan to maintain the "open door" in China.

[The Japanese press on Jan. 22 criticized the Foreign Minister for failure to state concretely his plans for meeting the protests.]

Aims Not Similar

"The interests of Great Britain and the United States in the Far East are not necessarily similar," he told the Diet. "Therefore, it is improbable the two countries will act similarly against Japan.

"Even if they do so, it will not be very important."

He added that Japan would continue to explain Japan's "true intentions in East Asia" to the United States.

[When the present Diet session opened, Jan. 21, the Foreign Minister outlined Japanese Pan-Asia ambitions as seeking a "new East Asia upon an ethical foundation wherein Japan, China, and Manchukuo will stand united and linked together for active collaboration."]

British Ships Detained

SHANGHAI (AP)—Detention of two more British vessels at Chefoo caused apprehensions in foreign shipping circles Feb. 8 concerning Japanese interference with shipping along the China Coast.

The Mingsand and Taisang, two vessels owned by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, were detained at Chefoo, North China port, seven hours but were released when British authorities made diplomatic representations.

Seizure of the vessels followed a series of recent detentions, including the British steamer Panamanian and two Norwegian vessels—subsequently released—and a Hungarian vessel, still held at Amoy.

Shanghai Episode

SHANGHAI (AP)—The forty-eighth political assassination in Shanghai since the Japanese captured the City, occurred Feb. 8 when gunmen killed a detective employed by the Japanese-sponsored local government. The shooting occurred in Japanese-occupied territory adjoining the International Settlement.

Chinese Island Shelled

SHANGHAI (AP)—Chinese reported Feb. 7 that four Japanese warships shelled Tinghai Island, off Ningpo, last Sunday destroying a number of houses and killing 100 persons. Ningpo is about 85 miles southeast of Hangchow.

Colosseum

P. H. Lovell

Highland Monument

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Standing as sentinel over the Scottish Highlands' town of Oban, is this gray granite structure known as McCaig's Folly. Circular in shape and like the Roman Colosseum in appearance, it was built in 1900, the idea of John Stuart McCaig, as a museum, and art gallery, but Mr. McCaig passed on before its completion, so it remains unroofed to this day and large trees are growing through it. Mr. McCaig was wealthy and beneficiaries under his will were to erect bronze statues in the building to all the McCaigs, but this was considered a waste of money so the tower remains empty.

However, it makes an excellent viewpoint from which to see the many lovely islands around this attractive Scottish town.

Hospital Group Reports

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP) — The American Hospital Association reported Feb. 8 nearly 3,000,000 persons are participating in non-profit hospitalization insurance under its sponsorship. It predicted 500,000 hospital bills, totaling $25,000,000 would be paid by non-profit organizations during 1939 to 600 member hospitals throughout the nation.

U. S. Primer on Neutrality: Major Issues Are Clarified

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Several basic facts have been obscured or forgotten in the Congressional and general public debate over American foreign policy which has arisen from press headlines about aircraft sales to France. The following are pertinent to the debate:

1. Under the neutrality statutes as enacted by Congress private American manufacturers of arms, munitions and implements of war have a legal right to sell their products abroad unless (a) the country to which shipment is intended is at war, or unless (b) U. S. military "secrets" are involved.

Getting a License

2. If these two named conditions have been met by an American manufacturer or exporter he is entitled under the law to a license to export to any foreign customer he desires.

He applies for a license to the Munitions Control Board of the State Department. The Board is required by law to grant the license in all cases where the purchaser is not involved in war and where no military secrets are involved. It has no legal power to withhold a license.

3. The Munitions Control Board has stopped sale of military airplanes to Japan by informing manufacturers of the disapproval of the Secretary of State of such sales. But compliance has been either voluntary or the result of "persuasion." It has not been enforceable by law. If an airplane manufacturer decided to insist upon his legal rights, he could sell military aircraft or airplane bombs to Japan, or to any other country except Spain. Spain is the only country where war exists today, according to findings by the President.

4. Nothing in the law prevents sale of arms to Germany and Italy. Aircraft sales to those countries have been negligible, however, because both have extensive arms industries of their own on which they prefer to rely exclusively. They have purchased many of the best American patents for airplanes and airplane engines.

No Ban on Sales

5. Equally, nothing in the law prevents sales of American-made military aircraft to France or American-made antiaircraft gun "directors" to England.

6. No sales of American munitions can be legally "secret." The statement has been made that the sale of airplanes to France would never have come to light had a plane not crashed at Los Angeles with a member of the French Mission on board. While the negotiations were secret at that time, the manufacturer would not have been able to export planes under a French order without a license from the Munitions Control Board. And the Munitions Control Board would have been required by law to make the facts of the sale public.

7. The only real controversial aspect to the French airplane contract negotiations is that of "military secrets." The Neutrality Acts forbid the sale of anything involving a "military secret" to any foreign principal. But determination of "military secrets" is left to the Army and Navy. Since the President is ex-officio Commander-in-Chief of both Army and Navy, the determination of "military secrets" rests ultimately with him. He has the legal power and right to declare that any particular object or idea is, or is not, a "military secret." If the President considers that American security will be benefited if some device valued by the U. S. Army and Navy is released to England or France, he is within his constitutional and legislative rights in doing so.

War-Time Rules

8. The law, as it stands today, requires immediate cancellation of contracts for arms, munitions, and implements of war at any time the President determines a state of war to exist involving the country of destination. If war should break out in Europe involving England and France, the President would undoubtedly issue a proclamation that a state of war existed. The proclamation would automatically cancel any contracts between private American munitions manufacturers and the British and French Governments. Shipments would be halted at once.

9. The Administration is committed to repeal of the section of the Neutrality Act which would prevent this last stage in operation of the Neutrality Act. It wishes this embargo on arms shipments in event of war repealed. It would be willing to see the "cash and carry" provisions retained. If Congress acted on this wish of the Administration American arms could be shipped to France and England—or any other country—in event of war on the same "cash and carry" basis as articles not under the heading of munitions of war.

10. The Federal Government has the legal power, if it so desires, to aid in the financing of munitions sales to a foreign Government. The Johnson Act forbids a foreign Government which has defaulted on its obligations to the United States to float a loan in the United States.

This prohibition does not, however, apply to agencies of the United States Government. Section 2 of the Johnson Act reads as follows:

"As used in this Act the term 'person' includes individual, partnership, corporation, or association other than a public corporation created by or pursuant to special authorization of Congress, or a corporation in which the Government of the United States has or exercises a controlling interest through stock ownership or otherwise."

This provision exempts such agencies of the Government as the Export-Import Bank from the prohibition of the Act. Legally this bank could loan money to France or England or any other defaulting nation.

Roosevelt's Letter to Judge on Senate Action

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's letter to Judge Floyd H. Roberts follows:

My Dear Judge Roberts:

I feel that in justice to you and your family I should write to you in regard to the refusal of the Senate to confirm your appointment as United States District Judge for the Western District of Virginia.

First of all, I tender you my thanks for the honorable, efficient, and in every way praiseworthy service that you have rendered to the people of the United States in general and to the people of the Western District of Virginia in particular.

Second, I wish it known that not one single person who has opposed your confirmation has lifted his voice in any shape, manner or form against your personal integrity and ability.

Reviews History of Case

In order that you may know the full history of what has occurred, I take this opportunity to summarize the story.

On March 17, 1938, I received a letter from Senator Glass enclosing a clipping from a local Virginia paper. This newspaper article, quoting an editorial in another local Virginia paper, made the assumption that it would henceforth be necessary to receive the backing of Governor Price of Virginia before any Virginian could hope for a Federal appointment.

Senator Glass in his letter asked if Federal appointments, for which Senate approval was necessary, would be subjected to the effective veto of the Governor of Virginia.

To this I replied on March 18, explaining to the Senator the difference between the appointive power, which is in the President, and the power of confirmation, which is in the Senate. I pointed out to the Senator that time-hallowed courtesy permits Senators and others to make recommendations for nomination, and, at the same time, that every President has sought information from any other source deemed advisable.

Letter From Glass

On March 19 Senator Glass wrote me again, covering his construction of Article II of the Constitution, and asking me again as to the accuracy of the newspaper statement. He winds up by saying, "The inference is, of course, that you approve the offensive publication which was the basis of my inquiry."

I replied to this letter from the Senator on March 21 in a personal and friendly vein. I stated that I was glad that we seemed to agree in our construction of the Constitution. I told him that I was not in the habit of confirming or denying any newspaper article or editorial. Obviously, if I were to begin that sort of thing, I would have no spare time to attend to my executive duties.

I told the Senator to go ahead as before and make recommendations; that I would give such recommendations every consideration; but that I would, of course, reserve the right to get opinions from any other person I might select. I ended by asking the Senator to forget the newspaper article and wished him a good vacation and expressed the hope that he would come to see me on his return.

Subsequent to this date, I received a number of recommendations for the position of United States District Judge for the Western District of Virginia—among them recommendations in behalf of two gentlemen from Senator Glass. I am not certain whether these recommendations were at that time concurred in by the Junior Senator from Virginia, but this is possible. Other recommendations were received from citizens of Virginia to a total number, as I remember it, of five or six.

Confers With Attorney General

The Attorney General was asked by me to report on these recommendations, paying attention as usual to the qualifications of each person suggested. I might add that your name was on this list but that at no time, to my knowledge, did you seek this office of Judge.

The Attorney General and I held several conferences with the result that we concluded that you were best fitted to fill the Judgeship.

As a result, I wrote on July 6th to both of the Virginia Senators stating that I had concluded to appoint you, that a number of gentlemen had been suggested for the place, but that I believed you to be the best fitted.

The following day, July 7th, I received a telegram from Senator Glass stating that he and his colleague would feel obliged to object to your appointment as being personally objectionable to them, and that a letter would follow. A few days later I received a letter from the Senator stating that he could not conceive any fair reason why one of his candidates had not been appointed.

No Question of Integrity

It is worth noting that neither Senator on July 7th or subsequently raised any question as to your integrity or ability, and the only objection was that you were personally objectionable.

In regard to the original newspaper article suggesting that Governor Price had been given the veto over Federal appointments, this and similar stories are, of course, not worth answering or bothering about, for the very simple reason that no person—no Governor, no Senator, no member of the Administration has at any time had, or ever will have, any right of veto over Presidential nominations. Every person with common sense knows this.

Your appointment followed, you took the oath of office, and have been serving with great credit as District Judge since then.

Your name was sent by me to the Senate in January, 1939, together with many other recess appointments.

We come now to the last chapter. Your nomination was referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and by the Chairman of that Committee to a Subcommittee of three. It appears from the record that both Senators from Virginia registered their objection with the Subcommittee saying, "This nomination is utterly and personally offensive to the Virginia Senators whose suggestions were invited by the Department of Justice only to be ignored."

The Subcommittee reported back the nomination to the full Committee without recommendation, stating the raising of the matter of Senatorial courtesy and saying that this matter had not been a direct issue since 1913.

Special Meeting Called

At a special meeting of the full Committee on the Judiciary, and before the committee went into executive session, attention was invited to the presence of the Governor of Virginia, to the presence of two Former Governors of Virginia, and to the presence of the nominee and his counsel.

After lengthy discussion the Committee went into executive session, reopening the doors an hour later.

The record shows that at this time the Committee heard the Governor of Virginia in favor of the nominee and also Former Gov. E. Lee Trinkle and Former Governor Westmoreland Davis; also, George M. Warren, Esq., counsel for nominee. Thereupon the Committee, instead of hearing other witnesses in behalf of the nominee, many of whom were present, moved that a list of these further witnesses be incorporated in the record without hearing them. The Committee also agreed to receive certain letters and editorials in behalf of the nominee, and, finally, a record of designations you have received from former Governors of Virginia to sit in other Judicial Districts, this list including many designations of you made by Former Governor Harry F. Byrd.

That was followed by your own testimony.

The privilege of making the closing and sole arguments against you was accorded to the two Senators from Virginia.

Statement by Glass

Senator Glass stated that neither he nor his colleague had formally or definitely made any statement affecting your capabilities.

He proceeded to review the newspaper reports of last March, stated that he had not communicated with the Governor to ascertain whether or not the latter had authorized the publication, and spoke of his letter to me. He went on to state that the President had not answered his question up to this date, except by sending the nomination to the Senate.

You will recognize from what I have written you that as far back as last March, in reply to Senator Glass' letters, I told him categorically that I never answered any questions relating to the credibility or otherwise of newspaper articles or editorials, and I asked him to forget the newspaper article altogether. Therefore, the statement of Senator Glass to the Committee does not square with the facts.

Continuing, the Senior Senator from Virginia referred to other newspaper articles which spoke of "rebukes" to the Senators. It is almost needless for me to suggest that neither you nor I pay any attention to such excuses. Finally, Senator Glass stated "as a matter of fact, the President of the United States did give to the Governor of Virginia the veto power over nominations made by the two Virginia United States Senators." I am sorry, in view of my long personal friendship for the Senior Senator, that he has made any such statement, and I can only excuse it on the ground of anger or forgetfulness.

Cites Senator's Charge

At the end of his speech Senator Glass says "Mr. Cummings never had the slightest idea of giving consideration to the recommendations of the two Virginia Senators because the Governor of Virginia had been promised the right of veto on nominations that they made." Neither of these statements is true.

Senator Glass was followed by Senator Byrd who stated that your nomination was personally offensive to both Senators, in fact, "personally obnoxious."

At the very close of the Judiciary Committee hearing Governor Price stated "Senator Glass has made a charge against me. He is entirely mistaken about it." The Governor further stated that he was not involved in the newspaper story.

The Committee thereupon abruptly closed the hearing and went into executive session, with the result, as you know, that your nomination was reported adversely to the Senate.

This brief history repeats several episodes in the history of the United States, which have occurred from time to time during the past one hundred and fifty years. In other cases nominations by former Presidents of men of outstanding ability and character have been denied and confirmation by the Senate, not on the plea that they were unfitted for office, but on the sole ground that they were personally obnoxious to the Senator or Senators from the State from which they came.

Procedure Outlined

During this whole period Presidents have recognized that the constitutional procedure is for a President to receive advice, i. e., recommendations, from Senators.

Presidents have also properly received advice, i. e., recommendations, from such other sources as they saw fit.

Thereupon Presidents have decided on nominations in accordance with their best judgment—and in most cases basing their judgment on the character and ability of the nominee. In many cases, of course, the recommendations of Senators have been followed, but in many other cases they have not been followed by Presidents in making the nominations.

Thereupon, under the Constitution, the Senate as a whole—not the Senators from one State—has the duty of either confirming or rejecting the nomination.

It is, of course, clear that it was the intention of the Constitution of the United States to vest in the Senate as a whole the duty of rejecting or confirming solely on the ground of the fitness of the nominee.

What Constitution Provides

Had it been otherwise, had the Constitution intended to give the right of veto to a Senator or two Senators from the State of the nominee, it would have said so. Or to put it another way, it would have vested the nominating power in the Senators from the State in which the vacancy existed.

On somewhat rare occasions the Senate, relying on an unwritten rule of senatorial courtesy, which exists in no place in the Constitution, has rejected nominees on the ground of their being personally obnoxious to their Senators, thus vesting in individual Senators what amounts in effect to the power of nomination.

In the particular case of which you are the unfortunate and innocent victim, the senators from Virginia have in effect said to the President—"We have nominated to you two candidates acceptable to us; you are hereby directed to nominate one of our two candidates, and if you do not we will reject the nomination of anybody else selected by you, however fit he may be."

Perhaps, my dear Judge Roberts, the rejection of your nomination will have a good effect on the citizenship and the thinking of the whole Nation in that it will tend to create a greater interest in the Constitution of our country, a greater interest in its preservation in accordance with the intention of the gentlemen who wrote it.

I am sorry, indeed, that you have been the victim. Against you not one syllable has been uttered in derogation of your character, or ability in the legal profession or your record on the bench.

Very sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Labor Feud Moves South

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 8 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor considered Feb. 7 revival of the dormant Pan-American Federation of Labor to counteract Nazi-Fascist doctrines in South America—a step which might add international flavor to the C. I. O.-A. F. of L. feud.

William Green, Federation President, Council considered today sending a Council considered Feb. 7 sending a commission to confer with South American labor groups on revival of the inter-continental organization launched by the late Samuel Gompers.

Mr. Green mentioned also that the Council is interested in the "extreme leftist movement" in Mexican labor affairs.

This allusion was given added significance since John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chieftain, attended the organization of a new Latin-American Federation of Labor unions in Mexico City last September after the A. F. of L. had rejected an invitation and criticized the meeting as "extreme leftist."

The C. I. O. and A. F. of L. already have clashed on an international basis in Canada and if a revived Pan-American group came into conflict with the newer federation it might have the effect of widening the international arena of this bitter labor dispute.

Mr. Green said the Federation would use organization and education techniques to offset foreign influences on South American labor.

"We will try to sell them the economic philosophy of trade unionism," he said. The Federation, he added, is not prepared to say what it would be willing to support in the way of trade concessions to cement relations with southern republics.

A closed shop contract negotiated in New York between the Hotel Owners' Association and a group of A. F. of L. unions claiming jurisdiction over hotel employees, Mr. Green asserted, may provide a solution for other cities. Under the New York plan, the owners deal with a committee of all the unions, instead of the spokesmen for a dozen different organizations.

Simon Explains Loan to Czechs

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons yesterday that provisions of the recent £16,000,000 grant to Czecho-Slovakia would prevent "a third party, namely Germany," from benefiting.

France and Britain made half the grant as an outright gift and the remainder as a loan.

Sir John, moving second reading of a measure to give legal authority for the gift and loan, explained safeguards which he said would mean that the money would be devoted to urgent reconstruction for refugee purposes in Czecho-Slovakia, which lost its Sudeten region to Germany last October.

Youth Councils Planned For New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A citizens' committee made up of those concerned with youth's problems is being formed by the State National Youth Administration Advisory Committee's subcommittee on planning for youth, of which Judge W. Smyth, of the Westchester Children's Court, is chairman.

A youth service council and voluntary youth service councils will be established in all communities in the State, to promote a program to meet the needs of young people, announcement by the Committe says.

President Lectures Press On U. S. 'Military Secrets'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—"A President who would not allow use of his own name"—Mr. Roosevelt's own words—mingled irony and intense earnestness in his latest effort at his press conference yesterday to dispose of reported purveyance of so-called "military secrets" to a friendly European nation.

This time it was a question of "universal directors" and "detectors," both instruments used in training antiaircraft guns on planes, which, according to a critical news report, had been sold to England. Last week the President defended the Administration against charges that it had improperly arranged for sale of a new model American bomber to France.

Mr. Roosevelt directed his irony at "the Senator who asked that his name be withheld"—the purported source of the information. And he directed his scorn at that part of the report which implied that some valued secrets were involved in release for export sale of an old model "Director." But he distinguished, in his press conference treatment, the subject of "detectors."

Military Secrets

It appears that a serviceable "detector" is an instrument which every military power in the world is trying to develop. Whether the U. S. Army has one is a secret carefully guarded. Mr. Roosevelt would not say whether one exists or not. But he did say that publication of reports that someone knows about it would be enough to start every foreign Government less than 100 per cent friendly to the United States on an intensive spying campaign to find out just what the United States does have. He added that if he were head of a foreign Government and heard that the U. S. Army had a "detector" he would set every spy he had available after the source of the report.

He was crisp and sharp in discussing this "detector" matter, concluding that it was a pretty rotten thing for a Senator to lead a newspaper reporter into writing about such a subject. His resentment that the matter was the subject of public controversy was plain.

But Mr. Roosevelt enjoyed himself hugely on "universal directors." The report had been printed two days ago that the Administration had sold these instruments out of reserve Army stock to England. It sounded like a new and extreme form of Washington aid to the Anglo-French axis in Europe. But on analysis it proves to be otherwise.

What Is a "Director"

A "director" is an involved instrument which computes the range for an antiaircraft gun. According to the President—and he is confirmed in high Army quarters which have not hesitated to differ with him on other matters of late—the only suitable "director" made from the end of World War until 1930 was manufactured by Vickers, a British arms company, in England.

In 1930 the Vickers Company, with approval of the British Government, released its designs and patents to the Sperry Gyroscope Co., in the United States. The Sperry Company then proceeded to manufacture "directors" on the Vickers patents for the U. S. Army. They began to produce the instruments in some quantity in 1937. At the same time they were developing improvements. Ultimately the State Department's Munitions Control Board released for export sale the models made on the Vickers patents. England began buying these instruments to supplement the production of Vickers.

Mr. Roosevelt disclosed for the first time that the Sperry Company had applied on September, 1938, for permission to sell to England the model which it had improved. This was denied on Jan. 7, 1939. The result is that England is able to purchase "directors" made on original English patents, but the later models improved by the Sperry Company are reserved exclusively for the U. S. Army.

He merely laughed at the suggestion that any "directors" had been sold by the Army itself.

He gave the following reasons why the old model "director" was released for export sale:

1. It is essentially "defensive" in character.
2. It is a model which the U. S. Army no longer uses.
3. Sale abroad enabled the Sperry Company to cut its costs of production and thereby sell the newer model to the Army at a lower price. He estimated that the War Department would save about $250,000 from the fact that the Sperry Company has an order for 93 "directors" from England.

Aid for Air Program

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representatives of a score of schools which train aviation mechanics have received official assurances that their facilities would be employed in the administration's new air force expansion program.

Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, told a group Feb. 7 that the War Department would encourage and co-operate with private schools as fully as possible.

Washington Cherry Trees Are Still Being Chopped

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Charles H. Leavy (D) of Washington strives to please.

A constituent wrote:

"Please go down to the Tidal Basin and cut off a few branches of a Japanese cherry tree and ship them to me for grafting onto one of my cherry trees."

The branches were expressed West. Mr. Leavy stubbornly declines to tell how he got around the law that prohibits such things as cutting branches off Government trees or rooting in Government flower gardens.

"I don't believe I could do it again," he said.

Retirement Change Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department recommended Feb. 7 that Congress permit Federal judges to retire before reaching the statutory age of 70 if they are too disabled for further service. They would receive full pay if they had served 10 years, and proportionate pay for fewer years.

More Royalty Plan U. S. Visits

WASHINGTON (AP)—It begins to look as if a whole procession of European royalty would visit the United States this year.

In addition to the announced visits of King George and Queen Elizabeth of England and members of the reigning families of Norway and Denmark, the State Department is receiving hints that at least four more groups of royalty may cross the Atlantic.

They are:

King Zog of Albania and his bride of last year, who is of Hungarian origin and has some American blood.

King Boris of Bulgaria and Queen Giovanna, one of the daughters of the King of Italy. King Boris, an unassuming ruler, is an expert locomotive engineer who prefers standing at the throttle on the royal train to sitting in the kingly coach.

Princess Juliana, heir to the throne of the Netherlands, with her husband, Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld.

Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg, the little Grand Duchy lying between France and Germany.

The world's fairs in New York and San Francisco are the attractions drawing most of the royalty to the United States.

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Reich Bars Jewish 'State'; Offers 'Reservation' Plan

The News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 8—The most specific plan yet outlined by a National Socialist official for dealing with the Jewish question has been enunciated by Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, head of the Party's foreign political section. Its major points are:

Germany can never tolerate the existence of a "Jewish state" in Europe.

A "reservation" under some form of international or police control should be established, but not in Palestine.

British Guiana or Madagascar were suggested as possible locations.

The western democracies would be expected to initiate the arrangement.

Wealthy Jews would be expected to finance the "reservation" to care for some 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 Jews.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 8—Western democracies, which Germany has hitherto compelled to take Jewish emigrants on the Reich's own terms, have had those conditions stiffened through a speech by Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, whose posts include that of Cultural Leader of the National Socialist Party.

For Germany has extended the influence of its policy beyond its own borders in specifying, through Dr. Rosenberg's address to diplomatic representatives and foreign press correspondents last night, that the Reich will oppose formation of a separate Jewish state elsewhere in the world.

Previously, the Reich had focused its attention on eliminating the Jews from within its own borders. But Dr. Rosenberg's exposé of policy would eliminate the Jews from Europe east of the Rhine. In addition it would also specify how, and where, the Jews shall be settled.

Wealthy Jews to Pay Cost

This solution has, for Germany, all the advantages of the previous plans in that it is left to the Democracies to find a new home for Jews who have to leave practically 94 per cent of their wealth behind. It is left to wealthy Jews abroad to supply the money.

This new German approach to the Jewish problem probably will be interpreted abroad as "fantastic." Nothing could be further from a realistic view. For the past six years National Socialist developments if they have evidenced anything have shown that policies which the rest of the world considered "absurd"—when advocated by the Reich's leaders have nevertheless been carried through despite strong opposition.

The same situation exists today. Such a speech as Dr. Rosenberg's yesterday has not come out of thin air. It was carefully prepared. Moreover it indicates a determination that there shall be no possible damage either to present German interests or possible political and economic aims.

Palestine Held Too Small

For example, the Reich's opposition to Palestine as a Jewish state is not obscure. Dr. Rosenberg explained that "Palestine is too small to take all the Jews." And he added that a "Zionist state, as contemplated, aims not only at making a home for the Jews in Palestine, but in creating a pan-Jewish center from which the Near East could be economically dominated."

This possibility would stand in the direct road of the Reich's rapidly developing policies on economic expansion toward the East. It is also probable that this circumstance led Dr. Rosenberg to the further declaration that "such a state would inevitably send diplomatic representatives abroad and support Jewish minorities everywhere, and give asylum to undesirable Jewish elements from all over the world."

Turned Into World Problem

The extent to which Germany has now turned the question of its expulsion of its Jews into a world problem is indicated in examination of further passages from Dr. Rosenberg's declaration.

Dr. Rosenberg said he regarded Alaska as unsuitable for such a reservation and "too close to Canada and the United States to be safe from racial dangers." He continued:

"Since two other proposals, Guiana and Madagascar, already have been officially discussed, the entire problem, after elimination of impossible programs, narrows itself down to these two territories.

"If the Democraies want to prove the truth of their friendship for Jews now, they must within a reasonable time make clear which of these territories shall be established as a Jewish reservation.

"I stress the word reservation, for there can be no talk either at present or in the future about a Jewish state," Dr. Rosenberg said. "The conference at Evian-les-Bains in the summer of 1938 created a mammoth committee which 'works' in London but up to now has made no really positive proposals."

The "reservation," said Dr. Rosenberg, should be placed under some form of international control or police "because if left to themselves the Jews, inevitably would despoil and massacre each other."

He said the Jewish problem would only be solved, as far as Germany is concerned, when the last Jew has left the Reich.

It is no coincidence that this speech by Dr. Rosenberg should have come simultaneously with the opening of the Palestine Conference at London and certainly indicated very clearly the German standpoint.

Anomaly Seen in Policy

The speech has served to emphasize an anomaly in the present policy. The National Socialists themselves place considerable emphasis upon the contention that the Jews are to be regarded as members of a race, but not a religion.

Yet a fundamental tenet implicit in Dr. Rosenberg's outline of policy is that the Jews are excluded from appeal to the right of racial self-determination—an appeal which brought the National Socialists themselves so much success and territorial gain during 1938.

At the same time it is not without significance that Dr. Rosenberg sought to disassociate the German Government from responsibility for Germanist agitation abroad.

He protested against "rejuvenating movements" in other countries styled as National Socialist and whose members thereby give the impression, he said, that Germans are seeking to make trouble for foreign governments.

"National Socialism," said Dr. Rosenberg, "is always ready to try to understand the traditions and characteristics of other nations and does not propose, if left in peace, to apply negative criticism or propaganda to foreign statesmen and states."

Italian Airman Starts Flight Across Atlantic

DAKAR, French West Africa (AP)—An Italian plane piloted by Col. Attilio Biseo took off Feb. 8 for the hop across the South Atlantic to Natal, Brazil, en route to Buenos Aires.

CCC Wears New Uniform

© Harris & Ewing

Robert Alesandri — Frank Papuga

Members of the Civilian Conservation Corps are stepping out in new uniforms of spruce green. The new uniform worn by Mr. Papuga is quite a contrast to the former olive-drab outfit shown on Mr. Alesandri. The new outfit includes a two-button sack coat, overseas cap, and red and yellow company insignia on the left shoulder.

Canadian Radio Power Raised; British Disks Keep History

News in Radio

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Public criticism of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has been largely swept away in the substantial progress registered by the Corporation in the past two years. Its last annual report draws attention to the completion of the two 50,000-watt regional transmitters in Quebec and Ontario as marking "a decisive beginning of the plan of national coverage"

This coverage has increased from only 38,600 watts to 168,350 watts since November, 1936, and when the Maritime and Prairie regional transmitters are finished, the figure will be raised to 213,200 watts, or three quarters of the power of all stations in Canada.

With increased facilities and personnel has come improvements in technique and in quality and variety of program. The first aim of the corporation is to give a truly national service, one that will appeal to the desires of every section of the country and at the same time encourage national unity and pride in Canadian traditions and accomplishments.

Canadians of every class, from the conductors of symphony orchestras to "old timers" of the Far North, have brought their messages to listeners in; Canadian history has been dramatized with striking effects; and the exchange programs with other countries have never been so rich and varied. Increasingly popular are the public discussions and debates on national and international questions; the talks on art, music and literature, and the daily news bulletins supplied by the Canadian Press.

Propaganda Guarded Against

Being a publicly-owned institution the CBC is zealous in its protection of the public from vicious propaganda of every sort. The advertising of spirituous liquors is entirely forbidden. The advertising of wine and beer is prohibited in the provinces where it is legally barred from other media. No wine or beer advertising is accepted on CBC stations. Patent medicine advertising must be approved by the department of pensions and national health.

To keep advertising of every sort within reasonable limits from the listeners' point of view the regulations limit the advertising content of any program to 10 per cent of the program period; forbid the mention of the prices of goods or services, and limit "spot" announcements to two minutes for each radiocasting hour, except on Sunday and between 7:30 p. m. and 11 p. m. on week days when they may not be radiocast at all.

Freedom of speech, so long as it is not abuse comment on any race, religion, or creed, is encouraged. Political radiocasting time is assigned to all parties and rival candidates on as equitable a basis as possible, but all such radiocasting must cease 48 hours before the time of balloting.

Another form of protection of the public is provided by the Corporation along the line of future technical developments, such as facsimile, television, and shortwave. It is felt that these should be controlled in the public interest. With respect to shortwaves, the Corporation laid down the policy of recommending no new licenses pending a clarification, after consultation with the Government, of its own plans for a shortwave system.

Every precaution is being taken to safeguard canada's right to shortwave channels. With respect to television, the policy was laid down of considering only applications from parties financially capable of conducting research and for experimental purposes only. With regard to facsimile, all applications from private interests are denied, it being felt that no further part of the public domain in this regard should be alienated without compelling reason.

B. B. C. Has Disk History

Audible history is preserved on 5,000 disks in a little room at Broadcasting House, London, where the British Broadcasting Corporation accommodates its Recording Department.

In this reference library of sound, without counterpart in its approach to completeness, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor heard the voice of President Woodrow Wilson talking in 1912 about the way in which group interest must lie behind private enterprise. From other disks resound the voices of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, raised in impassioned oratory to their fellow-countrymen during the world crisis of last September.

Turn to the shelves again and you may hear President Roosevelt, Florence Nightingale, Herbert H. Asquith, or G. Bernard Shaw. Not to mention Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, H. G. Wells, William Ewart Gladstone, and a delighted, if somewhat weary, family, who, at the time of the recording, had just returned home from seeing Queen Victoria's Jubilee procession.

From this you will perceive that the BBC has long been able to recapture and store away voices from days long before the world knew radio. Thanks to that almost-forgotten forerunner of the gramophone, the phonograph, a cherished novelty in many Victorian homes.

Prefers Mud and Mosquitoes To New York Traffic Dodging

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Author! Author!

On one of the coldest days of the winter Ginger and Dana Lamb scurried up Fifth avenue bemoaning their beloved tropics, where they recently made a 16,000-mile canoe trip on less than $5 in cash and emerged with a book, "Enchanted Vagabonds" (Harper).

"Give us our mud and bugs and mosquitoes," begged Dana, and Ginger murmured, "These big cities simply scare me to pieces." Since Ginger met all kinds of hazards in Central America without flickering an eyelash it was a little hard to believe that New York City could daunt her.

But she insisted that it was true, a combination of snow and cold, new to a Californian, and the speed with which people and things whizzed by her, instead of the southern tempo, with "the natives taking time out to live."

Just as soon as the Lambs, Mr. and Mrs. finish their present lecture tour they are returning to the tropics, this time to explore the Mayan jungle country along the corners of Mexico, British Honduras and Guatemala. They will spend six months on the edges of the jungle to "harden themselves," make some airplane surveys, and then, unaccompanied, start out on their two-years tramp through country where the natives refuse to go.

The Lambs hope to find out the truth of the legend that the Mayans, retreating before the Spanish conquerors, fled with the remnants of their culture and civilization and set up "a lost city" somewhere in the interior.

The Lambs' first trip was a test to determine for themselves whether they are qualified to live a life of exploration and adventure. This time they want to make their wanderings count for natural science, and the American Museum of Natural History has expressed an interest in their findings.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamb think too many Americans have gone to Tibet and Africa. They mean to "see America first," and plan to move on from Central to South America.

* * *

Off to Guatemala

Another great traveler, Miss Erna Fergusson, has just gone southward, leading a party to Guatemala for the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America. Having been born so to speak in the backyard of the Spanish countries, which means New Mexico, Miss Fergusson always has had a hankering for the countries to the south, as her book "Guatemala" and her recent "Venezuela" (Knopf) show.

Miss Fergusson has not gone in for the primitive adventures of the Lambs, but she has a disdain for people who must have electric lights and bathtubs, she can "ride a mule or what have you," and she is a great believer in the building of international relations through friendly individual contacts between the peoples of different countries.

The best equipment for traveling among the natives, in her opinion, is friendliness, courtesy, and complete absence of fear. And, she adds, "I have been more surprised by the things that seemingly intelligent university graduates do in Central America than by any words or acts of the native Indians."

* * *

Vicarious Adventure

Even stay-at-home New Yorkers have adventures these days, if vicariously, for there are plenty of writers to meet over the luncheon table. For instance, there is Lewis Hacker, who thinks it too bad if the public believes his "American Problems of Today" (Crofts) is merely a criticism of New Deal policies when what he intends it to be is a challenge to individual responsibility and a plea for curtailment of production costs rather than a limitation of production itself.

Dodie Smith is among the visitors, an author by virtue of the fact that so many of her plays have been published in England. She admits that she makes a definite effort to have each one "read well." Her current play on Broadway, "Dear Octopus," ostensibly deals with family ties, but subtly it takes a good many flings at age. Miss Smith said the other day that she hoped she had done a bit in it "toward the overcoming of age beliefs."

This is Miss Smith's fourth visit here; but for the first time she will step on American soil outside New York City. On her last trip she spent 20 days in Manhattan and saw 17 plays. This time she has brought along her huge Dalmatian, "Pongo," and intends to pack the dog in the car for a run around the country—Charleston and New Orleans, the Grand Canyon and Hollywood.

And Philadelphia being but a stone's throw from New York, it was not too far for this columnist to drive over for luncheon with Judge Joseph Buffington, who wrote "The Soul of George Washington" (Dorrance) to prove that it was the spiritual side of Washington which made him do great deeds.

In my copy of his book Judge Buffington wrote, "great men have no need we praise them: the need is ours to know them."

Marjorie Shuler

Rift Between Arab Factions Delays Work of London Parley

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Britain's Colonial Secretary, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, conferred at length yesterday afternoon and again last night with the Arabs, attempting to end the quarrel between supporters of the exiled Grand Mufti, spiritual and political leader of the Palestine Moslems, and the more moderate Arab Defense Party group on the question of representation at the newly opened Palestine conference.

The Mufti group thus far held the lead, having kept the Defense Party delegates from the opening of the conference which seeks to end the long dispute over Jewish immigration in Palestine which the Arabs oppose.

Mr. MacDonald planned another effort today before the Jewish delegations started formal presentation of their case tonight.

Because of his success as negotiator of the British pact with the Dublin regime, ending political and economic differences, Mr. MacDonald was made Colonial Secretary in addition to his job as Dominions Secretary. Recently he was relieved of the Dominions post so he could devote more effort to the Palestine problem.

Britain was anxious to get the Arabs together to avoid the necessity of holding separate consultations with the two factions.

The conference already was hampered by Arab refusal to sit with the Jews, and the British were forced, therefore, to deal with each separately.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that the past year of racial strife had cut deeply into the British Treasury.

Exchequer supplementary estimates for 1938-39 disclosed that the cost of running the riot-ridden mandate increased by 150 per cent with an additional £3,007,700 required to end the fiscal year March 31.

In the last budget submitted April 26, 1938, Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, asked for only £2,069,333 for the entire Colonial Office, which administers the Holy Land.

The supplementary estimates included appropriations to take care of maintaining a large military and police force in Palestine. The estimates must be approved by Parliament.

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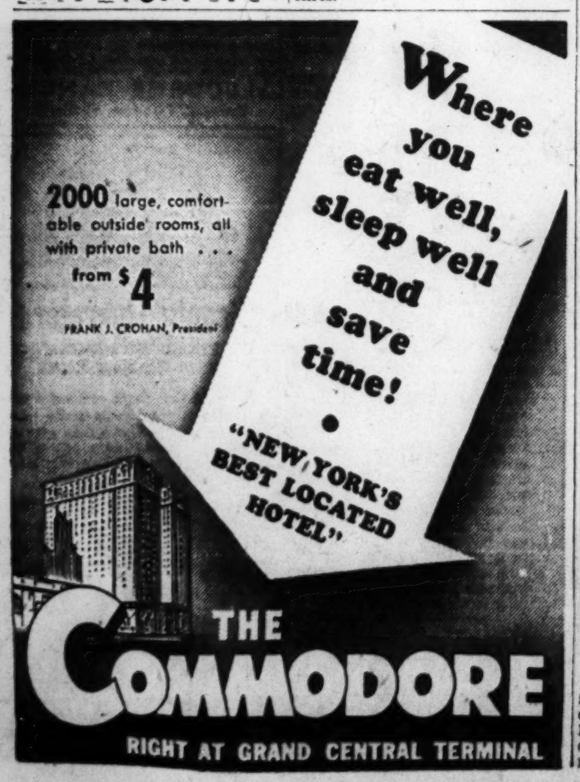
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Brazilian Cookery—By Way of a Kitchen Tour

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Typical Meat and Vegetable Dishes Served in Brazil

Rice and Black Beans Two Staple Foods. Tutu, Xuxu, and Xarque Common to Brazilian Tables

By Bessie T. Jones

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That large country in South America which is customarily referred to as Brazil is, in reality, a federation of states and, officially, is the United States of Brazil, consisting of 20 states, one small territory, and a Federal district.

The progressive and industrious nation it is today is a far cry from the then unknown land that was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Cabral, in 1500. The Portuguese language is the official language of Brazil as a result of its having been developed as a Portuguese colony.

In the large cities along the coast of Brazil it is possible to find any type of cooking one might wish, as the cuisine there is international.

It is not until we go somewhat into the interior or to some of the small towns that we fully come to know the typical Brazilian cooking.

Various Influences

Here we see the result of the Spanish and Portuguese influence in foods, as well as that influence of the Indians found there by the Spanish and Portuguese colonists when they arrived in the New World.

The natives learned much from the newcomers and the newcomers learned much from the natives regarding foods then being used there; the result has been a combination of the best ideas in foods from each.

Portugal and Spain brought rice, beans, onions, and garlic, as well as beef, pork, and mutton on the hoof to Brazil in their galleons; there they found other foods which they later came to appreciate and enjoy.

Rice and black beans are two staple foods of that country; the black beans are called Feijao, this name being similar to the native beans of Mexico, the Vrijol.

Mandioca Ormanioc, the yucca of Spanish countries, is a root similar to our potato, which takes the place of potatoes on the table of a large portion of the population.

This is generally eaten boiled or served with other vegetables. There is another variety of this Mandioc root, which in the northern part of Brazil is made into a coarse meal or flour.

In southern Brazil a very appetizing bread is made of this flour called Mandioc flour bread. It is interesting here to note that very little corn meal bread is eaten in Brazil.

Farinha, the grated and toasted flour of the Mandioc root, is always found on every table. It is put over both meat and vegetables. In fact, it is used in the making of nearly all dishes and even drinks.

A very typical dish in which this is used is Farofa, which is a mixture of Farinha and mashed, hard-cooked eggs, baked until dry. This Farinha and a thick porridge, Angu, made of maize meal, with Kouskous baked of finely sifted corn, take the place of bread and potatoes as at a meal in the United States.

Some of the vegetables have most unusual names. Tutu and Xuxu are the names of two.

Xarque—Dried Beef

Large quantities of beef are made into Xarque, this being nothing more than jerked or dried beef which was used very much by the cowboys of West Texas and Arizona in the earlier days when away from their ranch homes looking after cattle on the range. To prepare the Xarque, it is cut up and hung over wires to dry in the sun.

This is cooked with black beans and is then called Feijoada, the most typical dish of Brazil. Xarque is also mixed with other meats, the vegetable Tutu is added, and the name is Ropa Velha com Tutu.

Tutu de Feijao is another dish in which black beans take part; the black beans and Tutu are first well cooked, then fried in lard, seasoned with garlic, and thickened with mandioca flour, then garnished with fried onions, hard-boiled eggs, and olives.

The above is usually served with another great favorite, Leitao, or to use the ordinary name, suckling pig, which is nicely browned and decorated.

National Dish

A national dish which is served on all state occasions 's Feijoada Completa. The recipe for this is given in this article.

Chicken is served practically every day in one of a number of ways, both for luncheon and dinner—either roasted in a saucepan or stewed to a golden brown, as in Molho Pardo, or boiled down to make the famous Canja soup, which Theodore Roosevelt pronounced "the best soup in the world."

Another favorite way of serving chicken is of Spanish origin. This is called Pollo a la Valinciana. The chicken is combined with rice, a type of peas, and flavored with sweet chilis—a pepper much on the order of what is called bell peppers in the United States.

Here are recipes for some of the typical dishes of Brazil.

Canja
(Chicken Soup)

Cut into pieces and salt
1 fat chicken. Broil until a little brown. Transfer to a large vessel and add
2 cups of rice and
1 small slice of ham. Cook a short time. Add about
2 quarts of water and a
Small quantity of kitchen bouquet. Put on the cover and cook until the chicken and rice are soft and the soup is thick. Take out the bones, cut the chicken into small pieces, and serve in the soup. Some Brazilians leave the bones in the chicken and give one a knife, fork and spoon for the soup.

Feijoada Completa
(Brazil's Most Typical Dish)

Put to soak for several hours
1 quart of black beans (Mexican beans would be the nearest thing to Brazilian beans that one could get in the United States). Boil beans until soft. Also have previously soaked, to take out some of the salt,
1 foot and
1 ear of a pig
¼ pound smoked pork ribs
⅛ pound salt pork
⅛ pound of tripe
⅛ pound of smoked sausage. When ready to put on to cook, add
3 turnips cut in chunks. Cook until almost tender, then add the beans to the meat and continue cooking until about done. One-half hour before sending to the table, add
1 onion chopped fine
1 or more buttons of garlic chopped
3 small hot peppers chopped. The full cooking time for this will be about four hours. Slices of oranges are served with this dish.

Abobrinha
(Squash, Brazilian Style)

Slice thinly and with a sharp knife cut into narrow pieces
2 or more squash, depending on the size. Melt
2 tablespoons butter in frying pan and sauté slices, adding
Salt and
Pepper to season. When nearly done add
1 teaspoon lemon juice
1 tablespoon butter and a small quantity of
Parsley. If too thin, thicken slightly with flour.

Part II of this article, dealing with deserts, will run soon.

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Planning Ahead for Next Christmas This Homemaker Begins Now

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After several attempts to solve the problem of the "Christmas rush" one homemaker who lives on a ranch decided to do something constructive about it. Soon after Christmas one year she started a notebook large enough to be used for a number of years. Into it go preferences expressed by guests and the family either by letter or in conversations. A list of gifts finally decided upon is kept on another page to avoid giving the same person the same thing too often. And most helpful of all are the articles clipped from the Women's Page of the Monitor containing ideas for making gifts and practical sewing suggestions.

On a ranch, perhaps more than in town, the work of the homemaker follows the seasons and the weather plays an increasingly important part in deciding whether it shall be an indoor or an outdoor job. On this homemaker's calendar for the year certain more or less definite dates are set apart for spring sewing, summer gardening and canning, fall preserving and fall sewing, winter canning of meat and lard making. From these jobs it was found quite simple to plan a few extras that could be set aside for gifts.

Then there are those odd moments that every housekeeper has throughout the year. If plans are carefully made, such moments may be used for gift making. For instance, a washcloth knitted from string may be kept on a certain pair of knitting needles. This piece of work requires so little attention, that it can be taken up while listening to a radio program, or when callers drop in, or when the light is not sufficient for work that requires closer application.

On Her Spring List

On this homemaker's spring sewing list, aprons and pot holders have an important place. One year four small housecoats were made from little sister's pattern for her friends. When an unusually good pattern is found, it takes much less time to make an extra for a friend than to get acquainted with a new pattern.

Summer activities include the gathering of flower seeds to be added to Christmas letters to flower-loving friends. But the job that yields the greatest amount of satisfaction to this homemaker is canning. Nothing gives her such a grand sense of accomplishment as to see row upon row of jars and glasses filled with home-grown vegetables, fruit, relishes, meat, jellies, etc., and especially satisfying is the gift shelf containing a sample or two of each. In early fall mincemeat is added. In October the fruit cake is made and several small fruit cakes are baked in one pound coffee cans. These make very attractive gifts when wrapped in red or yellow cellophane.

Then Come Letters

Right after Thanksgiving, Christmas letters are started to friends and relatives living at the greatest distances and into these go snapshots of the children.

So at last the day in December arrives when this family stows the suitcases and boxes of gifts into the car and starts for the grandparents' home in the city several hundred miles away. Several Christmas trees are tied on the outside, which are also gifts for those who appreciate a Christmas tree from our own woods. The hurry and confusion of last-minute shopping and planning are thus avoided, giving more time to realize the true meaning of the Christmas message of "Peace on earth, good will to men." R. S.

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Charmante

Scene in the South

Where sun and seashells beckon, a gay little madcap and a luscious handbag are sure to follow—in the wardrobes of those who forsake wintry climes for southern. The bag shown here, designed by Bienen-Davis, is of capeskin, tucked on the horizontal. It is carried by a wide soft top handle and equipped with the new fa-cile closure that pulls open and snaps shut. And what a gay yarn "madcap"!

No Stone Unturned

As Joseff Makes Tiaras, Clips, Rings for Studio Stars

By Kay Campbell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Winter is the season when no woman feels well-dressed without some bit of brilliance, some touch of glamour, be it necklace, clips, or bracelet added to her dress. But if you've found that you've had to pay several times as much for that added touch this year, as you paid last, blame the near war!

For most of the stones used in costume jewelry hail from Austria or Czecho-Slovakia, and that little upset over there last fall has raised the cost of these at least four times! Gablanz, the center of the imitation stone industry is located in the center of the Sudeten area. And according to Joseff, foremost maker of jewelry used in the motion picture industry, there is little hope that a new center for creating these stones will be found, since water conditions in America and other countries are less desirable for such work.

Thousands Each Week

Joseff uses thousands of such stones each week, working them into tiaras for Sonja Henie or Garbo; into Victorian necklaces for Loretta Young to wear in "Suez"; or into huge clanking bracelets to be worn by Madeleine Carroll in "Café Society." Obviously, the stock he had on hand when the cauldron bubbled, was immense, for he has thousands of tiny drawers filled with paste diamonds, emeralds, sapphires, pearls and rubies both large and small cut in cabachon, round, square, and marquise shapes. More than a half million of these, sorted and labeled, as well as two tons of base metal and 50,000 chains of various sizes and finishes in which to set stones. But with studios steaming ahead under full production schedules there must be a constant replenishing.

Cost is immaterial to the studios. The tiara worn by Garbo as Madame Waleska cost $1100. The facets were hand-carved and set with paste emeralds and diamonds. A back-comb that she wore in the same picture, made of sterling set with paste diamonds set M. G. M. back $700. A little bauble of amethysts worn by Loretta Young in "Kentucky" sold for $185. An emerald ring used as an engagement ring for Irene Dunne in "Love Affair" cost R. K. O. a like amount.

Must Look Authentic

Four tiaras worn respectively by Alice Faye in "Old Chicago," by Madeleine Carroll in "Prisoner of Zenda," by Sonja Henie in "My Lucky Star," and Loretta Young in "Suez," are among the most expensive of the fantastic baubles used in movies. The reason given is that these adjuncts to their costumes must look authentic. The entire effect of a scene would be spoiled, the atmosphere of realism which any picture-maker seeks to build up would be lost, if a "princess" or a "queen" swept up the corridor towards her throne wearing obviously false jewels. Clips instead of dog collars in a Victorian era picture. Diamonds strung invisibly amid the opulence of the Renaissance. 'Twould never do.

And in order to be sure of the authenticity of wanted pieces, Joseff has a tremendous reference library of historic works, illustrated in ancient times, as well as a valuable collection of old jewelry. One of the most interesting of the latter is a jewel flower made in France several centuries ago, from which our modern jewel-incrusted, quivering pins have been copied. These old pieces serve as models for setting and putting together the required creations for pictures.

The exactitude which is required by film companies may be judged by R. K. O.'s demand for a "Cellini cup" to be an exact replica of one which reposes safely in the Metropolitan museum. Naturally, this valuable object could not be removed from its resting place. So, photos were taken of the cup from every angle and flown back to Joseff, as well as detailed descriptions of the museum piece. Since he had only a week and a half to duplicate the little treasure, Joseff put almost his entire force to work on one section or another of it. The foundry was kept open Sunday but when "The Riddle of the Dangling Pearl" was started, the "Cellini cup" was ready for use. Then, for fear that something would happen to the first one, and "shooting" would thus be delayed, a second cup had to be fashioned. All of which, as you may imagine, cost a considerable amount.

In the last "Mr. Moto" picture, Peter Lorre goes in quest of a Queen of Sheba crown, which had been reproduced with great care and in the very first blow he struck with a pickaxe (which had been so laid out as to miss the crown) "Moto" walloped the headdress and completely crushed it. The entire cast got a vacation while another was being made.

Photograph Better

From long experience, screen companies have found that paste diamonds photograph better than real ones, due to a decrease in the number of facets; and that emeralds, rubies, and pearls send their gleams farther than amethysts, topazes, or sapphires. Thus, the former are used oftener than the latter in movie sets. However, some attention is paid the stars' personal preferences within these limits. For example, Constance Bennett not only prefers diamonds in real life, but on the screen. Loretta Young likes rubies. Joan Crawford, diamonds. Bette Davis, emeralds. And emeralds are most popular on the Paramount lot with Claudette Colbert, Dorothy Lamour, and Frances Dee, who choose them above all other stones.

Charmante; Courtesy Saks-Fifth Avenue

Spring Combination

Spring fashion news—Jane Derby's jacket dress of print and wool. The silk print jacket and blouse is putty and tan on a black ground; the skirt is putty nubbed wool.

Through the Editor's Window

Cultivating the Friendship of Peoples

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Let us cultivate the friendship of the peoples," were Mr. Neville Chamberlain's shining words in his recent Birmingham address. While expressing his recognition of the fact that "it is with governments and not peoples that we have to deal," he nevertheless urged that we cultivate the friendship of the peoples adding, "Let us make it clear to them that we do not regard them as potential foes, but rather as human beings like ourselves. . . ."

There are still an amazing number of women who think they are saying something when they merely say, Let us study "peace," or take up "peace" in our club program. While the motive is admirable, the subject seems vague. I should say that our need is not simply to take up the subject of "peace," but rather to consider definitely what we can do toward building for peace.

Here, then, is one thing we all can do—"cultivate the friendship of the peoples," as Mr. Chamberlain has said. There are other things, too, but this is practical, immediate, and as a means of individual participation, almost universally available.

In the United States there are still foreign-born peoples, or children of foreign-born. As in Europe, our universities have foreign students. The cultivation of friendships is an individual thing, but through social settlements, international institutes, and university deans' offices, preliminary steps can be taken.

I know of a man and his wife who deliberately set to get acquainted with another land—and partly to overcome what they realized to be a prejudice against it. They knew no one with whom to correspond, so they read papers and magazines from there, bought advertised products, wrote appreciative letters. One thing led to another, and a great many valued personal friendships have resulted. When last heard from, these two were visiting friends in the "foreign" land they had come to love next their own.

A woman living in a large American city saw her contribution to international relations in terms of sharing her home with foreign students in the town. Through the cosmopolitan club and other contacts she got into touch with students and saw to it that they always felt welcome in her home. "I can't do anything elaborate" she once told me, "but my husband and I have an attractive home and enjoy sharing it." I happen to know that the American years of several foreign students have been enriched through her simple hospitality and genuine friendliness.

That visitor from Sweden or Germany or somewhere else who is introduced to you casually after church or at a club meeting—what of him or her? Tourists, yes, and probably full of plans and itineraries. But more than a few have told me that their increased understanding of us began with the better pictures they gained as guests in our real homes. Many a tourist travels through several countries without ever seeing inside any of the homes of those who live therein. Inns, hotels, public buildings, historical landmarks cannot interpret the friendliness of a land as can its homes. In whatever land we call our own, we might well see if we are taking full advantage of this opportunity to "cultivate the friendship of the peoples."

Correspondence I believe to be important. The scope of its influence for good we cannot fathom. As for other ways, the initiative of the individual who earnestly seeks to build friendships across borders will search them out.

But we may, of course, have every possible opportunity and yet use it badly. Let us ask ourselves, How well are we interpreting our country and trying to understand theirs? The careless word, the thoughtless complaint, the sour remark, though in themselves perhaps insignificant, are all out of focus when read or heard by a person who sees only a small portion of the picture. A correspondent of Central Europe, being told of an American labor strike, may naturally conclude that all American labor conditions are disturbed, for he may have none of the thousands of orderly workers elsewhere to complete his picture. Similarly, it is essential that we try not to jump to conclusions on slight evidence from some "foreign" friend. It is not easy, but in "cultivating the friendships of the peoples" it is of the highest importance that we be ever alert both to give and to form accurate, well-founded impressions.

A Wednesday Column

More Caviare and More Candy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Specializing to a great extent in simply prepared, zestful dishes, "More Caviare and More Candy," by Alice Martineau (London: Cobden-Sanderson. 7s. 6d.), is a ready answer to the ever insistent demand for books on "easy" cookery.

Following up her popular successes—"Caviare to Candy" and "Cantaloup to Cabbage"—Lady Martineau now plans a recipe book for the younger married woman who wants things attractively and tastefully served, but who lacks full domestic amenities. Bristling with time-saving, short-cut information it offers friendly advice on every aspect of the planning and serving of meals.

There are informative chapters on food stocking and storage, and the serving of little meals in small flats, as well as original ideas for finger foods and the in-between hospitalities we are fast adopting for our friends.

From her wide experience of both British and American markets the author is able to indicate, for both sides of the Atlantic, the most satisfactory ways of working up these recipes. M. G.

Fudge, Cake Icings, Hot or Cold Drinks, Sauces
Made in a jiffy with Confex
Deliciously rich with chocolate flavoring, this convenient preparation contains sugar and vanilla, so all you do is add water and heat according to directions.
Send 25c for 14 oz. pkg. (30c west of Mississippi)
CONFEX COMPANY
Station O, Cincinnati, Ohio
Money back if not satisfied.

Denmark Appoints Second Woman Judge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

Miss Karen Johnsen, who for the last three years has been a substitute judge at the City Court of Justice in Copenhagen, has been promoted, by King Christian X, to the position of Judge of the Civil Courts, and commenced her work at the beginning of the year. Her work will be the same as that undertaken by men in the divorce and criminal courts.

Before attaining the legal age for a judgeship—which in Denmark is fixed between the ages of 38 and 70—Miss Johnsen acted as Registrar in the Court of Justice. In 1926 she was awarded the King's Gold Medal in recognition of her work on the position, under Scandinavian law, of married women and their property.

Miss Johnsen is the second woman judge to be appointed in Denmark, her colleague, Fru R. Gjellerup, having been appointed in 1935.

Here's a ROYAL ORANGE TREAT from California

TWELVE rare, big oranges, such as few have ever tasted—direct from grove to you, sweetest, juiciest grown, *fresh-picked* and specially selected—plus surprise delicacies (1 or 2 perfect avocados, jar of marmalade, etc.)—from famed ALBOURNE RANCHO, California's only "*mineralized*"* grove. Beautifully packed and rushed direct by refrigerated express, prepaid, anywhere in U. S. for $2.75. Money cheerfully returned if not delighted. Order today for pick of finest crop (check accepted).

*20 minerals and phosphates fed through the soil produce superior, sweeter, juicier fruit.

ALBOURNE RANCHO
Grove C, Glendora, California

Marmalade Custard

Soak
1 slice bread ½ inch thick for 5 minutes in
1 cup boiling water; add
¼ teaspoon salt and
1 tablespoon butter, then stir in
⅓ cup orange marmalade. After that, stir in
¼ teaspoon vanilla and
¼ teaspoon almond extract. Add
2 eggs well beaten. Turn into four custard cups or into a small baking pan and bake in a slow oven 300° F. until the custards are set . . . this will take about 30 minutes. This custard can be served either hot or cold. If you want to use a little hotter oven, place the puddings in a pan of water and keep the oven down to 350° F. Your oven must not get hot enough for the water in the pan to boil . . . if it does, you will have a watery, broken pudding instead of one that is of smooth even texture.

Almost Peel Themselves

I have found that if oranges are immersed in very hot water for a moment or two before being peeled, the peeling, as well as white membrane, will almost drop off.

(Mrs.) H. P. J., Idaho

Beauty Operators
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Limiting Size of Business Is Declared Unwise Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

put on the expansion of a company. Pointing out that Mr. Ecker had testified that the company had been shifted over from stock ownership to a mutual-control in order to better protect policyholders in the growth of the organization, Senator O'Mahoney asked "when companies grow to such tremendous size should not some similar remedies be applied by the state?" Declaring that "money begets money, accumulations add to accumulation," he asked whether in such bigness there was not a "tremendous effect upon public policy."

Testimony by Mr. Ecker showed the company wrote new business of $2,392,000,000 in 1937, and new business of $1,810,000,000 in 1938. He said that the Metropolitan now has some 29,000,000 individual policyholders. This works out at about 1 in 5 in the United States, 1 person in 3 in the cities, where most of it is concentrated. In St. Louis, he said, every other person is a policyholder.

The Committee seemed more interested in the fiscal problems involved in investing the vast sums handled than in the number of individual policyholders. The company, it appears, owns buildings, tenements, apartment houses, operates hotels and has taken a major part in low-rent, large-scale housing developments in New York.

State Protects Non-Voter

The Committee concentrated attention on why the Metropolitan had shifted over to become a mutual type of insurance company in 1915. This meant that private stock-holding interests were eliminated, that policyholders now elect the directors, and theoretically control the vast aggregation of wealth and economic power. Mr. Ecker said that the increasing size of the company had caused the shift in management, to head off possibility of the stock getting into unscrupulous hands.

"While policyholders in mutual companies largely control the companies," he said, "actually the State prescribes the conditions under which the latter are to be operated. In this manner the interest of the non-voting policyholder is protected at all times."

Mr. Ecker seemed calm over the advancing size of the company. The soundness of its finance has not been questioned by the Committee, and it was pointed out that it has paid back $100,000,000 in dividends for each of the past 10 years.

"The growth is an advantage to the policyholder," witness said, because the larger the volume of business the smaller the overhead and the greater the diversification of risk." Where officers formerly felt that one investment should not exceed $10,000, Mr. Ecker said they were not now frightened by $10,000,000 investments. Today the company has 100,000 separate investments. Final check upon the good management of the company, he contended, was the ability of the policy-holders to change it, if they desired.

Questions by members of the Monopoly Committee indicated an interest in putting some check on the ultimate size of such companies. Senator O'Mahoney said there were the alternative of forbidding further insurance—which Mr. Ecker promptly declared would be "utterly destructive to business—or, on the other hand, putting a limit on further additions to surplus. Mr. Ecker thought the latter proposal "dangerous."

Mr. Ecker was unyielding before Committee questioning seeking to bring a confession of embarrassment over the problem of investing "2,000,000 a day." To Mr. Ecker it seemed simple enough and presented "no difficulty," though he mentioned a "limited field for investment of life insurance funds."

Found Restriction Bad

Senator O'Mahoney recalled that the New York Legislature at one time controlled the growth of life insurance companies by limiting new insurance to a maximum of $150,000,000 a year. Mr. Ecker said the Legislature changed the law four years later "so as to permit the writing of a larger amount based upon a limitation of expenses." The change, he added, was made with the approval of Mr. Hughes who was then Governor. There is still a limitation in the amount of new business but a company may write larger amounts if it is economically operated.

Earlier evidence showed that life insurance now surpasses other vehicles for savings in the United States. Today 64,000,000 Americans are insured by one of the legal reserve companies, or about 1 out of every 2 people. These companies now have assets of $27,750,000,000. Their financial position is sound, witnesses brought out, and excess income over expenditures in the last 20 years was $20,900,000,000. A growing concentration of capital was noted by Senator O'Mahoney in the largest companies. Out of 308 life insurance companies reporting, the top five had 56.9 per cent of the capital, of which Metropolitan had 18 per cent; Prudential 13.7 per cent; New York Life 9.6 per cent; Equitable Life 8 per cent; Mutual Life 5.1 per cent and Mutual Benefit Life (N. J.) 2.5 per cent. The importance of insurance companies in the capital market is illustrated from the fact that the 10 largest bought 62.1 per cent of all corporate issues of bonds and notes which were publicly offered or of large size, in 1937.

"The capital reservoir seems to be constantly concentrating," Senator O'Mahoney said, "because a larger proportion of the assets of the insurance companies seem to be flowing toward the larger companies."

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New Jurist's Aide

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Serves as Secretary

Associate Justice Frankfurter has named as his chief secretary, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, who comes from Syracuse, N. Y.

Amlie Explains Economic Views To Senate Group

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Thomas R. Amlie told a Senate Subcommittee investigating his qualifications to serve on the Interstate Commerce Commission today that "we must make our democratic system work for the long pull, as well as for the immediate day or hour."

"That means increasing production, and that means enhancing the quality of life of all our people, both material and spiritual," he said in explaining his economic theories to Senators who heard witnesses charge yesterday that Mr. Amlie's views were "Communistic."

"To accomplish this," the former Representative from Wisconsin said, "We must find a way to break down the barriers which separate the bursting granaries and the men and women who are undernourished, the barriers which separate the idle mills and quarries and the families who are ill-housed, the barriers that shut out the slum dwellers from the enjoyment of the sunlight, the green fields, the lakes and hills that should be the heritage of all Americans.

"In 1937 I joined in proposing a bill called the industrial expansion bill. It spurpose was to stimulate consumption and production to capacity. If its principles had been put into effect, and there had been full production and use of the products, businessmen's profits would have greatly increased, jobs would have greatly increased, and we would all have gotten back to prosperity.

"The Socialists attacked the bill because the success of such a plan would have indefinitely postponed the need for Government ownership of our basic industries. It is the breakdown of our present economic operations that will precipitate government ownership—not full production.

"I may also say that if we ever do have Government ownership of any of our basic industries, I would be opposed to letting politics have anything to do with the management of such government enterprises."

Asked if he was introduced at a Chicago meeting in 1934 as "Comrade Amlie" the witness said:

"I don't remember. That's a term used rather freely and loosely. But I want to say I never was a member of either the Communist or Socialist parties."

Britain Would Honor Cobbett Once Prisoner for Free Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, England — Nation-wide support is being given to an appeal, started here in a small way by local journalists, for a fund to commemorate William Cobbett, father of English mass journalism and known to readers of Philadelphia, Pa., 150 years ago by his pen name of "Peter Porcupine."

The picturesque little village of Botley near here is the birthplace of Cobbett and the first purpose of the organizers of the appeal is to ensure that Botley becomes the Mecca of Cobbett admirers. It was in Botley that Cobbett once spent his days farming and his nights writing articles which gave hope to the oppressed factory hands and the poverty-stricken peasantry of the Industrial Revolution.

But the appeal has aroused such wide interest that other memorials in the House of Commons and in Fleet Street are planned. Prominent politicians, men of letters, have hastened to add their names to the subscription list in honor of the plowboy whose pen became the scourge of corrupt Georgian governments.

Free Press in Britain?

Doubtless this response is largely due to the association of Cobbett with freedom of the press. Just now the question of preserving this freedom is very much to the fore in Britain. Complaints have been made lately by various responsible newspaper organizations of Government pressure to suppress certain aspects of the news. While Government spokesmen have denied any intention of seeking to muzzle the press, it is felt, nevertheless, that the newspapers and the public need to be especially vigilant these days in defense of their freedom of expression.

Among the Parliamentary supporters of the Memorial Fund is Sir Archibald Sinclair, Leader of the Liberal Opposition in the House of Commons. In addition to politicians the committee of the Press Gallery in the Commons is interested in a proposal for a [illegible]ue to be erected in Parliament, for it is pointed out, Cobbett started publication of "The Official Debates" of the House of Commons, now known as "Hansard," blue-covered daily record of Parliament's activities.

Mr. David Lloyd George in a letter supporting the memorial scheme reiterated one of Cobbett's slogans —that England would not be truly great until it had a free peasantry again.

"Cobbett," Mr. Lloyd George wrote, "was undoubtedly one of the most remarkable men of his day and one of the few men whose writings and teachings have an application which extends far beyond the generation in which they live.

"Britain is suffering today because of the deaf ear it turned to Cobbett's advice as to the folly of permitting rural England to decay."

Other supporters of the scheme include Mr. George Bernard Shaw; Left-wing politicians, Ellen Wilkinson, George Lansbury, and Clement R. Attlee, Leader of the Opposition; Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Dominions, and Mr. G. D. H. Cole, economist, and author of a standard biography of Cobbett.

Letters Offered

An interesting offer in connection with the fund has been made by Lord Radnor. The Lord Radnor of the day was a close friend of Cobbett and the present Lord Radnor has a number of Cobbett letters. He has offered some of these as a donation to the fund.

Although the house in which Cobbett lived, described as square and robust like its owner, is no longer standing, Botley is filled with memories with memories of Corbett.

Its cobbled market-square, with its ancient inns and Queen Anne cottages, has changed very little since Cobbett rode forth to harangue farm laborers and storm against autocratic landlords.

The lawns which surrounded the house are very much as Cobbett left them and when he was compelled by bankruptcy to sell his property. All around are the trees which he planted—tall hickories, which he brought from America, and flowering acacias.

The Cobbett tradition in this typical English village is a living one. The blacksmith will pause at his work to tell you how his grandfather worked for "Varmer Cobbett." An elderly lady busy in her cottage garden will cease from her planting and pruning to relate the story of how her husband's great-grandfather, Dr. Blundell, "thrashed" Cobbett's great enemy, Parson Baker, in his own vestry.

Possible Invitation

If she is convinced that you are a genuine admirer of Cobbett, she will ask you in to the front room of her 200-year old cottage to show you a small pair of hand-sewn suede gloves which Cobbett wore when he was a boy, and to point to the engraving on the wall which shows the great man in Newgate prison, a martyr for the freedom of the press.

Her modest book shelves are filled with bound copies of "The Register," the paper through which the common people of England first found their voice. Her greatest prize is a first edition of Cobbett's "Black Book" in which he exposed the corruption of the Regency Government.

As you leave the cottage and walk back into 20th century England you meet a bus-load of villagers on their way to Southampton to spend their half-holiday in the movies or the shops. England still lacks a free peasantry, owing to the landlord system, but at least the slave conditions of Cobbett's day have gone.

It is felt in Botley that the form of memorial which would have been most pleasing to Cobbett himself, would be a public garden set aside in his birthplace for the enjoyment of the villagers.

Chamberlain's Peace Plan

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that Britain was doing what she could to prepare for general settlement of world problems but he gave no specific reply to a suggestion that he collaborate with President Roosevelt in promoting a peace conference.

Asked by S. P. Viant, Labor Member of Parliament, to state the Government's view on the matter, Mr. Chamberlain said, "the Government are in agreement with the view that permament peace can only be secured by a general settlement.

"They are of the opinion that before such a settlement can be obtained by a peace conference a considerable amount of preliminary preparation would be necessary."

British Cruiser at Minorca

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—A British cruiser arrived today at Minorca. It was officially announced that the 9,750-ton cruiser Devonshire had dropped anchor in Port Mahon, strategic and well-fortified harbor of Minorca, only island of the Balearics which the Spanish Government has held since early in the war.

Britain and France have been concerned for some time over Italy's foothold on Majorca, largest of the Balearic group which lies athwart France's communications with its African possessions.

It has been known that Italian planes aiding the Insurgents were based on Majorca, which, together with Ibiza, third principal island of the group, was seized by the Insurgents early in the war.

Chile Would Decorate Three U. S. Army Fliers

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—The Chilean Government announced Feb. 8 it had decided to award decorations in the Order of Merit to three United States army fliers who commanded planes which brought aid to Chilean earthquake victims.

[The fliers could accept the decorations only after a special act of Congress.]

Maj. Caleb V. Haynes, commander of the United States super-bomber B-15 which arrived here from Langley Field, Va., Monday with supplies, would receive the rank of Commander of the Order of Merit. Captains Franklin C. Wolfe and Robert F. Tate, Commanders of bombers which brought aid from France Field, Panama, would receive the rank of officers of the Order.

De Valera Moves To End Terrorist Actions by I. R. A.

DUBLIN, Feb. 8 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera was authorized by Parliament today to introduce two bills to maintain the Government of Eire's "position and authority" against the illegal Irish Republican Army whose campaign of terrorism has caused England to place a special guard over the King and Queen and public buildings.

Details of the bills were not disclosed at once, but informed sources said they would give the Government wide power against extremist elements, particularly the I. R. A. which aims at drastic action to sever all Ireland from the Crown of England.

The I. R. A.'s policy of violent attacks by bombings throughout England was attacked by Mr. De Valera in a stormy Senate debate. It was reported the new bills might go so far as to resurrect the Public Safety Act and restore a military tribunal.

Bans Use of Force

Joining forces with Britain to suppress the I. R. A., Mr. De Valera declared he would not allow another body to speak for the lawful Government, and that he was against using force to obtain a union of Ireland and the six northern Counties.

In a debate on partition, the cleavage between Ireland and Northern Ireland, Mr. De Valera deprecated a statement of an independent Senator, P. T. Kelly, on the wave of I. R. A. terrorism in Britain.

Mr. Kelly said he "regretted that the ultimatum sent by the I. R. A. to the British Foreign Secretary had not been sent by the Irish Government."

Protests Ignored

Ignoring protests of the Senate Chairman, Mr. Kelly read a list of 12 charged in Bow Street Police Court in London with conspiracy to cause explosions and, amid interruptions, added:

"As long as we have young men of that class prepared to make sacrifices and take risks, the ultimate freedom of Ireland (from British rule) is assured."

[At trial of the 12 it was disclosed an ultimatum had been sent to Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, Jan. 13 giving him four days to withdraw British troops from Ireland, threatening the penalty for failure would be active intervention in Britain's "military or commercial life." Four days later bomb explosions occurred in various parts of the British isles and have been continuing. Power centers and railroads have been chief ojects of attack.

In the course of the trial, the Prosecuting Attorney charged the defendants with plans and arrangements for countrywide sabotage of military, air and naval establishments and stores, public services — including postal, telegraph and radio systems—key industries, newspapers, water supplies, drainage systems and fire brigades. Confiscated documents, he said, described Government offices as a "legitimate target." It was understood that for this reason the special guards were posted at all Royal Palaces, the Houses of Parliament and public buildings.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent had arranged to visit Belfast, Northern Ireland, March 7, but have postponed the trip.]

Mr. De Valera, in reply to Mr Kelly, maintained that force would not solve the problem.

De Valera Opposes Force

"If we thought it would be effective," the Prime Minister said, "I would feel perfectly justified in using force to prevent coercion of the peoples of Armagh and other nationalist communities in Northern Ireland.

"Not wishing to refer," he continued, 'to certain sub judice matters (the charges against I. R. A. members in London) . . . there is a matter which is a definite challenge to us.

"We are the Government of this country and we are not going to allow any other body to speak for us . . . we are not going to allow a situation to develop such as on the Continent and in other countries where people have lost their freedom."

The Public Safety Act which it was believed may be reintroduced was first passed in 1931 and provides for trial of political offenses by a military court without the right of appeal.

Later the Act was repealed, and then brought into force again in 1935, remaining law until Dec. 29, 1937, when the new Constitution went into effect.

LONDON (AP)—Police arrested six Irishmen Feb. 8 and confiscated plans of important public buildings in a raid at dawn on a house in Sutton, a town in Southern England, in continuation of the search for terrorists.

There continued also a search of buildings in the London Irish quarter where supplies of explosives were found.

Witness Relates Hines' Gifts Of $11,000 to Dodge Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Testimony of the "big three" who furnished the prosecution with its chief evidence in the first trial of James J. Hines, Tammany District leader, was rapidly being completed in the retrial record today as J. Richard ("Dixie") Davis, disbarred lawyer who was counsel for the $20,000,000 policy racket, followed Harry Schoenhaus, bookkeeper for the gang combinations, on the witness stand. Davis, like Schoenhaus and the suicide gangster and gambler, George Weinberg, others of this triumvirate, turned State's evidence and pleaded guilty before the first trial, and the testimony of the former, who killed himself two weeks ago, was read to the jury sitting in the second proceedings before General Sessions Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., last week.

Davis took the stand shortly before mid-day recess this afternoon to retell the story of his "rise" as lawer for the Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer gang with a fluency that caused Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney, to admonish him frequently to "go slower." Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief defense counsel, has promised the Jury he will expose Davis and his two gang colleagues as men who have perjured themselves in the case to save "their own criminal skins."

Preceding Davis' reappearance as a witness, Mr. Dewey added another name to his roster of new witnesses, bringing to the stand Henry Sobel, who managed the successful Hines-sponsored campaign of William C. Dodge for New York County District Attorney in 1933. Mr. Sobel testified that he had become Mr. Dodge's manager at the suggestion of John F. Curry, then Chief of Tammany Hall, and that when funds were needed, Mr. Curry arranged an appointment for him with Mr. Hines. This eventuated at the Hines' apartment, Mr. Sobel said, and the district leader bade him come to his office where an envelope containing $2,500 in currency was given to him.

"No checks in that envelope?" Mr. Dewey stressed, and the answer was "No, all bills of large denomination."

A second envelope received in the same way, Mr. Sobel continued, produced $1,500 in large bills, and all in all Mr. Hines' largesse for the campaign, he testified, totaled $11,000, although as time went on he would telephone Mr. Hines of the need instead of going to him. Always within a day or two after that call, Mr. Sobel told the District Attorney, an envelope containing money would be sent to Dodge headquarters.

The Sobel testimony was another link in the State's contention that Mr. Hines not only conspired with the Schultz gang to influence justice, but caused "troublesome" police officers to be transferred from the area of the Schultz policy operations; that the Tammany nomination for County prosecutor was given to Mr. Dodge as "Hines' man," and that the Schultz gang contributed from its policy "take" to the Dodge campaign.

It is all part of Mr. Dewey's process of once again building up the prosecution's picture of the Tammany district leader system, charging that Mr. Hines, Tammany boss in Harlem, conspired "for a price" with Schultz and his henchmen to be their political "fixer." Judge Nott has constantly to take on the role of arbitrator in the disputes of counsel, with Mr. Stryker exerting himself unceasingly to have the court rule the entire line of prosecution questions inadmissible.

Air Commerce Gains

Pan American shipments of merchandise by air through the international airport at Miami, Fla., passed the 1,000,000 - pound total early in 1939.

Miss Perkins Defends Action

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, denied flatly again today charges that she had failed to enforce the deportation laws.

Appearing before the House Judiciary Committee considering an impeachment resolution against her, Miss Perkins said:

"I feel confident that whether examined minutely or at large my record as Secretary of Labor will show a consistent purpose not merely to support the ideals of democracy, of orderly government and of freedom, but a purpose to assure all persons subject to the Government, whether citizen or alien, that those ideals are being carried forward in actual day-to-day practice. I have applied this to my administration of the immigration law and to the case in point."

The impeachment resolution, by Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey, centers around the Labor Department's handling of deportation cases.

At one point in a prepared statement the Secretary read to the committee behind closed doors, she said:

"It is because I share the confidence of other Americans in the capacity of our institutions to protect me against injustice that I have satisfaction in the consideration of these charges, and my denial of them, by this Committee of Congress now considering them."

After Miss Perkins finished reading the 3,000-word statement Committee members took turns questioning her on the Labor Department's procedure in prosecuting deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges, C. I. O. West Coast maritime leader.

Miss Perkins reiterated that sound legal judgment called for suspension of the Bridges case until the Supreme Court decides in another case whether membership in the Communist Party alone is adequate grounds for deportation.

Mr. Thomas contended in the resolution asking for her impeachment that Bridges was an alien Communist and should have been deported quickly. He charged that the Supreme Court and Bridges cases were not similar.

Ellsworth's Claims Disputed

SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 8 (AP)—Commonwealth officials today sent a report to the Australian Cabinet disputing the right of Lincoln Ellsworth to annex 80,000 square miles of new territory in Antarctica in behalf of the United States.

Mr. Ellsworth announced his claims to this territory in a dispatch from the South Pole. Later when his expedition arrived at Hobart, Tasmania, Feb. 4, he announced he was claiming a total of 430,000 square miles for the United States.

Today's report said that Australia definitely claimed the region in question when it was explored in 1928 by Sir Douglas Mawson.

It was said, however, that Australia would not take steps to contest the territory unless the United States took the initiative by supporting Mr. Ellsworth's claims.

Australia now is planning further exploratory work in the Antarctic following the purchase of Mr. Ellsworth's ship, the Wyatt Earp, and two airplanes, which was announced yesterday by Premier Joseph A. Lyons. The price was approximately $20,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—A State Department official said today no report had been received from Lincoln Ellsworth as to the Antarctic land he has claimed for the United States.

Soviet Honors Workers

MOSCOW (AP)—Decorations for excellent work were awarded Feb. 8 to nearly 500 munitions workers and collective farmers, including several milkmaids and women tractor drivers.

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The Home Forum

"Mrs. Whittington" Comes to Town

I HAD got back to London late, and just caught the last bus that went to my particular suburb as it was moving away from the terminus. I undid my overcoat, shook off some of the powdery snow and, with a sigh of relief, sank into a seat near the door. The only other passenger was a little elderly woman, who was sitting in the front seat. I glanced at her, idly at first and then more intently, for, in her rusty black bonnet that was almost a "poke," and her black pelisse that was equally an antique, she hardly seemed to belong to the present century. The weird-looking portmanteau beside her heightened the impression, but it gave the clue to the situation—that it was doubtless from the depths of the country, not from the past, that she had emerged. At the moment she was searching anxiously through the contents of a handbag, or rather a reticule; and she was still doing so when, five minutes later, the conductor came down from the top and stepped in to collect our fares.

* * *

"WOT A NIGHT!" he exclaimed; then he punched my ticket and passed on to the little woman.

She looked up at him with an uncertain smile. "I'm afraid I've lost the address," she said, in a clear, piping voice.

The conductor's boyish face lost its rather dull expression, and became alertly sympathetic.

"Sorry to 'ear that, mum. Don't you know where you want to go?"

"Oh, yes," she said, brightening. "If you would put me down as near as possible to the Mayor's house—the Mayor of Chelmswick."

The conductor looked at her sadly.

"Don't know it, mum."

She seemed astonished. "But, surely—well, any policeman will tell me when I get to Chelmswick."

"You see, mum," he explained patiently, "Chelmswick's one o' London's biggest suburbs; and as for the Mayor—" he broke off and shook his head doubtfully. Then: "Come from the country?" he inquired; and I guessed that he was gaining time to ponder the problem.

* * *

SHE NODDED. "YES, my first visit to London. Fancy—at my age. And such a journey—the snow made us five hours late. My son, that's the Mayor, you know, was sending someone to meet me; but I couldn't see anyone, and a policeman told me this was the right bus for Chelmswick. So here I am—and now I've lost my son's new address."

"Well, mum, we're just coming to the beginning of Chelmswick. Better get out, and take a taxi. Go to the perlice station first—see?"

She shook her head vehemently. "Oh, dear, no—thank you. Taxis are so expensive; and I'm sure," she finished with a reproachful look, "anyone will direct me to the Mayor's house."

The conductor opened his mouth, shut it without speaking, and sighed. "Well, wait a bit, mum," he advised. Then he retreated to the doorway.

"Dunno' wot to do," he breathed in my ear. "She can't go traipsing round at this time, on a night like this. There's a fellow on top, hough, 'oo lives about 'ere. I'll ask 'im."

* * *

HE WENT UP the stairs and returned presently, accompanied by a lanky, solemn-faced individual, sporting a multi-colored woollen scarf. Apparently he had no relevant information; but he gazed fixedly at the little woman, who was sitting upright and peering out of the window.

"Wot I mean is," he vouchsafed in a hoarse whisper, "you can't 'ave 'er on yer bus orl the way to the terminus. That won't 'elp."

"I can't turn 'er orf, and 'ave 'er on me mind," retorted the conductor.

There was a silence.

"Tell you wot," exclaimed the man, with startling abruptness. "Let's 'ave a whip round—a bob a nob; and, if the gen'leman's agreeable—" he glanced at me, "—that'll be three bob for a taxi for 'er."

"Come orf it!" ejaculated the conductor. "She's a *lady*. Can't offer 'er money."

"Tchah!" muttered the man from the top. "Orl you want is tack. Jess say: 'On be'alf of a few well-wishers, and as a token of respeck to 'is Worship the Mayor, I 'ave much pleasure in hoffering you this'—easy!"

* * *

THE CONDUCTOR SHOOK his head decisively.

There was another silence; but the fellow from the top was a man of ideas. He was gloomy; but he wouldn't give up.

"Wot's the Mayor's name?" he demanded.

"Dunno'."

"Ought to be Whittington. Still, you never know."

He advanced suddenly up the gangway.

"Wot's your son's name, missus?"

She turned quickly. "Eh? Oh, Frampton—John Frampton."

"Ah!" murmured the man from the top. "Only John Frampton I've 'eard of is President of Chelmswick Wanderers."

"Is that a football club?"

"Not 'alf," he replied; and added dreamily: "Top o' the League so far."

"Oh, then that's sure to be John. He was always a great one for playing at football; and I believe he did say he was head of a club in one of his letters. Yes, that was the name, too."

The man smote his thigh with great force.

"W'y everybody knows *'im!*" he cried. "'Course I know where 'e lives. Went round with the band—time they won the cup." He stooped down to stare out of the window. "Next stop but one—I'll take you."

* * *

AS SOON AS the stop was reached, he picked up the portmanteau, and led the way out. Beaming contentedly, his charge followed him. At the entrance, she paused before the conductor, dipped into her reticule, and handed him threepence.

"Thank you, young man," she said. "You've been very kind." Then she raised an admonitory finger. "Now, don't take it amiss—but you will remember, won't you, that this is where one gets off for the Mayor's house. So many people must want him; and if you didn't know—why they might complain to your employers. Of course," she added soothingly, "I won't say a word."

"Thank you, mum," said the conductor; and helped her off with affectionate care.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © F. R. Winstone

ALMSHOUSES AT ST. GERMANS, CORNWALL

"THE GALLERIES," as the six almshouses of St. Germans, Cornwall, are called, are over five hundred years old. Each house is complete in itself and provides a home for two widows. The twelve occupants are selected by the Earl of Mt. Edgecumbe, who sees that each is given two pounds of beef every Christmas in place of the sack of wheat which at one time was their due.

The picturesque row, with its fine chimney stacks, its pointed gables, and open staircases running up to the front doors, has the added charm of gay little upstair gardens, partially hidden behind old wooden railings and carefully tended by the owners.

Looking at the quaint old houses, one is reminded of the story of St. German, who gave the name to the market town, and who came to Cornwall in the reign of the Emperor Valentinian (A. D. 364-375) to put down a growing heresy among the people by preaching the value of good works. Despite the bitter persecution his doctrine produced, he was able to make his words practical by establishing a church and by building a house for the relief of the poor.

"The armor of divinity"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE stirring times one hears much of world armament, national defense, and kindred topics. And nations differ widely on the most intelligent course to pursue to preserve peace and to protect their borders from invasion by hostile forces.

In the face of such widespread confusion, it is wise to turn from these aggressive suggestions and earnestly consider one's spiritual armor—the armor of correct Christian thinking and conduct. This divinely mental armor is put on as we watchfully guard our thoughts against the intrusion of the false beliefs of fear, injustice, intemperance, and intolerance, through humble communion with God and obedience to His precepts as recorded in the Bible, precepts which are greatly clarified and amplified, when pondered in the light of the teachings of Christian Science.

In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," under the marginal heading, "The armor of divinity," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 571), "Clad in the panoply of Love, human hatred cannot reach you." The Christian warrior, clad in this invulnerable mental armor of love for God and his fellow man, experiences protection from every foe, every wrong thought.

As those individuals occupying positions of governmental authority come to rely upon divine Principle instead of so-called political power and pressure for aid in solving world problems, and bring their thinking into line with brotherly love and true holiness, avarice and greed will be blotted out, and national and international differences will be settled through intelligent arbitration, wise negotiation, and Christian co-operation. Then personal domination and tyranny will cease, and humility and unselfed love will hold sway. Then will be ushered in the dawn of a new day in government, and harmony and universal peace will reign in the hearts of men and nations. Every one of us may have a part in bringing about such a glorious state of affairs, as we repudiate in our thinking all that is dishonest, debased, and impure, and welcome in the spiritual ideas of peace, purity, and self-immolation.

Unwavering obedience to the Ten Commandments and Jesus' Sermon on the Mount would result in a world freed from hatred, war, and bloodshed. This, then, is the perfect panacea which Christian Science presents for the world's ills: the subordination of untempered human will to the divine plan and purpose—the daily demonstration in our hearts and lives of undeviating adherence and allegiance to God's spiritual government. It is a simple remedy, so simple, in fact, that many times its potency seems to have been overlooked by those who are seeking world peace and surcease from strife and turmoil. Nevertheless, if we begin today to be motivated solely by the ideas of love, loyalty, and honesty, and diligently discard all sinful thoughts and indulgences, we shall find the circle widening rapidly, and to that extent our human relationships, our respective communities, states, and nations, will manifest decrease of evil, and will experience an increase of good—peace, progress, and prosperity.

Mortal mind is the common enemy of mankind—the supposititious opposite of the one divine Mind or power. Our protection and security lie in equipping ourselves with the infallible and invincible truth of God's allness, ever-presence, omnipotence. This armor of right thinking must be worn ceaselessly; nor does such spiritual armament invite apprehension in others, as frequently occurs in material methods of preparedness. Indeed, as we individually reflect the perfect integrity of spiritual living and thinking, we allay fear and distrust and gain the confidence, respect, love, and good will of our friends, neighbors, and fellow citizens.

On one occasion a student of Christian Science was appointed to carry out an important commission. During this time, through no fault of his own, a serious misunderstanding arose between himself and a friend whom he loved and trusted. Much bitterness ensued, and the student discovered that he had been grossly misjudged, misrepresented, and maligned. Wisely, however, he resolved to cling more closely than ever to the spiritual truths he had learned in Christian Science. Through earnest and constant prayer to his heavenly Father for guidance and courage, he became conscious that God's love completely enfolded him, safely sheltering him from the shafts of evil round about. This understanding led him triumphantly through the testing time, and he was enabled successfully to accomplish the worthy work he had undertaken, and, within a brief time thereafter, the entire difficulty was overcome. Still later the student was given the joyous opportunity of helping the one who had mistakenly endeavored to harm him. The wrong was righted, and their friendship was reestablished on a firmer foundation.

Mrs. Eddy tells us in her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210): "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited." And in the next paragraph, she continues: "The right thinker abides under the shadow of the Almighty. His thoughts can only reflect peace, good will towards men, health, and holiness."

Verily, righteous thinking is a mighty weapon in the overcoming of evil, and one which all may wield for the benefit and blessing of his own and every nation. Let us accept and obey Paul's admonition to bring "into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ" (II Corinthians 10:5). This, assuredly, is the way to win and wear "the armor of divinity"—that armor which alone is impenetrable!

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

Softly Falls the Rain

SOFTLY falls the rain in San Antonio,
Softly on her famous battleground,
Leaving to tranquillity the shadowed,
Opalescent river, lichen-bound.

Puckishly, between the misted curtains,
Calling savory ware in high refrain,
Peeps a very old tamale vender—
In San Antonio softly falls the rain.

KATHERINE HYMAS WILLIAMS

Flowering Almond

FLOWERING almonds still remember
Austerities of last December.

They will essay the almanac
With nothing less than pink on black.

The crooked branch has hardly room
For the bravado of the bloom.

No trivial matter this—nor brief,
Adventuring a small green leaf.

YETZA GILLESPIE

There Is in Castile—

THE sun next morning was tingling warm. The traveller strode along with a . . . fresh wind in his hair; his feet rasped pleasantly on the gravel of the road. . . .

Before noon he came on the same Don Alonso he had seen the day before in Illescas. Don Alonso was stretched out under an olive tree, a long red sausage in his hand. . . . Hitched to the tree, at the bark of which he nibbled with long teeth, was the grey horse.

"Hola, my friend," cried Don Alonso, "still bent on Toledo?"

"How soon can I get there?"

"Soon enough to see the castle of San Servando against the sunset. We will go together. You travel as fast as my old nag. But do me the honor of eating something, you must be hungry." Thereupon Don Alonso handed him the sausage and a knife to peel and slice it with.

"How early you must have started!"

They sat together munching bread and sausage to which the sweet pepper mashed into it gave a bright red color. . . .

Don Alonso waved discursively a bit of sausage held between bread by tips of long grey fingers.

"You are now, my friend, in the heart of Castile. Look, nothing but liveoaks along the gulches and wheatlands rolling up under a tremendous sky. Have you ever seen more sky? In Madrid there is not so much sky, is there? In your country there is not so much sky? Look at the huge volutes of those clouds. This is a setting for thoughts as mighty in contour as the white cumulus over the Sierra, such as come into the minds of men lean, wind-tanned, longstriding. . . ." Don Alonso put a finger to his high yellow forehead. "There is in Castile a potential beauty, my friend, something humane, tolerant, vivid, robust. . . . I don't say it is in me. My only merit lies in recognizing it, formulating it, for I am no more than a thinker. . . . But the day will come when in this gruff land we shall have flower and fruit."

Don Alonso was smiling with thin lips, head thrown back against the twisted trunk of the olive tree. Then all at once he got to his feet, and after rummaging a moment in the little knapsack that hung over his shoulder, produced absentmindedly a handful of small white candies the shape of millstones which he stared at in a puzzled way for some seconds.

"After all," he went on, "they make famous sweets in these old Castilian towns. These are *melindres*. Have one."—JOHN DOS PASSOS, in "Journeys Between Wars," published by Harcourt, Brace & Co. Copyright, 1922, 1927, 1934, 1938, by John Dos Passos. (London: Constable.)

"LA ARMADURA DE LA DIVINIDAD"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN ESTOS tiempos de trastornos generales, se oye hablar mucho de armamentos, defensa nacional y asuntos parecidos. Y las naciones expresan opiniones muy divergentes acerca del método más inteligente que se pueda adoptar para preservar la paz y proteger sus fronteras contra la invasión de huestes enemigas.

En vista de tanta confusión como nos confronta, haremos bien en apartarnos de esas sugestiones agresivas y en examinar cuidadosamente nuestra armadura espiritual,—la armadura de pensamientos correctos y actos cristianos. Llevamos esta armadura divinamente mental cuando guardamos nuestra conciencia con vigilancia contra la intrusión de los malos pensamientos de temor, injusticia, falta de templanza e intolerancia mediante la comunión humilde con Dios y la obediencia a Sus preceptos, tales como estas se encuentran en la Biblia,—preceptos que se clarifican y extienden grandemente bajo la luz iluminadora de las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana.

En el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe bajo el título marginal LA ARMADURA DE LA DIVINIDAD (pág. 571) las palabras siguientes: "Revestidos con la panoplia del Amor divino, el odio humano no os puede alcanzar." El soldado cristiano, revestido con esta armadura mental e invulnerable de amor por Dios y por sus semejantes, experimenta protección de todo enemigo, de todo pensamiento erróneo.

A medida que las personas que ocupan posiciones de autoridad gubernamental aprendan a confiar en el Principio divino en lugar de confiar en lo que se llama poder político e influencia política, para resolver los problemas del mundo, armonizando su manera de pensar con el amor al prójimo y santidad verdadera, la avaricia y el ansia de poseer se desvanecerán y las diferencias nacionales e internacionales se ajustarán por medio de arbitraje inteligente, negociación sabia y cooperación cristiana. Entonces terminará la dominación y tiranía personal, y la humildad y el amor abnegado reinarán. Esto significará el amanecer de un nuevo día en los asuntos de gobierno; y la armonía y la paz universal reinarán en los corazones de los hombres y las naciones. Cada uno de nosotros puede contribuir a fomentar la llegada de tal estado glorioso, eliminando de su propio pensamiento todo lo que sea insincero, bajo e impuro, y albergando ideas espirituales de paz, pureza y abnegación.

La obediencia inmutable a los diez Mandamientos y al Sermon del Monte de Jesús resultará en un mundo libre de odio, guerra y matanza. Esta, pues, es la panacea perfecta que la Ciencia Cristiana presenta para los males del mundo: la subordinación de la voluntad humana tan pertinaz al plan y propósito divino—la demostración diaria en nuestros corazones y vidas de una adherencia leal y constante al gobierno espiritual de Dios. Es un remedio muy sencillo, tan sencillo, en efecto, que su poder parece haberse ignorado a veces por aquellos que están buscando la paz del mundo y el alivio de luchas y disturbios. Y sin embargo, si empezamos hoy en día a ser impulsados solamente por ideas de amor, lealtad y honradez, desechando diligentemente todos los pensamientos y propensiones pecaminosos, encontraremos que el círculo se ensancha rápidamente y en la misma proporción tanto nuestras relaciones personales como nuestras respectivas ciudades, estados y naciones manifestarán una disminución del mal y experimentarán un aumento de bien—paz, progreso y prosperidad.

La mente mortal es el enemigo común de la humanidad,—el supuesto contrario de la única Mente o fuerza divina. Nuestra protección y seguridad consiste en equiparnos con la verdad infalible e invencible de la totalidad de Dios, la omnipotencia siempre presente. Esta armadura de pensamientos correctos tiene que llevarse permanentemente; y este armamento espiritual no evocará sospecha en los demás, como pasa a veces en conexión con formas materiales de armamento defensivo. Al contrario,—cuando reflejamos individualmente la integridad perfecta de una manera de pensar y de obrar espiritual, aplacamos el temor y la sospecha, y ganamos la confianza, el respeto, el amor y la buena voluntad de nuestros amigos, vecinos y conciudadanos.

En cierta ocasión un discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana fué elejido para llevar a cabo una misión importante. Durante aquel tiempo se produjo, sin culpa suya, una desavenencia grave entre él mismo y un amigo suyo a quien quería y en quien confiaba. Fué una experiencia muy amarga, y el discípulo en cuestión descubrió que se le había juzgado mal, condenado con injusticia y calumniado. Pero él decidió atenerse más firmemente que nunca a las verdades espirituales que había aprendido en la Ciencia Cristiana. Por medio de su oración sincera y constante a su Padre divino en solicitud de dirección y de ánimo, llegó a comprender como el amor de Dios le rodeaba completamente, protegiéndole de los asaltos del mal que había a su alrededor. Este entendimiento le llevó triunfalmente a través de esas tribulaciones, y le fué posible realizar con buen éxito la obra digna de sus esfuerzos que se había propuesto; y lo que es más, dentro de un breve plazo después de eso toda la dificultad fué vencida. Más tarde el discípulo tuvo ocasión, muy de agrado suyo, de ayudar a aquel que había intentado hacerle daño. La situación fué clarificada, y su amistad restablecida sobre cimientos más seguros.

Mary Baker Eddy nos dice en la página 210 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA): "Los buenos pensamientos son una armadura impenetrable; revestidos de ella, estaréis completamente escudados contra los ataques de toda clase de error. Y no sólo estaréis en salvo vosotros mismos, sino que también se beneficiarán todos aquellos en quienes pensáis." Y en el párrafo siguiente continúa: "El que tiene pensamientos buenos mora bajo la sombra del Omnipotente. Sus pensamientos no pueden reflejar sino paz, buena voluntad hacia los hombres, salud y santidad."

Los pensamientos buenos son por cierto un arma poderosa para el vencimiento del mal y un arma que todos pueden usar para el beneficio de su propia nación y todas las naciones. Aceptemos y obedezcamos la amonestación de San Pablo de poner "todo pensamiento en cautiverio a la obediencia de Cristo" (II. Corintios, 10:5). Esto es de veras la manera por la cual podemos ganar y llevar "la armadura de la divinidad"—¡la única armadura que es impenetrable!

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Building Up Rip Van Winkle

A LEGITIMATE and well-earned success is almost perennial, if pursued by the artist to the end with the same love of his work that characterized its beginning.

"Rip Van Winkle" was not a sudden success. It did not burst upon the public like a torrent. Its flow was gradual, and its source sprang from the Harz Mountains; an old German legend, called "Carl the Shepherd," being the name of the original story. The genius of Washington Irving transplanted the tale to our own Catskills. The grace with which he paints the scene, and, still more, the quaintness of the story, placed it far above the original. Yates, Hackett, and Burke had separate dramas written from this scene and acted the hero, leaving their traditions one to the other. I now come forth, and saying, "Give me leave," set to work, using some of the before-mentioned tradition, mark you. Added to this, Dion Boucicault brought his dramatic skill to bear, and by important additions made a better play and a more interesting character of the hero than had as yet been reached. This adaptation, in my turn, I interpreted and enlarged upon. It is thus evident that while I may have done much to render the character and play popular, it has not been the work of one mind, but both as to its narrative and its dramatic form has been often molded by many skillful hands. So it would seem that those dramatic successes that "come like shadows, so depart," and those that are lasting, have ability for their foundation and industry for their superstructure.—From "Joseph Jefferson's Autobiography." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1939

Chamber Asks Trial of Ban On City Parking

Use of downtown streets as all-day garages is found to drive trade to outside places.

Big business got behind the downtown parking ban proposal of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty today, when the Boston Chamber of Commerce came out for a "fair and impartial trial" of the plan to forbid parking of passenger cars in the downtown section of Boston before 10 o'clock in the morning.

Hundreds of persons employed in downtown Boston use the business streets as all-day garages, declared Melville D. Liming, executive secretary of the Chamber. "I am reliably informed," said he, "that 60 to 70 per cent of the cars that you see on many of our streets belong to all-day parkers. Our business enterprises, including many retail stores, are suffering from this practice of using streets as garages. It is resulting in marked decentralization, increased store and office vacancies and a general loss of business in this hard pressed area.

"Downtown Boston, while comprising only 2 per cent of the area, represents about 50 per cent of the valuations of the entire city. The fact that establishments are moving outside to places where necessary parking space for customers is available is a matter of serious concern to Boston. The purpose of Commissioner Timilty's proposed new regulation is to help the public by putting a stop to this all-day parking, which is seriously handicapping business and slowing up traffic. We think that his plan should be given a fair and impartial trial. If it is found to be impractical, it can, of course, be dropped.

"If, as hoped, it makes available much needed parking space for motorists desiring to do business in Boston, the public, I am sure, will welcome the change, even if it results in occasional inconvenience to some who for perfectly justifiable reasons would like to park before 10 a. m. In addition to the benefits already mentioned, it is hoped also that the new regulation will improve truck delivery service, relieve congestion, and facilitate the orderly flow of traffic."

Governor Points To Welding of U. S. By War With Spain

The war with Spain in 1898 was "the welding of a thoroughly awakened America and attestation of the unity of the sections which had not fully outgrown the animosities engendered by the Civil War," said Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in a proclamation issued today setting Wednesday, Feb. 15, the forty-first anniversary of the sinking of the Battleship Maine, as Spanish War Memorial Day and Maine Memorial Day.

"Out of the war came responsibilities which rest upon all of us today," the proclamation states. "We must keep alive our gratitude for sacrifice and prove that nations are not ungrateful, that heroes are remembered for their contribution to the wonderful fabric of that independence, which is the foundation of our national life."

Billboard Company Pays But Sign Still Stands

GREENFIELD, Mass., Feb. 8 (AP)—Although the General Outdoor Advertising Company, Inc., has withdrawn an appeal from the Supreme Court on a $25 fine imposed for the maintaining of a billboard, in violation of the Deerfield town by-laws, District Attorney John Heselton said today the town could not remove the sign and that the constitutionality of the by-law is undecided.

The company was fined in 1936 and withdrew its appeal this week.

M. I. T. Man Wins Award

Jerome Namias, Research Associate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has just been awarded the Meisinger award of $100 by the American Meterological Society for his contribution to the science of weather forecasting during 1938, it was announced.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Snow or rain is probable tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight, with lowest temperature in the middle or upper 20's; becoming much colder late Thursday afternoon and night; gentle to moderate southeasterly winds shifting to southwesterly and west and increasing.

Maine: Cloudy, possibly followed by snow late tonight and Thursday, warmer tonight and in east and north portion Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Probably snow tonight and Thursday, warmer tonight, colder Thursday afternoon and night.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy, probably followed by rain or snow tonight or Thursday, slightly warmer tonight, colder Thursday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate southeast winds tonight becoming fresh to strong south and southwest on Thursday; weather becoming overcast followed by rain over south and snow or rain over north portion tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

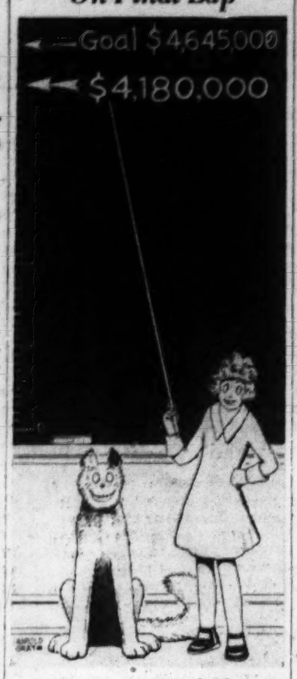
	A	B		A	B
Boston	25	25	Minneapolis	-4	-6
Bermuda	60	60	New Orleans	60	58
Chicago	34	32	New York	34	34
Denver	14	14	Norfolk	38	35
Helena	-22	-22	Philadelphia	36	36
Kansas City	8	8	St. Louis	30	30
Los Angeles	48	46	San Francisco	49	38
Miami	68	66	Washington	34	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 8.
B—Minimum, Feb. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:22 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet
Thursday, 3:50 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet
Light all vehicles by 5:36 p. m.

On Final Lap



Community Fund Meter

Reports show $4,180,000 of $4,645,000 sought has been collected or pledged.

Community Fund Enters Last Lap; $465,000 Needed

Before tomorrow night another $465,000 must be raised by Greater Boston's Community Fund Campaign workers, if the final meeting is to be a real "Victory Dinner," Stuart C. Rand, General Chairman of the Campaign, estimated before the final report luncheon today at the Boston City Club. The goal to be reached, to meet minimum requirements of the 114 participating agencies and federations in 46 cities and towns, is $4,645,000.

The 15,000 campaign workers, who already have raised more than $4,000,000 in donations and pledges in slightly more than a fortnight, redoubled efforts this afternoon, as the drive entered its last lap.

Mr. Rand told a number of interesting instances of giving, including cases of a Camp Fire Girl who brought 29 cents she had made from washing dishes for her mother; a night watchman who came with $4.70 and a story of the way in which one Community Fund agency found him his present job after a period of unemployment, and a little shoeshine boy who ran into campaign headquarters, put 71 cents on the table, and scampered out again before anyone could ask his name.

Numbers of different communities and groups are now over the top of their quotas. The latest unit in the school system of Boston to reach its goal is the Emerson School, it was reported.

Tomorrow night's final report meeting will be held at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

Recreation Schemes Aiding Hill Towns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Feb. 8—"Many Massachusetts hill towns, seemingly doomed to float in the backwash of progress because of outmoded and uneconomical agricultural activities are finding rejuvenation in recreational planning," according to Joseph T. Elvove, State land-use planning specialist at Massachusetts State College.

This recreational aspect of land use planning will be emphasized during the sixth annual Outdoor Recreation Conference to be held at the College March 9, 10, 11, and 12. The land-use section is being arranged by Mr. Elvove and Miss Ruth M. McIntire, extension recreation specialist, with the problem of turning unprofitablye farm areas into profitable recreation spots as the theme.

The conference will include 13 sections with an expected total attendance of 5,000. Other sections will cover water sports, golf, parks, nature study, and gardening, archery, camping, horsemanship, photography, tourist entertainment, forestry, and mountaineering.

Canadian Air Line Request Considered

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Maine's congressional delegation met today to decide whether to oppose as a group the request of a Canadian air line for permission to fly over Maine.

Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, said the Congressmen would communicate to the Civil Aeronautics Authority tomorrow their views on the petition by the Canadian Colonial Airways.

Mr. Brewster opposed granting permission, unless the planes stopped at Bangor or some other Maine airport where passengers could be discharged.

Composers on Program

Heinrich Gebhard and Werner Josten will participate in the performance of their own musical compositions at the regular monthly meeting of the Composers' Forum Laboratory, a branch of the Federal Music Project, in Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, Feb. 10 at 8:15 p. m. The program, open to the public, also will include works by the Nineteenth Century composer, Lowell Mason.

Surprise Turn Marks Hearing On Race Track

Connors tells Commission he has no connection with proposed plant at Westport.

A surprise turn in the Racing Commission's hearings on the Westport horse track's operating dates came today as James H. Connors, wealthy Boston laundry owner, flatly denied having any connection with the proposed racing plant.

He also asserted he would divulge later information to back up charges the Suffolk Downs Track was mismanaged and that ways were found to divert profits into the hands of certain shareholders.

Mr. Connors flew to Boston from Florida to make a personal appearance before the Racing Commission and give his testimony in the case which has exposed sections of the inner workings of large-scale gambling enterprises to public view this week.

Mr. Connors' denial of connection with the Westport track appeared to give another side to the story previously constructed for the Racing Commission by attorneys and witnesses.

Earlier Version

The first version was that Mr. Connors, Former President of Eastern Racing Association, which operates the Suffolk Downs Track in East Boston, had disagreed with Charles F. Adams, wealthy Boston chain grocer and large Suffolk Downs shareholder, and had sold his Suffolk interests. It was said he had helped organize Outdoor Amusements, Inc. which subsequently had obtained racing dates in the choice summer season when Suffolk Downs also wanted to operate.

Suffolk Downs had filed a protest, charging Mr. Connors with wanting to obtain the racing dates so he could force Suffolk shareholders to sell out and give him control.

This story was bolstered by the charge that Thomas R. Foley, brother-in-law of Mr. Connors had filed incorporation papers for the Outdoor Amusement concern.

Named to Commission

Three days after this filing, Mr. Foley himself was made a member of the Racing Commission by Former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, and voted in favor of granting the choice dates to the Westport Track.

Upon his inauguration, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall obtained the resignation of Mr. Foley and the new Commission called upon the Westport track to show cause why dates should not be rescinded.

Mr. Connors not only denied any connection with the Westport Track, but also emphatically denied he ever had told Mr. Adams that unless he (Connors) was given control of the Suffolk Track it would never get any racing dates.

Mr. Connors also launched charges of improper management of the Track on the part of Mr. Adams and V. Bruce Wetmore, Treasurer. Under questioning he declined to support these assertions, but said he would do so "at the right time."

Concession Cited

Mr. Connors spoke of a program concession, granting of an advertising contract, and certain other indefinite expenditures.

Mr. Adams was recalled to the stand. He denied having profited from the programs, advertising, or any other concession.

Today's hearing opened with Charles F. Linehan, former General Manager of the Suffolk Downs track, on the stand. He said he had been told by Mr. Adams that Mr. Wetmore was dissatisfied with his (Linehan's) work and had suggested he see Mr. Wetmore about it.

Mr. Linehan said he went to Mr. Wetmore's house and had been told that inasmuch as it had been arranged in the first place for Mr. Connors to buy the 10,000 shares of Allen Wilson in the track he wished he would get Mr. Connors out.

Stock Deal Told

Mr. Linehan said Mr. Adams subsequently agreed with the Wetmore position and that as a consequence he had gone to Mr. Connors and found him agreeable to sell his 10,000 shares for $45 a share. He said Mr. Adams and Mr. Wetmore offered $35 and that the deal was finally made for $38.75 a share.

Mr. Connors was next called.

Under questioning from his attorney he described his displeasure at the way things had been going at the Suffolk track and how he had tried to gain control of 50 per cent of the voting stock.

Rising on B. U.'s Centralized Campus

By a Staff Photographer

The Charles Hayden Memorial Building

The first of the Charles River group being erected by Boston University will house the College of Business Administration. It is located at Commonwealth Avenue and Granby Street.

Flat-Rate Auto Insurance Drive Opens in Legislature

A warning that the compulsory automobile insurance question will be taken to the polls through an initiative petition unless flat-rate insurance is adopted in Massachusetts this year was issued today by Senators and Representatives before the Legislative Committee on Insurance.

Both Democrats and Republicans found common ground in defending compulsory insurance as a protective measure for motorists and they were equally vehement in protesting that the system was too good to sacrifice upon the altar of impractical zoning rates.

After 12 years of compulsory insurance, the people of Boston were said by Representative Abraham J. Zamon of Boston, to be weary of paying two to three times the insurance costs levied upon motorists in other towns and cities, due to an inequitable system of zoning. He appealed to the rest of the State to consider Boston's financial plight as a State problem, since Boston "contributes the major portion of the government revenues."

Propaganda Seen

Representative Thomas Coyne of Boston warned that zoning rates were part of the insurance companies propaganda for complete elimination of compulsory insurance provisions of the insurance law. Flat-rate insurance, he said, is the public's defense against repeal of the law altogether.

John W. Downs, Counsel for the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts, was not so sure the majority of motorists would benefit by elimination of zoning rates. His figures showed the average rate paid by Massachuetts motorists is $31.85. In only 40 cities and towns is the rate higher than this, while in 311 towns and cities, the rates are lower than average, he said.

$17.30 Cost Cited

In 184 communities, motorists are paying only $17.30 a car, Mr. Downs explained.

Thomas Dorgan, Legislative Counsel for the City of Boston, reported Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in favor of flat-rate insurance, declaring trucking companies are moving out of Boston because of high insurance charges.

Senator David Blackman of Boston charged all the ills of compulsory insurance to "the system of zoning." He said compulsory insurance is splendid protection with the growing number of cars on the road and with the State falling behind the highway pace in safety measures for protection of the public.

'We cannot repeal this law," he said. "But we can make it workable through flat-rate insurance."

Jobless Benefits Total $28,745,800

Unemployment compensation benefits amounting to $28,745,800 were paid during the first year of operation of the payment section of the jobless insurance law, the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission announced today.

From Jan. 30, 1938, to Jan. 31, this year, 2,706,799 checks were mailed to those eligible to receive them. It is estimated that 300,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits during the year.

Massachusetts ranks fourth in the nation for the amount of money distributed and number of checks issued under the Unemployment Compensation Law.

Benefit payments amounting to $4,020,031 were distributed to Boston residents. Worcester unemployed residents received $2,213,428, the second highest total in the State. The next highest amount was sent to Lawrence where the jobless received $1,958,396 in benefits.

Plan E Law Repeal Finds Little Support

Only one petitioner appeared before the Legislative Committee on Election Laws to seek repeal of the Plan E statute. This law allows all Massachusetts cities, except Boston, to adopt the so-called Council-Manager form of government.

Miss Edna Lawrence Spencer of Cambridge sought another continuance before presenting her case for repeal, but this was denied by the Committee. More than a dozen persons asked the Committee to keep the Plan E law in the statutes.

Judge Perkins to Speak

Judge John Forbes Perkins of the Boston Juvenile Court will speak on "The Juvenile Court" as the principal speaker at a joint meeting of the Women's Civic Federation of Massachusetts and the Boston organization of the National Council of Jewish Women, at the Twentieth Century Club, Feb. 13.

Safe Motoring Drive Announced in Quincy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 8—An accelerated campaign to reduce motor fatalities, which last year numbered eight, was announced here yesterday by Arthur J. Murray, chairman of the Quincy Safety Council.

Compilation of data, photographs of scenes of accidents, study of traffic routing, and other projects have been outlined for the year, Chairman Murray said.

Skipper Gets Shore Job

After 18 years as skipper of the Collier Thomas P. Beal of the Mystic Steamship Company Fleet, Capt. Charles Gilman yesterday obtained a post on land as Assistant Inspector of Hulls for the United States Government at Portland, Oregon. His successor as skipper on the Beal will be Capt. Jen Jensen, former chief officer of the Melrose.

Hayden Memorial Building for B. U. Near Completion

Motorists driving along Commonwealth Avenue may obtain an idea of the architectural appearance of the projected centralized Charles River campus of Boston University from the now completed exterior stonework on the University's new Charles Hayden Memorial at the corner of Granby Street. The Hayden Memorial will house the College of Business Administration.

Windows from the basement to the fourth floor have been glazed. Partition work in the lower floors has been completed and a temporary heating system has been installed to allow plastering and mechanical work to go ahead during the cold weather.

In addition to 32 classrooms, club facilities are being provided for both men and women. A radio room, equipped for radiocasting, for students in radio advertising; a printing laboratory where students of journalism and advertising can study the use of type and illustrations, and laboratories for psychological and other experiments are features of the building.

In the rear of the main building, toward Bay State Road, the assembly hall, seating 1,500, is nearing completion.

Construction of the building is substantially on the schedule (revised after recent labor difficulties) which calls for the completion of the structure by June 1.

Taxes on Tobacco Proposed in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 8 (AP)—Bills providing for taxes on tobacco products sales and intangible property went before the Maine Legislature today.

The intangibles tax, described in the title as "low rate," would be on a basis of 2½ mills on each dollar of value with a flat $4,000 exemption

The tobacco tax would be proportioned according to the sale price of the commodity, with the levy on a package of 20 cigarettes amounting to 2 cents.

Representative Frank I. Cowan (R) of Portland submitted the tobacco bill and Robert B. Dow (R) of Norway introduced the intangibles measure. The latter would become effective Jan. 1, 1940, if enacted.

Maine now has an intangibles tax levied by municipalities on the basis of local tax rates which would, in effect, be superseded by the Dow tax.

Tobacco tax revenue would be applied specifically to old age assistance. The intangibles revenue would be distributed among the towns and cities, one half on the basis of the amount contributed by residents of each, and the other half, in proportion to the highway mileage in each community with relation to the total mileage of the State.

Governor Asks State To Clear Small Streams

The Massachusetts Legislature was asked to give immediate consideration to clearing debris from subsidiary streams by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in a special message today.

Although the Governor left the decision as to the scope of the work up to the Legislature and made no estimate of the probable cost it was recalled that the Commissioner of Public Works, William F. Callahan, after a recent examination of the streams, estimated the cost of clearing at $7,000,000.

The Governor pointed out that he hopes the Federal Government will do all flood-control work necessary on navigable rivers, but that the Commonwealth will have to take care of the subsidiary streams.

Flood Menace Seen

This work, the Governor said, should be begun very soon, pointing out that "there is considerable danger because of the present conditions of debris in our subsidiary streams, and because of the changes in their courses due to the flood of last Autumn. The streams may overflow their banks and cause much damage with the coming of spring flood conditions.

"I, therefore," said the Governor, "recommend that your honorable body give consideration to this problem and determine wherein and to what extent an emergency exists that should be provided for in advance of the general budget legislation."

Avoids Outlining

The Governor sharply avoided outlining what work should be done, saying: "Exactly where and to what extent the emergency exists, I leave to your decision after proper hearings before your Committee."

This was the second gubernatorial flood-control message this week. The Governor previously asked for legislation giving the Federal Government exclusive jurisdiction over flood-control projects in the Commonwealth.

The Judiciary Committee announced it will hold public hearings on the Governor's first message Feb. 9.

Weather: All Kinds Forecast

Mark Twain's remark, "If you don't like New England weather, just wait a minute," holds for the change in the period from the snowstorm yesterday to the forecast for tonight.

"Snow or rain tonight and Thursday, slightly warmer tonight," the Weather Bureau announced at noon. The temperature tonight will be in the middle and upper 20's.

Much colder weather is expected late Thursday afternoon and night, with gentle to moderate northeasterly winds shifting to west and southwest and increasing.

The temperature at noon was 34 degrees. On this day, last year, the high reading was 66 degrees; the record low for the day is 12 below zero, in 1934.

The change to colder Thursday will come in a severe cold wave which was coming out of the Pacific Northwest today, forcing the thermometer to subzero readings over much of the northern half of the nation. Temperatures were below the zero mark west of the Mississippi. Williston and Minot, N. D., recorded 36 below. Chicago expects a zero reading tonight.

Town of Saltonstall Bill Urged

There are 10 Watertowns in the United States but no town by the name of Saltonstall—a fact which concerns Wycliffe Marshall, Watertown, Mass., lawyer, more than it does Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Appearing before the Legislative Committee on Towns today, in behalf of his own bill to change the name of Watertown to Saltonstall, Mr. Marshall urged the change despite the fact that one member of the committe told him Governor Saltonstall said he would veto the bill if it should be passed by the Legislature.

"What has that got to do with it?" demanded Mr. Marshall.

His bill, he told the committee, "aims to honor the man who founded the town 300 years ago." "There is no politics in this bill," he added.

The speaker explained that the area now comprised by Newton, Weston, Lincoln and Watertown originally was known as "Sir Richard's plantation," then became Watertown because of the ponds, springs and the river. He contended there is no significance to the present name as "most of the water has been taken away."

Frederick Robinson, President of the Watertown Historical Society, termed the bill ridiculous.

Later in the day the Committee reported "leave to withdraw" on Mr. Marshall's measure.

$1 Each for Pupils of School for Blind

Lincoln's birthday at Perkins Institution for the Blind is a holiday which has a two-fold meaning. At the school traditional exercises are held in remembrance of Abraham Lincoln; yet on February 12 another man is honored. Stephen Blaisdell will always be remembered on this day, for in his will, written nearly 40 years ago, he left a substantial gift which provides for the presentation of $1 to each child in the school annually on February 12.

Back of this gift is a heart-warming story of courage and achievement. In the year 1844 a nine-year-old boy left Phillipsburg, Maine, for Massachusetts, to enter the institution. He came from a poor family. He said in later years that many times he would have given anything to have just 10 cents he could call his own.

After his graduation from Perkins Institution he earned his livelihood by giving piano lessons, tuning pianos, and working in a shop for blind workers. Then he decided he wanted to have a business of his own. In competition with men who had the gift of sight he built up a thriving business, by selling and renting pianos and sewing machines.

When he passed on in 1901, he left in his will a generous gift to the school. He gave so that these children might enjoy what he never knew as a child, "money to call their own."

Merger of Two Departments Urged

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today sent a special message to the Legislature asking that the State Division on the Necessaries of Life be combined with the Bureau of Standards, the two departments to be administered henceforth under a board made up of the Adjutant General, the Commissioner of Labor and Industries and the Commissioner of Public Safety.

The decision of the Governor is the result of the requirement for a new appointment to the directorship of the Division on the Necessaries of Life. The position brought $4,200. Its proposed elimination is due to the Governor's intention to create economies in government.

Early Collins Ouster Expected

The long Republican-engineered effort to force the ouster of Edward D. Collins, Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court, appointed by Former Governor James M. Curley, entered its final stage today following Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's signing of legislation transferring from the Governor to the Court the power to appoint the Reporter.

The Governor's action came yesterday. Last year a similar bill was passed by the Legislature but was vetoed by Gov Charles F. Hurley.

It is anticipated that the Supreme Judicial Court will appoint a new Reporter of Decisions within a short time. Proponents of the legislation insisted the Court would appoint a man thoroughly qualified for the work. Opponents, on the other hand, said the bill was merely motivated by a Republican desire to oust Mr. Collins and not pushed for the purpose of making the office more efficient.

2,000 Vermont Youths Carry on 4-H Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 8—Outstanding achievements in agricultural enterprises were made by a number of Vermont 4-H Club boys in 1938, according to Frank C. Essick, assistant state club leader for the Extension Service of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.

During the year, he reports, about 2,000 Vermont 4-H Club members carried on such agricultural projects as dairying, poultry keeping, and gardening. Most of these members were boys, the girls enrolled in club work during the year having, with few exceptions, carried on homemaking projects.

"Thirty-eight of the agricultural records, from all counties in the State, were judged 'excellent' in the 1938 State 4-H Project Record Contest," Mr. Essick reports. "This indicates the project work being done by Vermont club boys is not only of high quality, but has been improving. The number of 'excellent' records in 1937 was eight, and in 1936 was 17."

Concrete From Sawdust

The University of New Hampshire perfected a new type of concrete made of cement, sawdust and water for use in constructing poultry house floors.

Governor Orders Probe Of Case Against Riley

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has directed Francis M. McKeown, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, to investigate charges of inefficiency and laxity against Frank E. Riley, Director of the Commercial Motor Vehicles Division.

Complaints against Director Riley were made to the Governor by Richard D. Grant, Associate Public Utilities Commissioner, after he had failed to persuade the Commission to agree to an investigation.

Commissioner Grant was the only dissenter last August, when the Commission, after a lengthy hearing absolved Director Riley of charges of irregularities in the conduct of the division.

Paper Bag Plant Starts

HOWLAND, Maine, Feb. 8 (AP)—Operations employing approximately 260 men and women from this town and vicinity were resumed Tuesday at the Advance Bag and Paper Company. The plant has been closed since last August. P. C. York, Manager, said that a reason for resuming operations was a resolution adopted some time ago by the Maine Association of Retail Grocers, promising to use Maine-made paper supplies.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater with Glenn Wilson and Elsa Tashko. 8:30.

Huntington Chambers Hall—
"The Physician in Spite of Himself," by Moliere. Presented by The New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline—
Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet in "The Great Waltz." 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Storm Over Bengal," 1:50, 4:55, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Secrets of a Nurse," with Edmund Lowe, Helen Mack and Dick Foran. 2, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Thanks for Everything," featuring Jack Haley, Adolphe Menjou and Jack Oakie. 3:50, 6:50, 9:55.

Fine Arts
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25. "March of Time." 2:40, 4:50, 6:55, 9:05. Also News of the Day. 2:50, 4:40, 6:45, 8:55.

Gateway and Paramount—
Claudette Colbert and Herbert Marshall in "Zaza." Fenway: 2:10, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Disbarred," with Gail Patrick, Robert Preston and Otto Kruger. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: "They Made Me a Criminal," featuring John Garfield and the "Dead End" kids. Also "Mr. Moto's Last Warning," starring Peter Lorre.

Exeter—
"The Sisters," featuring Bette Davis, Errol Flynn and Anita Louise. 3, 5:55, 8:55. Also "Exposed," starring Glenda Farrell and Otto Kruger. 2, 4:50, 7:40. Tomorrow: "Cipher Bureau," with Leon Ames and Joan Woodbury. Also "Thanks for Everything," with Adolphe Menjou and Jack Oakie.

Metropolitan—
"Jesse James," starring Tyrone Power, Henry Fonda and Nancy Kelly. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:55, 6:35, 9:40. Also "While New York Sleeps," with Michael Whalen, Jean Rogers and Chick Chandler. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
"M. G. M. Historical Mystery," Colonel Stoopnagle's "Cavalcade," Pete Smith Specialty on "Dogs," "Inside the White House," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tuesday and Modern—
"Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn. Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Off the Record," featuring Pat O'Brien, Joan Blondell, and Bobby Jordan. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8:05. Modern: 12:55, 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Repertory—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Girl of the Golden West." Also "Return of the Scarlet Pimpernel," with Barry Barnes. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also Walt Disney Revue, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Sisters," featuring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
Holding over Jeanette MacDonald in "Sweethearts." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 10. Also "The Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone and Franciska Gaal. Orpheum: 1 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 5:05, 8:35. Tomorrow: Fredric March and Joan Bennett in "Trade Winds." Also "The Strange Case of Dr. Meade," with Jack Holt.

South Station Theater—
"How Newsreels Are Made," "King Vulture," "Skating With Evelyn Chandler," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
"In Old Chicago," featuring Alice Faye and Tyrone Power. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Also "Wise Girl," with Miriam Hopkins. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Paris Honeymoon," starring Bing Crosby. Also Kay Francis in "Comet Over Broadway."

Tremont—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Naughty Marietta." Also Fredric March in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Norma Shearer and Leslie Howard in "Romeo and Juliet." Also "I'll Give a Million," starring Warner Baxter.

Normandie—
"Everybody Sing," with Allan Jones and Judy Garland. Also "Fast Company," featuring Melvyn Douglas.

Uptown—
"Young Dr. Kildare," with Lionel Barrymore, Lynne Carver, and Nat Pendleton. 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Thanks for Everything," featuring Jack Haley, Adolphe Menjou and Jack Oakie. 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Submarine Patrol," featuring Richard Greene, Nancy Kelly, Preston Foster and George Bancroft. Also Shirley Temple in "Just Around the Corner." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tomorrow

Fogg Museum—
Lecture by Prof. Paul J. Ganz on "Turner's Romantic Visions of Switzerland." 5.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Piano and Organ Traits Join In Instrument Plugged to Wall

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An original keyboard musical instrument, based on purely electrical design is announced, an instrument permitting a pianist to extend his or her music into a wide field of musical expression. It is the Novachord, and is the latest invention of Laurens Hammond, inventor of the electric organ; and before that, of the electric clock. It is shown in Boston at M. Steinert & Sons, 162 Boylston Street.

The Novachord has a 72-note keyboard, and is played like a piano. The chief difference is that the volume, instead of being controlled by the force of striking the notes, is regulated by the performer's foot, as in an organ. There are no strings, and Mr. Hammond departs completely from the rotating tone wheel of his electric organ; for this instrument uses only radio tubes for tonal production.

With the controls set for piano tone you sit down and play on a light action keyboard a piano piece. The tone bears a striking resemblance to a piano tone.

So far, our pianist is on familiar territory. Then the adventure begins. A set of controls similar to organ stops lines the panel board just above the keys. A simple shift, and the piano tone that died away even as the note was held, now is sustained indefinitely like an organ note.

Another shift, and a delicate vibrato brings new life to the tone. A few stops are changed, a lively little piece played, and a really beautiful clavichord tone comes forth. In rapid succession, different combinations produce an effect of French horn, violin, 'cello, flute, oboe, even the Hawaiian guitar.

The idea is simple; the design, ingenious. Overtones or harmonics are familiar to all listeners to music. Every note on any instrument has a fundamental tone and a series of overtones or harmonics. The varying degrees of intensity of these harmonics give the different qualities. For instance, middle C on a piano is the same pitch as middle C on on the violin—but the character is different. Differences in harmonic intensities cause this.

In the Novachord, a set of 12 tones in a single scale are produced in vacuum tube circuits. Then the tones are fed through other vacuum tube circuits, which break them up into a series of harmonics. The stops control the intensities of the harmonics, to produce a variety of effects.

The Novachord is different from anything else in tone production, and also in that it is not an effort to duplicate some previously existing instrument. The Hammond organ simulated a pipe organ, and gave cause for unfortunate comparisons. But the Novachord is put forth as a frankly new instrument, and as one having an individuality—made possible by the radio tube, and given to the musical world to enrich its art. Accordingly, those who work with it will be pioneering, and eventually a musical literature should be written for it.

In the meantime, it makes a remarkably fine transitional instrument for a pianist who wants to play the organ, since its technique falls in between piano and organ. The pianist finds a familiar keyboard and no pedals to play. Yet he also finds stops for tonal combinations, a key action identical to that of an organ, and the sustained notes of the latter instrument.

Numerous orchestral leaders have become enthused over the Novachord; for they can see where such an instrument, or several of them, could take the places of a dozen orchestral players, expanding present orchestras and adding new tonal possibilities.

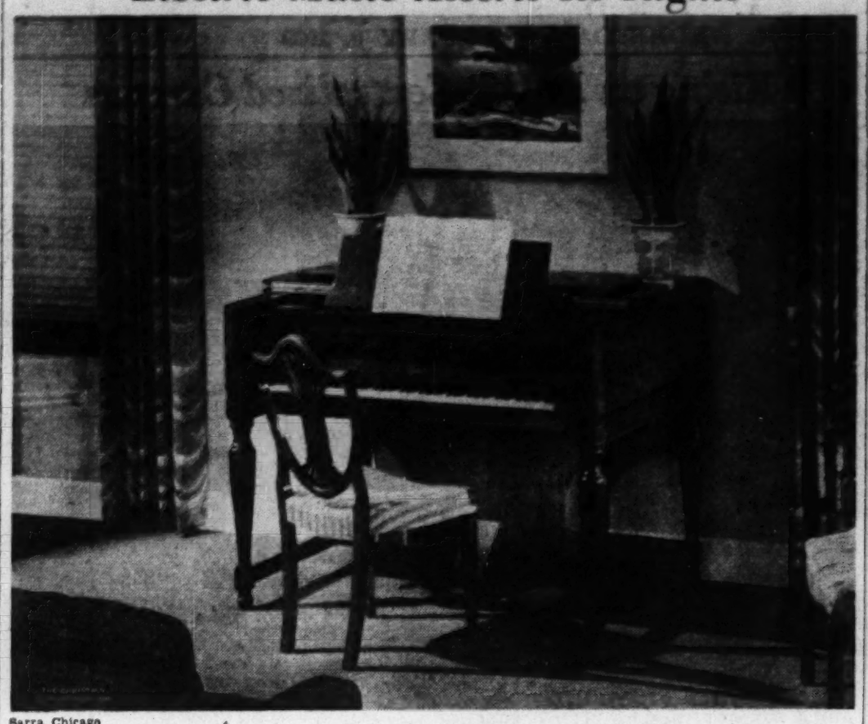
The Novachord is priced about the same as the Hammond organ; that is, about the same as a first class baby grand piano. It is now in production and is on exhibition in leading cities.

Dr. Moody to Speak

The annual dinner of the Middlebury College Alumni and Alumnae will be held at the Hotel Vendome Saturday evening. The principal speaker will be Dr. Paul D. Moody, President of Middlebury for 18 years, son of the late Rev. Dwight L. Moody, about whom he has written in his recent book, "My Father."

Edgar J. Wiley, National Secretary of the Middlebury College Alumni, will speak on the proposed new field house for sports which will contain an indoor baseball field as well as facilities for other sports.

Electric Music Asserts Its Rights



Sarra, Chicago

The Novachord

Invention of Laurens Hammond, keyboard instrument ranging through entire tonal spectrum, its sound produced by means of radio tubes.

Youth Trained to Tune of Road Safety

(Continued from Page 1)

get his ton-and-a-half of steel across the intersection first. This is the sportsman approach to saftey taken by the A. A. A.

Safety Course

To the end that habits of courtesy and knowledge of the dynamics of highway engineering are ingrained in the thoughts of the next generation, the A. A. A. has drafted a complete safety course for High and Grammar Schools. Dozens of schools in New England have already put this course in operation. Dozens of others are contemplating similar action. Nearly 2,000 trained teachers are now actively engaged in youth training for safety, said Mr. Hamlin.

Newton, Concord, Cohasset, West Concord, Brockton, Foxboro and Saugus schools have requested a demonstration of what the A. A. A. can do for safety education.

As part of the training, the student learns how to drive, how to sit at the wheel, guage margins of safety, control his car under adverse conditions, park, and keep from skidding. He drives with a trained driver beside him in a car equipped with dual controls. But always in the background is the theme of sportsmanship which the mechanics of driving are not permitted to submerge.

Within another five years, there should be nearly 10,000,000 certificate holders of safety awards in the schools, driving on the nation's highways, according to Mr. Hamlin. They will come under that growing category of professional drivers who deem it wisdom to give up their professed right of way for the sake of preventing complications.

The new driving technique invites the driver to learn his weaknesses just as the baseball player studies his failures on the diamond to correct them. Some ball players are strong on grounders and weak on flies. Some motorists are experts in braking a car but can't take the corners well. Other motorists are chronic horn-blowers or cut the corners too short. Behind most of these failings, according to Mr. Hamlin, are the bugaboos of impatience or agressiveness which seem peculiar to the man in the driver's seat who would not think of being boorish on foot.

In drafting its sportsmanship driving course, the A. A. A. acknowledges the assistance of the Automotive Saftey Foundation. Between the two groups, the course has been produced in pamphlet form to the tune of some 400,000 copies. It has served as the basic text in some 25 intensive training courses for in-service High School teachers and it was used in the summer of 1938 in some 40 colleges offering traffic training courses for teachers.

The subjects of the various pamphlets are: The Driver; Driver and Pedestrian Responsibilities; Sound Driving Practices; Society's Responsibility; How to Drive.

Dickens Fellowship Holds Observances

Nearly 200 persons, members of the Dickens Fellowship and their friends, celebrated the 127th anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens by a dinner at the Parker House last evening. Frank W. C. Hersey, impersonating "Boz" himself, introduced Mr. Micawber, Samuel Pickwick, Esquire, (President of the Pickwick Club of course), Mr. Chadband, that "vessel" of perspiring meekness; Mr. Pecksniff of the "apostolic look," David Copperfield and a host of other famous characters. The Boston Branch of the Fellowship was founded exactly 20 years ago.

Lowell-Lawrence Milk Plan Approved

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced today Federal and State approval of a milk marketing program for the Lowell-Lawrence, Mass., marketing area. The program, which will go into effect Feb. 12, establishes uniform minimum prices which handlers must pay producers for milk.

E. W. Gaumnitz, Chief of the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements, said the "temporary rise" in price to producers would provide them with funds to "better replace losses in feed, hay and buildings resulting from the hurricane and floods last September."

Station WIXAL

For Thursday, Feb. 9

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—American Negro Spirituals —World of Song Series.
7:45 p. m.—"L'Heure Symphonique"; recordings; Bach: Suite No. 2 in B Minor; Tschaikowsky: Overture to Romeo and Juliet.

Sheep Raising Proposed on Land Out of Farm Use

The Animal Rescue League of Boston has concluded a busy year, according to the report presented at its annual meeting yesterday. Robert F. Sellar was re-elected president.

In 1938, a total of 129,390 animals were cared for. Cats headed the list, with 67,580 given needed attention of different kinds; next came 29,294 dogs, 20,687 poultry and birds, 7,821 horses, 2,279 cattle, 1,850 miscellaneous, and 79 sheep and swine.

Mr. Sellar, presiding, urged use of farm land in New England which is unsuitable for general agriculture, for the raising of sheep. Humane organizations are interested in this project, he said, because it will have a tendency to eliminate long hauls to which the animals are now subjected.

Nearly 200 marionette shows were given in the year by the Humane Education Department, under the direction of Miss Maude Phillips. Through them, 52,500 public school children were interested in the right treatment of animals.

In the course of the meeting, "Butch," a German shepherd dog belonging to Peter Brainard of Milton, was awarded a collar for his rescue of his master on Mt. Monadnock on Oct. 8. The boy left a group of hikers and began to retrace his steps, finally becoming lost in the dark. The dog prevented him from stepping too near the edge of an abrupt decline, and later helped to keep him warm as they waited for daylight.

The Alice N. Lincoln Medal was awarded Charles Henry Mayer, who on Oct. 19 rescued a poodle dog and a cat from the cabin of his burning boat.

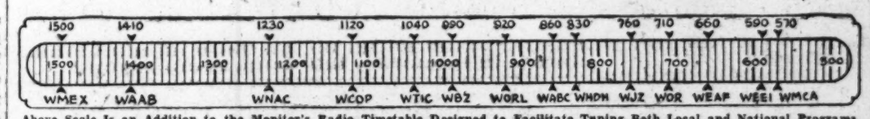
The Lincoln Medal was also presented to a Groveland schoolgirl, Sophia Delekta, who carried her dog to safety on July 9 when fire broke out on the farm.

Alumnae Council Of Wellesley to Meet

The annual meeting of the Alumnae Council of Wellesley College will be held on the campus from Thursday to Saturday. The Council, which meets each year at the college, is composed of two rerepresentatives from each of the 60 classes which have graduated from Wellesley and one representative from each of the Wellesley Clubs throughout the country. The program of the meeting consists of dinner and luncheon meetings on Thursday and Friday, a Council session Friday morning, group meetings Friday and Saturday, and closes with a luncheon meeting Saturday noon.

Speakers at the meetings will include Miss Mildred H. McAfee, President of the college; Mrs. John McW. Reed, President of the Alumnae Association; Dean Frances L. Knapp, and members of the Wellesley College faculty.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs. (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch ..	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics" ..
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch.	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Children's Corner" ..	"White Brigade" .....
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music..	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News" ....
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue; sports....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review ....
6:30 Sports comment ..	"Serenaders": vocal ..	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment .....
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	"Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch....
7:00 Harvard program ..	"Easy Aces": sketch..	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	Edwin C. Hill	"The Question Wheel" ..	"Five Star Final" .....
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket": ..	"Revelers": quartet ..	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": ..	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"..	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties .....
8:00 "Gang Busters": ..	"Midweek Function": ..	"One Man's Family": ..	Cincinnati Symphony ..	"The Wordcaster" .....
8:15 dramatic sketch ..	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Orchestra	"Songs of the Past" ....
8:30 Paul Whiteman's ..	"Hobby Lobby": Dave ..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	Red Norvo's Orchestra.	"Silver Minstrels" ....
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	soloists; guest	Red Norvo's Orchestra.	Johannes Steele, news ..
9:00 Joan Blondell in ..	Hayton's Muted Music..	"Town Hall Tonight" ..	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Jerry Baker; orchestra
9:15 "Page Five, Col-	Hayton's Muted Music..	with Fred Allen and	Tommy Carlyn's Orch..	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
9:30 umn Two": vocal-	'Wings for the Martins':	Company; interview;	"Jewish Contributions to	"American Forum" ....
9:45 isis; orchestra ...	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	Civilization"	"American Forum" ....
10:00 Pres. Roosevelt ..	President Roosevelt	Kay Kyser's College of	President Roosevelt ..	Gypsy Orchestra .....
10:15 "It Can Be Done":	Lillian Cornell, songs ..	Musical Knowledge ..	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Gypsy Orchestra .....
10:30 Edgar A. Guest ...	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	'Music Counter': Harold	Russell Byrd's Orch....
10:45 "Musical Weekly"..	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge ..	Stokes' Orchestra; vo-	"The Monitor News" ....
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; weather; music ..	News Service	calists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch. ..	lem: variety .....
11:30 Little Jackie Hel-	"The Music You Want"	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 ler's Orchestra ..	"The Music You Want"	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Bill Carlsen's Orch....	lem: variety .....

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man" ...	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 "Minute Man" ...	"Church in Wildwood".	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"..	News Service	.....
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	.....
8:00 Forecast; music ...	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:30 'Handy Man'	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm" ..	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:45 Bill Elliott, songs	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm" ..	"Musical Timetable" ...
9:00 "Food Magician" ..	News; "As You Like It"	"Hollywood Discoveries"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News..
9:15 "Beauty Hints" ...	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker .....
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy" .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	"Variations"	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch.	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge...	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife' sk.	the Air"	Commentator .....
10:30 "Hilltop House" ..	Ed. McConnell, songs ..	"Just Plain Bill": sk ..	"Singing Strings"	'Shopping With You" ..
10:45 "Stepmother": sk..	"Melody Time"	"Woman in White": sk..	"Choir Loft": organ ...	"Shopping With You" ..
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum": sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Network speaker .....
11:15 Scattergood Baines.	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor..
11:30 "Big Sister": sk...	Forecast: Musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch.	"Gloomchasers"	Bread Waller, comment
12:00 Kate Smith speaks.	News; music; 'Checker-	"Don Artiste": pianist.	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "Nancy James": sk.	board Time"; stocks..	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Agricultural talk	"Italian program" .....
12:30 "Helen Trent" ...	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program..	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program..	"Noonday Musicale" ....
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ..	fuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News" ....
1:15 Dramatic sketch ...	Farm Radio News	Voice; organ; violin	"The Happy Gang"	New York Advertising
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Talk; music	Club Luncheon
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Jim Lewis' hillbilly	speakers .....
2:00 Dramatic sketch ...	'Betty and Bob': sketch	"Musical Roundup"	music	"Matinee Musicale" ....
2:15 News Service	"Grimm's Daughter" ..	"Musical Roundup"	Sylvia Cyde, soprano;	"Matinee Musicale" ....
2:30 American School	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	Emile Renan, baritone;	"We Cover Washington"
2:45 of the Air.....	Hymns of All Churches	Concert Internationale.	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	Soprano recital .....
3:00 U. S. Army Band ..	"Grand Slam Revue";	'Mary Marlin": sketch	Leo Salvo, organist ..	Sport reports .....
3:15 U. S. Army Band ..	M. Spitalny's Orch. ..	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	"The Rich Harmonies"	Sport reports .....
3:30 Music Hour: Key-	"Hoosier Hop": variety	Pepper Young's Family.	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Sport reports .....
3:45 board concert	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light" ...	Network speaker	Sport reports .....
4:00 Lebrun Sisters	Club Matinee: variety .	"Backstage Wife": sk..	"Government Reports"	Sport reports .....
4:15 "Varieties"	Club Matinee: variety .	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream": sketch ..	Sport reports .....
4:30 Bill Elliott, songs.	Club Matinee: variety..	"Vic and Sade"	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports .....
4:45 Songs; Dog Talk ...	Club Matinee: news	'Girl Alone": sketch..	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports .....
5:00 The Boston Hour ..	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics" ..
5:15 Boston Hour; talk	Hans Anderson Stories..	"Your Family": sketch.	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"..	Sport reports	"White Brigade" .....
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music ..	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News" ....
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Music; sport comment..	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review ....
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	Tito's "Swingtet"	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue" ...	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	"The Johnson Family" ..	Russell Byrd's Orch....
7:00 Income Tax Talk..	'Easy Aces": sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra.
7:15 "Drama Time"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final" .....
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben ..	"This Changing World"	News dramatizations ..	"20th Century Music" ..	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45 Pollack's Orch. ...	Rep. Philip G. Bowker	"Don't You Believe It"	"20th Century Music" ..	"Dance Time" .....
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Parade of Progress":	Vallee Hour; Mary Mar-	Sportsmen's Show	"The Wordcaster" .....
8:15 Frenchet Tone and	'Glass Bottles': drama	tin, songs; Bob Hawk;	Highlights, Half-tones	Legion speaker .....
8:30 Sylvia Sidney in	Rochester Philharmonic	Sam Levene; Walter	"Sinfonietta" with	Claire Dillon, soprano
8:45 sketch; orchestra	Or.; Jose Iturbi, cond.	Huston; orchestra	Alfred Wallenstein ...	Johannes Steel .....
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Rochester Philharmonic	"Good News of 1939":	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	'Smilin' Thru" .....
9:15 teur hour	Or.; Jose Iturbi, cond.	Frank Morgan; Fanny	Red Norvo's Orchestra.	'Smilin' Thru" .....
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	Brice; Eleanor Powell,	'Famous First Facts":	"Mid-Week Forum": Er-
9:45 teur hour	ing"; "How Can We Put	guest; orchestra	interviews	ling C. Olsen .....
10:00 "Tune-Up Time";	the Unemployed Back	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue": sym-	Pete Herman's Orch....
10:15 Gladys Swarthout;	to Work?" Questions	Bob Burns; Katherine	phony orch.; vocalists	Russell Byrd's Orch....
10:30 Walter O'Keefe ...	"New England Talks It	Meisle, soprano; John	Cleveland Philharmonic-	Russell Byrd's Orch....
10:45 Dr. W. B. Cannon	Over"	Trotier's Orchestra	Symphony Orchestra	"The Monitor News" ....
11:00 Forecasts; news ...	News; weather; music	News Service	Bruins-Rangers hockey..	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Julie Wining' Orchestra.
11:30 C. Calloway's Or..	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orch.....	"Road to Fame" .....
11:45 C. Calloway's Or..	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orch.....	"Road to Fame" .....

Here and There in BOSTON SHOPS

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just by way of being different . . . to say nothing of taking your mind off the weather conditions . . . instead of telling you where you can locate snow shovels and ear muffs, we propose advising you as to where you can buy awnings. Yes, that's what we said . . . awnings. You know, the things you put up at your windows to keep the heat and sun from pouring in; later on in the year, of course.

But the point is that what we're offering you is custom-made awnings. With a 20 per cent saving. Indeed, if it hadn't been for that saving, we wouldn't even be thinking of telling you about them at this particular time. It seems that Gilchrist's believes in letting you take advantage of savings on awnings way in advance of the time you'll be using them. They even go so far as to send out a man to measure your windows and porches to the nth degree, so that the awnings will fit perfectly, and you won't suddenly "come to" some morning and notice that the window is six inches bigger than the awning! But listen . . . you don't have to pay for them until they're installed. In fact they won't even be charged to you (well, at least not so you can see it!) until that time. Which is fair enough, say we! You have a grand variety of striped or solid color fabrics from which to make your selection. In fact you can be entirely original and work in a few ideas of your own as far as appliqués or color combinations are concerned, and make things unique around your house this summer. Personally we think there's nothing like a few awnings around a place to make things more summery and gracious looking. They're definitely sort of country clubby or something. Or perhaps we should say that a house with attractive awnings has an air about it of "come on in, you're more than welcome, we live here, but at the same time we're having fun while doing it." For a look-see at samples and an estimate as to the cost you may write or phone Gilchrist's. The number is Liberty 9700. We just looked it up for you!

Necktie for Dad
On Valentine Day!

Of course it isn't anywhere near being Papa's Day . . . but nevertheless we can still find a legitimate excuse (other than the fact that he needs one!) to present him with a necktie, for you. On Valentine's Day, we mean. And of course, being a woman, if you can save five cents or more on the transaction, it's just going to make you feel that much better . . . so we hesitate to think of just how good you'll feel about the whole thing when we let you in on the fact that Slattery's Men's Department (still right inside by the door) is having a sale on those swanky imported English Foulards. They're the seven-fold London model, with loads of colors and combinations, and the good old dependable polka dot. Which, if you feel slightly unsure of yourself, as far as your selection is concerned, is usually a good standby. (Well, we hope it's as good in your household as it is in ours!) In fact they'll be tackled to sell you three of them for a matter of $4.75. If you buy a set of three, then we figure you'll save $2.75 . . . But those are only our figures; arrived at only after several studious moments; so perhaps you'd better not take our word too seriously this time!

* * *

Tweed Jackets
In Striking Plaid

Women seem to be getting more tweed-minded by the moment. And by their tweeds ye shall know them . . . or so we're informed. Anyhow anybody could know us any time they liked, and it would be a good recommendation, as far as we can see . . . with Kennedy's $19.95 suit that features one of those semi-fitted tweed jackets in a striking plaid. With no less than four pockets with button-on tabs, and the smart collarless neckline that lends itself so nicely to a spot of scarf peeping out above it!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Feb. 9

1:00 WORL 920kc
1:00 WMEX 1500kc
6:00 WMEX 1500kc
10:45 WMEX 1500kc

Shortwave

3:30 W1XAL 11.79mc
6:00 W1XAL 11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Feb. 9

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Marquetand's Candies
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon, 12 to 2, and afternoon tea, 2 to 5. The MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS AT MODERATE PRICES.
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Natural Cement Held Solution Of Worcester Pike Problem

After more than a year of research, the United States Bureau of Public Roads today announced the first step toward a solution of highway scaling conditions such as those encountered by automobile commuters along the 10-mile stretch of Worcester Turnpike from Boston to Wellesley Hills.

The Bureau concluded that it is not a stronger type of cement needed on the $40 a foot turnpike, but rather a mixture of concrete which will include a greater percentage of natural cement to replace about 20 per cent of the Portland cement now in common usage. The research followed a series of complaints not only from the Boston district but from commuters along various modern highways throughout the country where high-cost roads, built to last 20 to 25 years, are showing serious effects of wear after the first three to five years.

Simple Solution

Admittedly simple is the Bureau's solution to a problem that had Boston and suburban taxpayers wondering just what was happening to their supposedly ultra-modern highway known as the Worcester Turnpike. Highway engineers are inclined to minimize the effects of scaling which has left certain portions of the Pike with practically no top layer of concrete, but it is costs of reconstruction with which they are concerned. One of the State's prominent engineers agreed that rebuilding of the Pike was "desirable" but not "necessary" at least until the funds are available.

Deterioration of the road has been laid to an overdose of calcium chloride, a high-powered chemical used for melting heavy snowfalls. This chemical is usually handled with extreme caution by snow clearance divisions. The chemical action set up is said to be capable of removing the upper layers of concrete from the body of any pavement. And if applications are repeated, as they apparently were on the Worcester road, the effect of the chemical is said to be to spread downward with consequent disintegration.

Increasingly Aware

Motorists along this Pike have been made increasingly aware of the scaling each winter. And this winter is no exception, with spots on the highway providing a choppy ride reminiscent of horse-and-buggy days. Holes have appeared with discouraging regularity. Whether this is due to the continued piling on of snow chemicals or whether it is just the continued wear and tear of traffic on a road that was cracked by calcium chloride a few years ago is not yet determined.

At any rate, the Bureau of Public Roads will try to obtain the co-operation of the states hereafter in using the new blend of concrete and cement which is less subject to deterioration under the process of freezing and thawing.

The tests revealed that blending the selected natural cement and Portland Cement materially increased the resistance to scaling and disintegration. The tests also showed the importance of testing natural cement intended for this use, as particular qualities are required. Thus far, no charges have been made that the cement used on the Worcester Turnpike was mishandled.

Lack of funds is the chief argument against the consideration of reconstructing the Pike. Thus far, no definite move has been started to have the road resurfaced although the engineers appear to know that such consideration cannot be long forestalled.

When a Hammer Meets a Piece of Glass

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

High-Speed Photograph of Shattering Glass

This picture was taken by Profs. Harold E. Edgerton and Kenneth J. Germeshausen of Massachusetts Institute of Technology at an exposure of 1-100,000 of a second. The camera caught the scene at the moment of impact, when the fragments of glass were about to separate.

Around the Corner—

South With the Birds—"Hello, Mr. Mayor!" said a thoroughly tanned man to Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy, Mass., in Miami, Fla., the other day. Mr. Burgin concentrated his gaze on expensive yachts in the offing as he tried to remember if he had ever seen the friendly individual before.

To fill the gap he asked, "Do you get down here often?"

"Oh, yes," was the contented reply, "I usually get down for two months in the winter."

"I envy you," the Mayor responded, "the best I can do is two weeks."

After a few more polite exchanges of words the part-time Floridan remarked that he believed Mr. Burgin did not recognize him. Frankly, said the Mayor, he didn't.

"Well," came the explanation, "I'm a laborer in the Quincy Sewer Department. Things are quiet in the winter and I get down here for a month or two when layoffs are in effect."

⁂

"My kingdom for a horse!"—King Richard entered into no details when he made this famous appeal for rapid transportation. But Governor Saltonstall, preparing to join the Veterans of Foreign Wars hosts as they ride and march through Boston at the National Encampment in August, insists on a docile steed.

A veteran of the World War himself, he accepted the invitation to serve as Chief Marshal of the big parade—on one condition. "I want a quiet horse," he said.

⁂

Chip from Old Block—Joseph R. Sheehan, head of the American President Lines—formerly the Dollar Lines—received an interesting souvenir at a banquet given in his honor by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

It was a piece of wood, polished and silver-mounted, from the East Boston shipyard where Nova Scotia-born Donald McKay built his famous clipper ships. It has become something of a national historic shrine.

It just happened that Mr. Sheehan was born in East Boston and as a boy looked out from his windows on this very yard.

⁂

Menacing Deer—A good deal has been said about the admitted necessity of protecting deer in New England, but now a Connecticut State Senator, J. Mortimer Bell, has appealed for protection for people from the deer. In a brief but impassioned address before the General Assembly he urged passage of bills providing for reimbursement for damage caused by deer.

The deer, he insisted, are "more or less of a menace" on the highways and it is "high time the State recognized this."

A Little Too Secret—Charles A. P McAree of Haverhill, we're told, had an unlisted phone in his office—but now it's gone. The number was so carefully guarded that nobody knew it—not even Mr. McAree himself.

Wondering about it one day recently, he lifted the receiver and called the operator to ask what the number was, since he had forgotten it. She was sorry, he was told, but she was not allowed to tell him as it was unlisted.

Seeing that there was another telephone in the office anyway—of which the number was well known—Mr. McAree had the extra instrument, with the dark secret of its number, taken out.

⁂

"Do It With Mirrors"—Like stage magicians, one downtown store management finds that when they want to get results they can "do it with mirrors." The store sells linoleum.

The sample of the material desired by the customer is placed in the corner. Immediately, the mirrors give the impression of a carpet four times the size of the sample. And the mirrors provide the correct corner designs, too. The objection of many customers that a sample doesn't show enough of the material to let them know what it really looks like, can't stand up to these mirrors.

Levy's Grand Jury Testimony Read In Waterbury Trial

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 8 (AP)—Edward G. Levy, state witness and a defendant in the Waterbury municipal fraud case, was quoted as saying he tried "to sever" his relations with the city in 1935, in minutes of the grand jury read in court today by Thomas F. McDonough, defense attorney.

The New Haven lawyer was on the stand for his fifth day in the trial of Mayor Frank Hayes and 22 others charged with conspiring to "cheat and defraud" the City of Waterbury of more than $1,000,000.

While Levy, who has pleaded guilty, occupied the witness box, McDonough, attorney for Thomas P. Kelly, one of the accused and executive secretary to Hayes, read portions of the grand jury minutes pertaining to Levy's third appearance before that body in its investigation of alleged corruption in the financial affairs of Waterbury.

Asked About "Payments"

The minutes showed Levy told the grand jury that he had asked Kelly whether the savings effected in the city's electric light bill "corresponded" with the payment being made him and whether there was "justification for the payments."

The grand jury, to which the witness said he gave misinformation that he later corrected, was summoned early last year to investigate municipal affairs after an incoming Comptroller, chosen by a 33-vote margin in the 1937 election, reported his failure to find certain records belonging to his office.

A lengthy inquiry by the secret body conducted by Special Prosecutor Hugh M. Alcorn, who was named by the Superior Court after the Waterbury State's Attorney disqualified himself, brought forth a voluminous report that resulted in issuance of bench warrants for 27 men, all but one of whom have been arrested.

Second Man in 19 Days

Levy, who engineered a power rate survey for which this city paid more than $100,000, pleaded guilty, as did another of the accused, and became one of the State's star witnesses and the second to take the stand since the trial started 19 days ago.

The jury report, embracing the eight-year regime of Hayes, formerly Lieutenant Governor; Daniel J. Leary, another of the accused and outgoing Comptroller, and others in the city employ, charged that the municipality had been under "the domination of a small but powerful, ruthless and corrupt group of men," and that during that period there had been "rampant corruption."

Levy, now under cross-examination by the defense, insisted yesterday that his testimony before the grand jury had been false only once and that the only factor influencing him to correct the record was a decision that "it was time for me to stop holding the bag."

Top Government Move Waited By Towns on Flood Control

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 8—While attempts are being made to adjust the differences between the Federal Government and the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire over pending Federal flood control plans, several communities are suspending action. It is an old problem at the Town of Hill, whose business district and dwellings, for the most part, will be wiped out, if the Franklin Falls project is constructed. But it is somewhat of a new problem to the towns in the Contoocook River valley, including Hopkinton and Warner, which are concerned with the Riverhill project, the latest to be advanced.

Market for property in the area that would be involved by the flood control reservoirs has practically ceased to exist. Owners are reluctant to do anything but what is absolutely necessary to their property, being uncertain whether or not it will be taken over for flood control. Industries in the territory are looking around for possible new locations and are not expanding operations at their present sites.

On top of this hangs a definite threat to the financial solvency of these town governments. As Louis A. Nelson, Treasurer of the town of Hopkinton, points out, the carrying out of the Riverhill project would eliminate taxable property in the town of Hopkinton valued at $2,475,422 and leave property now assessed at $800,000. Yet the town would be faced with the problem of raising the money to carry on its activities. Many residents of Hopkinton feel that even if the flood control plan is not carried out, its threat has set their town back 10 years.

⁂

Co-operatives Push On

The rural population of New Hampshire is making more and more use of co-operative methods. Today a farmer may buy the materials he needs, finance his farm operations, insure his property and automobiles and sell his products through co-operative enterprises. The Merrimack Farmers Exchange is one of the largest, maintaining a chain of farm-member-owned stores through which grain, seeds, and building supplies, are obtainable. Agencies such as the Farm Bureau set up co-operative purchasing agents for seed potatoes or fruit trees. The Concord Production Credit Association has provided loan facilities for the past five years. During this period it has lent $1,232,750 and received repayment of $1,087,500. Its loan loss for the five year period is placed at $1,067. In the field of co-operative insurance are the Farm Bureau automobile and fire insurance companies and the Grange liability and fire insurance companies, which are able to provide coverage for members at less than standard rates.

The co-operative marketing agencies cover practically all farm products. The Manchester Dairy System, for instance, is a large co-operative marketing cream and milk, while the Derry Auction provides a ready market for eggs. The Forest Products Association at Groveton serves the northern part of the State as a timber marketing agency.

While the co-operative movement has been noticeable among rural people, it is becoming active in the larger towns and in the cities. At Concord, for instance, a consumers' co-operative has been established, and is being developed at Manchester.

⁂

Electrification Studied

A study of rural electrification, including rates and coverage, is being conducted by a committee from the Grange, with the assistance of the Federal Rural Electrification Administration. Rates in the view of State Grange Master William J. Neal of Meredith, are too high, and further extension of lines, according to him, is desirable.

Majority Agrees U. S. Needs to Arm

Three out of four speakers answered in the affirmative on "Does America Need to Arm?" at New England's Town Meeting last night in the Boston City Club. Dissenting, was Dr. Henry J. Cadbury, Hollis Professor of Divinity at Harvard. He argued that coercion by arms of economic pressure had been proved a failure and that less risk was involved in seeking co-operation among nations.

Agreeing that the United States should increase its armament, but differing in the extent and purpose for which this should be used were George Fielding Eliot, Dr. S. Shepard Jones and Prof. William Yandell Elliott of Harvard.

Mr. Eliot, a former Major in the Army Intelligence Reserve, argued for defense of national interests but no "crusade" in European wars. Dr. Jones, who is Director of the World Peace Foundation, argued that the United States could not escape the effects of a European war. Professor Elliott espoused a policy of collective security as approached from the standpoint of national interest in the preservation of peace.

Woburn Firemen on the Jump

Nineteen Woburn firemen who yesterday filed suits against the city for five weeks back pay, have been ordered by Mayor William E. Kane to prepare to climb to the top of a 165-foot water tower and jump off —into a life net, as a test of their fitness to hold jobs in the department.

Fire Chief Michael J. Kane, brother of the Mayor, did not file a suit—standing alone in the department in this respect. Nevertheless, the Mayor announced last night, his brother is prepared to lead the spectacular exhibition of leaping prowess.

Aroused to militant action by service of the 19 writs on City Treasurer Michael J. Curran, Mayor Kane exclaimed "I consider it a challenge. . . . They want 100 per cent pay for their services last year. . . . I have retaliated by serving notice that the taxpayers of Woburn, out of whose pocket comes the pay for these firemen, are entitled to 100 per cent fit firemen. . . . Certainly if they expect citizens of Woburn to jump into nets, they ought to be able to do it themselves. From now on, if it is 100 per cent pay, then we'll have 100 per cent efficiency from the firemen . . all of the 20 paid men and the 20 unpaid men will have to go through the examination."

This examination, as ordered by the Mayor, includes a number of tests to be arranged by City Physician James A. Devine in co-operation with Mayor Kane. The 165-foot leap is to be the main feature.

The firemen's suits are returnable in the Woburn District Court on March 11.

Lincoln Birthday Speakers to Show Democracy's Value

Meetings to emphasize the American legacy of intellectual freedom and democracy, and the need for preserving them, will be held by natural scientists and educators throughout the country on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, according to an announcement from Edwin A. Lahey, Nieman Fellow in Journalism at Harvard.

Plans for a meeting in the Boston area have already been discussed by a group of scientists at Harvard and M. I. T. Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of M. I. T. will preside at the meeting which will be held Sunday evening in Sanders Theatre at Harvard. Dr. Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College, and Zechariah Chafee Jr., Harvard Law Professor, will head the list of speakers who will relate, in short addresses, the danger signals to American democracy that emanate from European totalitarianism.

The key meeting of the national demonstration will take place Sunday afternoon in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York where Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, will speak over a national radio network.

At the same time other meetings will be held at Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and at Connecticut State College, Dartmouth, Syracuse University, Miami University (at Oxford, Ohio) and the Universities of Illinois, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Missouri, Tennessee, Northwestern, Purdue, Fisk, Stanford, Claremont, Duke, North Dakota, and California.

Lodge Honored by School

NEW LONDON, N. H., Feb. 8 (AP)—Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Senator from Massachusetts, yesterday was named the Honorary Duke of the Colby-Town Carnival, to be held here Feb. 17, 18 and 19 by Colby Junior College.

Vanderbilt Signs Act Reorganizing Government in R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8 (AP)—The act reorganizing the Rhode Island State Government became law yesterday when it was signed by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt.

The bill, one of the key measures of Governor Vanderbilt's economy program, combines the State's governmental setup into 12 departments and several independent agencies and automatically throws out of office all department and division heads held over from the previous Democratic Administration.

The Governor, however, issued an executive order postponing the actual transfer of departmental functions until the reorganization can be put into effect and retaining all present department heads and their subordinates until they are replaced.

Governor Vanderbilt said he expected the reorganization to save the state half a million dollars between now and the end of the fiscal year on June 30.

Alabama to Have Huge Paper Mill

Construction is to start early this year for a Boston company, on a $5,000,000 paper mill to employ an estimated 1,000 persons and be completed within 12 months, at Mobile, Ala., bringing white paper production into the "Deep South" on a big scale and for the first time.

Hollingsworth & Whitney, Boston paper manufacturers, for whom the mill is to be erected, point out that the move will have no effect on the operations of the company in New England, but is merely expansion. General offices are to remain in Boston and its five mills in Maine are to continue at the present rate of production, officials stated.

About a year ago the company bought and leased several hundred acres of land facing Chickasabogue and Mobile Rivers, at which time Gov. Bibb Graves announced that the firm had entered a 99-year lease for the use of certain state dock properties at Mobile.

Homework Curb Proposed in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Regulation of industrial homework is provided for in a bill now before the New Hampshire Legislature. The measure, introduced by Representative Charles H. Barnard, carries out a suggestion in Gov. Francis P. Murphy's inaugural message that "while endeavoring constantly to improve our laws relative to employment in industrial plants, we should not overlook the fact that, in order to escape regulation, certain groups of employers have been arranging to have a considerable amount of industrial work carried on in homes—work which formerly was done in factories."

Governor Murphy suggested establishment of "standards of wages, hours, and other conditions which, generally, will be on a parity with those applying to factory employees."

The Barnard proposal would require employers using industrial homework to secure a permit from the State Labor Commissioner at an annual fee of $50. All persons engaged in home industrial production would be required to obtain a workers' certificate from the Commissioner for which there would be no charge.

Attend-Church Drive Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 8—To "sell" the idea of church attendance to Quincy, a committee from three service organizations today called a meeting for the purpose of first organizing citizens' "Attend the Church of Your Choice" campaign.

Using the slogan "Heed This Call," with an emblem of a church steeple with a bell ringing, the group, headed by leaders of the Rotary, Kiwanis, and Quintonus clubs, is assured of the support of the clergy.

Weekly meetings are proposed for Wednesday noons in a local theater, with speakers from different denominations. One of the campaign suggestions proposed for literature is "Would you like to live in Quincy if there was not a church of any denomination?" Other cities and religious leaders are watching the plan with interest.

School of Design Has Housing Class

A new type of architectural training has been inaugurated this week in Harvard's School of Design with the opening of "Housing," a course in regional planning taught by Assistant Prof. Martin Wagner. The course teaches primarily the economic factors involved in planning and considers architecture as a science which provides the facilities of modern life.

Students will consider housing practically as well as theoretically, with laboratory projects, such as investigation of housing possibilities in Boston, planned. They will draw up a "balance sheet" of the new houses in the city, balancing supply against demand for each year.

Then the changes in land values of particular sites for the last 100 years will be traced through examination of the city's archives. The direction of these studies is practical, pointing toward estimation of costs for different types of housing developments on the basis of the height of buildings and the lot coverage.

Dr. Wagner was a leader in German housing development before he came to Harvard this year. He founded the first building society in Berlin and organized similar societies in more than 100 German cities which at one time employed 25,000 men.

Carney Demands $225,000 Damages

TAUNTON, Mass. (AP)—Charging libel, slander, and conspiracy, Mayor Leo E. J. Carney of New Bedford sought damages yesterday totaling $225,000 from the publisher of the New Bedford Mercury and Standard-Times, the editor-in-chief, and the corporation.

Six days after the Mayor was acquitted on charges that he solicited a $25,000 bribe in connection with a municipal garbage contract, Mr. Carney's attorneys filed the suits with the Clerk of Superior Court.

The Mayor asked: $100,000 from E. Anthony & Son, Inc., described as the corporation publishing the papers; $100,000 from Basil Brewer, publisher, and $25,000 from Charles J. Lewin, editor-in-chief. He asserted the three defendants "slandered" and "libelled" and accused "the Mayor of soliciting a gratuity from five men, including Llewellyn Roberts of New Bedford."

Radcliffe Prayer Service Arranged

Through an arrangement made by Radcliffe with Christ Church, on Garden Street, morning prayers for Radcliffe students are held at the church every morning, 8:45 to 9:00. On Wednesdays and Thursdays there are guest speakers. President Ada L. Comstock spoke today and will speak again tomorrow, and Mlle. Nadia Boulanger will speak on Feb. 15.

The speakers who will follow are: Granville Hicks, Fellow in American History at Harvard, Feb. 16; the Rev. C. Leslie Glenn, Rector of Christ Church, Feb. 23 and 24; William Y. Elliott, Professor of Government at Harvard, March 1; the Rev. Vivian Pomeroy of Milton, March 2; Kirtley Mather, Professor of Geology at Harvard, March 8 and 9; the Rev. Leslie Pennington of First Church Unitarian, Cambridge, March 15 and 16; Wallace Woodworth, Assistant Professor of Music at Harvard, March 22 and 23; Ralph Beatley, Associate Professor of Mathematics at the University, March 29 and 30; the Rev. Frederic Lawrence, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Cambridge, April 12 and 13; Dean Frances R. Jordan of Radcliffe, April 20; John H. Finley, Assistant Professor of Greek at Harvard, April 26 and 27; the Rev. Jesse M. Trotter of Trinity Church, Boston, May 3 and 4.

These speakers were obtained by the Radcliffe Chapel Association, which is an informal organization started this year to further the growing interest in religion at Radcliffe.

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Paris (Ex. Italy & Med. Coun.)	Feb. 11	88, North River	Plym'th Feb. 16	Feb. 10 6 pm	Feb. 11 7:30 am
Rex (Italy & Med. Coun. only)	Feb. 11	92, North River	Gibralt'r Feb. 17	Feb. 10 6 pm	Feb. 11 9 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunawili	San Francisco	Feb. 14	Feb. 9 4:00 pm	Feb. 9 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 13	Feb. 10 4:00 pm	Feb. 10 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Feb. 28	Feb. 23 4:00 pm	Feb. 23 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 2	Feb. 25 4:00 pm	Feb. 25 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Japan	Victoria	Feb. 18	Feb. 13 4:00 pm	Feb. 13 7:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.
Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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Leading Eastern Quartets On B. A. A. Relay Program

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A crack field of relay teams, unquestionably the cream of the East, has been arranged for next Saturday night's fiftieth annual B. A. A. Games at the Boston Garden. Completion of the program was announced today and assures the promised full house a succession of thrills from the start of the evening until the finish.

Big names in the special events attract a majority to these indoor carnivals, and yet, it is often the baton carriers who produce the best races. The committee in charge of the B. A. A. meet has worked overtime to match the various quartets according to their times, bringing together the fastest teams in the faster class. Regardless of official times, the closeness of these races is what thrills the fans.

One-Mile Relays

Over the one-mile distance, the following fours have been paired for Saturday's colorful program: Boston A. A. and New York A. C.; Harvard and Yale; Boston College and Holy Cross; M. I. T., Princeton and Cornell; Bowdoin, Amherst and Williams; Colby, Bates and Massachusetts State; Worcester P. I., Connecticut State and Maine; Manhattan, New York University and Rhode Island State; Fordham and Pittsburgh; Middlebury and Brown, and New Hampshire, Tufts and Northeastern.

Also, there will be three groups of freshmen intercollegiate one-mile relay races and two divisions of varsity two-mile events. One of the two-mile relays will bring together Manhattan, Fordham, N. Y. U., B. C., and Harvard. The midgets, too, will get their chance. The little fellows from Boston English, Boston Latin, and Commerce come together in a high school specialty. This same trio battled in the recent Prout Games, capturing the fancy of the crowd.

In the B. A. A. offices this morning was the signed entry of Richard Ganslen, the National A. A. U. indoor pole vault champion from Columbia University. At the Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden last Saturday he took the two Californians, Earle Meadows and Corny Warmerdam. Meadows is the National A. A. U. outdoor titleholder and represents the San Francisco Olympic Club.

Coast Pair Rested

In all fairness to the West Coast pair, however, it must be said that they practically stepped from a cross-country plane to the Madison Square Garden arena somewhat fatigued. By the end of this week they shoud be ready to give the Columbia indoor champ a real battle. Another entry in this event is Sumner Gill, former Stanford star, who now represents the B. A. A.

The vaulters, incidentally, will be shooting at George Varoff's world indoor record of 14ft. 4¾in., made at the B. A. A. Games in 1937.

Competition in the Hunter Mile became keener yesterday with the entries of Blaine and Wayne Rideout, the twins from North Texas State Teachers College. This pair is always close to Glenn Cunningham on the indoor boards and may be expected at any time to break through and defeat the talented Kansan. At the Prout Games this winter, Blaine finished second to Cunningham, with Wayne third.

With the Rideouts, Cunningham, Chuck Fenske, Josef Mostert, Joe Moclair and Gene Clark racing for the tape, the Kansan's Boston record of 4m. 10s., established in winning last year, may be shattered.

In order to add more international flavor to the B. A. A. Games, an invitation has been extended to William Fritz, Queen's University, to run in the Hollis 600. The Canadian barely lost that event at the Millrose Games when Wesley Wallace caught him within inches of the finish line. Fritz was a member of the 1936 Canadian Olympic Team and was in the final of the 400 meters at Berlin.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: Christy Mathewson, Jr., son of the renowned pitcher of the New York Giants, and Mrs. John J. McGraw, widow of the late manager of the Giants, shown at St. Petersburg, Fla. Center: Frankie Spain, center of the Boston Olympics and former Dartmouth College star, who is one of the team's leading scorers. Right: Dick Metz (left in photo) and Horton Smith shown after the recent San Francisco open golf tourney, which Metz won on the 18th after being 2 down at end of the morning round. Horton helps Dick hold the cup he almost won.

B. U. and Tufts Hoop Teams In Return Match Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Minus its red-headed star center, Irwin Kopecky, Boston University's varsity basketball team faces the almost impossible task of defeating Tufts on the latter's home court tomorrow night.

The Jumbos have not been beaten at home since they dropped a one-point decision to Dartmouth a year ago. B. U. did have hopes of ending this record, but mid-year examinations dashed them to the wall.

Four from Chelsea

As a result, Coach Mel Collard has been forced to revamp his starting line-up, for not only is Kopecky out for the balance of the season, but his relief, Bob Pence of Marion, Ind., is also through for the year. At present he plans to shift Russ Lawry from forward to center, and move George Pantano of Chelsea up to the first-string five.

This move finds four of the starting quintet from Chelsea, as all except Lowry, who captained the team last year, formerly played for the Red Devils. The others include Capt. Solly Nechtem, forward, and Jackie Rotman and Teddy Rosenthal, guards. Russ comes from Crystal Falls, Mich.

According to Coach Arthur Cochran of Tufts, however, it matters little whether B. U. is at full strength or not. The Jumbos, in his opinion would win anyway on their own court.

Cochran Seems Right

Last week, just before the first game between the two teams which B. U. won at its own gym 44 to 37, Cochran declared the Terriers would be victors on their own court, which is smaller by far than the one at Cousens Gymnasium in Medford, but that Tufts would win in the return game. It looks now as though his predictions were about to come true.

For while B. U. has been weakened since that first game, Tufts has been strengthened. Capt. Jim Weldon, who did not play last Friday because of an injured ankle, will return to action to hold down his rear-court position. Other starters will be Charlie Tibbs, center, Phil Varney and Fred Jenkins, forwards, and Henry Pecheux, guard. Tibbs, incidentally, scored 24 points in the B. U. game, the highest total scored by any Jumbo player this year. In 19 games Charles has run his points to 150, an average of 15 per game.

Long Home Stay

With this return game with B. U., the Jumbos begin their longest home stay of the current season and entertain four more quintets within the next two weeks. Saturday Amherst will arrive, while next week Rhode Island, Mass. State and Brown will be entertained. In all but the game with Rhode Island, Tufts will be favored.

Tufts' record so far this season includes six wins as against four defeats, while B. U.'s shows five victories as against three losses. The game between the two tomorrow should go a long way towards deciding whatever mythical title exists between the four local colleges, Tufts, B. U., Northeastern, and M. I. T. Final word, however, must be reserved until the Tufts-Tech game March 1. The Engineers boast a record of five victories and only one defeat, including a win over Harvard.

Sporting Around the Hub

Bruins Battle Rangers

Four important points are involved for the Bruins and Rangers. They meet in New York tomorrow night and return here for another game Sunday. With Rangers now trailing the Bruins by eight points, their best chance to tighten the race rests upon the outcome of these two games. The New Yorkers right now are at their full strength and playing their best hockey. The Bruins are not at full strength, but seem to be capable of handling their rival clubs anyway. Both the New York and Boston Gardens are certain to sell out for the contests.

♪ ♪ ♪

Now that Bob James has taken a place at guard on the Harvard varsity basketball team, Coach Wes Fesler can return Charley Lutz to the forward line, where he belongs. Lack of a capable running mate for Captain Lupien forced Fesler to shift the high-scoring Lutz to the back court earlier in the season.

♪ ♪ ♪

James was a regular guard on the Crimson freshman five last winter, but a football injury kept him off the varsity cage squad during the first half of the current schedule. As an unknown sophomore, Bob displayed a brilliant passing game against Army on the gridiron this fall when the regular Crimson backfield was laboring under handicap.

♪ ♪ ♪

James, incidentally, scored six points in his first varsity appearance last night as Harvard won its warm-up game with Northeastern, 49 to 44. Heckel had 13 points, Peabody 11, and Lutz 10.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although the Hollis Special has been part of the B. A. A. Games program since 1923, this will be the eleventh year at the 600-yard distance. From '23 through '28, the event was measured at 660 yards. Jim Herbert, who runs again Saturday, won the race last year in 1m. 12.3s. The New York University star also won in '37.

♪ ♪ ♪

This will be the thirteenth running of the Lapham 1,000 on the B. A. A. card. The meet record is held by Indiana's Chuck Hornbostel, who won in 1935 and '36. The latter year he posted the mark at 2m. 13.8s. The world indoor standard belongs to Glenn Cunningham at 2m. 10.1s.

♪ ♪ ♪

An all-star group of Eastern Massachusetts Interscholastic Hockey League players meets powerful Mt. St. Charles at Providence one week from Friday. The all-star squad, chosen by the coaches, includes five players from Dedham's league champs, three each from Brockton and Brookline, two from Hudson and one from Malden.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ken Clapp, the rangy Brown junior who won the Prout dash and finished third at the Millrose Games, will participate in two meets within the short space of four days. After running the Briggs 50-yard special at the Boston Garden Saturday, he returns to Providence for the sprint in the K. of C. Meet on Tuesday.

♪ ♪ ♪

All three record performers in the recent Millrose Games return to Madison Square Garden Feb. 18 for the seventieth indoor card of the New York Athletic Club. They are, of course, Roy Staley, the hurdler, Herbert Thompson the sprinter and Johnny Borican the middle-distance ace.

♪ ♪ ♪

Thirteen clubs will be represented in the annual Roxbury Boys' Club New England A. A. A. U. Swimming Meet Thursday, according to the entry list. The Boston Y. M. C. A. is not defending its senior 300-yard medley title, but five other teams will swim for the crown. Tom McGrath, Worcester Boys' Club, defends his Massachusetts 150-yard backstroke crown.

♪ ♪ ♪

Within the next few days, Secretary Duffy Lewis will release the Bees' roster he has been preparing since the first snow fall. "Duff" also will have data on the southward journey, which begins three weeks from Sunday. Several players will be picked up en route.

♪ ♪ ♪

Beaten only once this year—by Brown, 38 to 37—the Harvard varsity swimming team goes against the Boston Y. M. C. A. squad tonight at the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge. The Crimson freshmen swim with the Boys' Club of Boston prior to the varsity meet.

Walthour-Crossley Team Is Winner

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8 (AP)—The American team of Jimmy Walthour and Al Crossley last night won the Cleveland six-day bicycle race by gaining two laps on the field in the last hour of pedalling.

The Italians, Reboli and De Bacco, were second, one lap behind the leaders.

All eight teams were tied in mileage as the last hour of the 146-hour race started. With 30 minutes remaining, Walthour and Crossley lapped the field, and with only 15 minutes to go the Americans again gained a lap, along with the Italians.

Final standings:

	Miles	Laps	Points
Walthour-Crossley	2313	10	595
Reboli-de-Bacco	2313	9	416
W. Peden-D. Peden	2313	8	1414
Yates-O'Brien	2313	8	1300
Killan-Audy	2313	8	1058
Rodman-Thomas	2313	8	635
Bollaert-Bergna	2313	8	291
Wissell-Yaccino	2313	7	257

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 7

National League
Boston 2, Toronto 0.
Chicago 2, New York Americans 2.

International-American League
Syracuse 4, New Haven 1.

American Association
Tulsa 2, Wichita 1.
St. Paul 4, Kansas City 2.

Tonight's Schedule

International-American
Hershey at Philadelphia.
New Haven at Pittsburgh.
Springfield at Cleveland.

American Association
Kansas City at Minneapolis.
Tulsa at Wichita.

clean... complete
...expertly reported

Look for these features:—

- From Sports Sidelines
- By-Plays
- And Talking Of—
- Chess

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Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Lou Gehrig rejected renewal of Yankee contract of $36,000 and demanded 15 per cent increase at conference with Col. Jacob Ruppert.

Three Years Ago

Gene Venzke beat Joe Mangan in Hunter Mile, feature of Boston A. A. Games, in 4:14.4.

Five Years Ago

Martin Kelchner named new head football coach at Albright.

Brown Varsity To Meet Alumni

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8—The Brown varsity hockey team will meet the Brown Alumni Friday instead of the informal team from Columbia which has been disbanded, Athletic Director T. W. Taylor, announced yesterday. The Brown players of the last 10 years have been invited to return for this game and interest in the comparison with the present and past greats of Bruin hockey is already at a high pitch.

The graduate ranks will include such stars of yesteryear as Jackson Skillings, the all-star goalie; Charlie Butler, 6ft. 6in. defenseman; Ray Chace, captain in '33-'34; Larry Tingley, the star whose goal defeated Yale in 1937; and Don Eccleston, outstanding defenseman who was graduated a year ago. Oldest contender on the list is Howard Crins Providence, Class of 1929 luminary who divided his time between Brown and the University of New Hampshire.

Norwich Fencing Schedule

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Feb. 8 (AP)—Norwich University last night announced a five-match away-from-home fencing schedule, opening Feb. 14 at Williamstown.

The schedule: Feb. 14—Williams at Williamstown; 15—Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.; 16—Amherst at Amherst, Mass. March 9—Tufts at Medford, Mass., and 10—Boston College at Boston.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Few Idle Days for Foxx

Those who think that a baseball player's enthusiasm for the game cools with the passing seasons, should consider the rigorous training schedule undertaken by Jimmy Foxx. Double X began strenuous exercise about two weeks ago, some two months prior to the Red Sox reporting date at Sarasota, and at no time since the close of the 1938 American League race has Jim let himself remain idle for any length of time.

At Hot Springs

The heavy-muscled first baseman spent most of the winter in the woods, hiking through underbrush and over hills. From there he went to a Philadelphia gymnasium. His next stop will be Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he is to spend about three weeks with several teammates for still further conditioning. Everything considered, this must have been a short off-season for him. Along with his monotonous training routine, Jim has been in great demand in the banquet league.

Foxx has his work cut out for him this year. In 1938 he was the game's outstanding individual—paced the circuit in batting and run producing, while making his noteworthy comeback. Can he repeat? He thinks he can.

"The comeback trail is the most difficult of all," said Foxx on his visit to Boston last week. "When you're on the way up, you never quit. But after you reach the top you sometimes get too well pleased with yourself. You forget that the road back is slippery.

Studies Pitchers

"Never again will I relax as long as I play baseball," he continued. "After last season, when I won the batting title, I made up my mind I'd play with everything I had.

"The way I feel now, I'll have a better year in '39 than I had in '38. I know I've got to hustle to keep up with those youngsters. I watch every pitch—study every pitcher—as if I'd never seen them before. You won't see me 'letting down,' no matter what the situation may be."

As a matter of fact, Foxx never need apologize for lack of hustle on a ball field. There may have been days when he relaxed, but they must be as scarce as pennants in St. Louis.

Of all the pitchers Double X faces over the 154-game schedule, only Oral Hildebrand bothers him consistently. The former Brownie, now a Yankee, uses a jerky motion that pulls Jimmy off balance. Although the slugger often hits the right-hander, he rarely gets the fat of his bat on the pellet.

♪ ♪ ♪

It would be strange, indeed, if Vince Di Maggio eventually turned up in the Yankee outfield beside brother Joe. And yet, this development in the uneventful career of the elder Di Mag is not beyond the realm of possibility. He currently belongs to the Kansas City Blues (although he is seeking a release from the Blues), an outfit owned outright by the New York organization. Furthermore, the Yankees think that the slick-fielding Vince can be taught the art of hitting.

Those who followed the former San Diego outfielder during his Boston career, however, are inclined to disagree with the factors that vision him a successful hitter in the major leagues. Vince is Joe's senior by several years, and Hub critics point out that if he were cut out for a batter, it would have been apparent long before now.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joyner White, who refuses to accept the minor league salary offered by Seattle, should be playing in the majors. The Detroit castoff is one of those players who mysteriously edged past the waiver barrier. It is not difficult to think of at least a half dozen outfielders presently employed in fast company with less ability than White.

Proud Unicorn of B. A. A. Returning to Track Fore

The Boston Athletic Association, one of the oldest athletic clubs in the United States and one that is rich in footracing tradition, has revived its track and field team on such a scale that it will be a formidable threat for the team title at the National A. A. U. championships at Madison Square Garden Feb. 25.

The wearers of the Unicorn have figured prominently in American sports history, and back in 1896, when the first of the modern Olympic Games were held at Athens, the Boston A. A. combined with Princeton University to compose the American Olympic team. That combination swept all before it to establish the precedent of United States supremacy in international competition.

In the first Olympics three members of the B. A. A. won five Olympic championships. James B. Connolly, now a novelist, won the hop, step and jump. Tommy Burke took the 100-meter dash and the 400-meter run. Ellery H. Clark captured both the high jump and the broad jump.

Throughout the years the B. A. A. has made a heavy contribution to track history with innumerable Olympic and national championships won by its members. One of its earliest winners on record was Eddie Bloss, who took the broad jump and hop, step and jump in 1893. The next year a national quarter-mile victor was Tom Keane, now track coach at Syracuse.

Others to score heavily for the Unicorn have been W. W. Coe, Frank Sheehan, Dave Caldwell, Bill Prout (later Olympic and national A. A. U. President), Long Tom Halpin, Oscar Hedlund, Harry Worthington, Jimmy Powers, Marc Wright, Earl Thomson, Fred Tootell, Lloyd Hahn, Leo Lermond, George Lermond, Eddie Blake, Monty Wells, Russell Chapman, and many others.

To carry on that tradition the B. A. A. has tentatively nominated a team of eight for this year's Championships of America on the 25th. They are Dick Gill, Don Fleet and Dmitri Zaitz, ex-Boston College; Antone Singsen, ex-Brown; Doug Raymond, ex-Boston University; Ed Cook, ex-Williams; Sumner Gill, ex-Stanford, and Robert Folsom, ex-Tufts.

The Unicorn will be able to have one of the strongest 1,600-meter relay teams in the meet with Dick Gill, Fleet, Cook, Folsom and Raymond available. Sumner Gill, a 14-foot vaulter, will be a scoring possibility in his specialty. Zaitz is a former national champion in the shot put and figures to get in the points there. Singsen, a better than 24-foot broad jumper, is a distinct threat in the long hop. Fleet probably will try for a place in the 1,000-meter run, while Dick Gill, Raymond, Cook and Folsom will shoot for 600-meter laurels as well. And there may be enough juggling of available talent to produce a good Swedish sprint medley combination.

The Boston A. A. definitely will be a team to watch and should press the favored New York A. C., Columbia University, New York University, Southern California A. A. teams and all other contenders for the team championship.

♪ ♪ ♪

The B. A. A. mile relay team of Don Fleet, Bob Folsom, Ed Cook, and Dick Gill turned in the fastest time for that event in the Millrose Games in New York last Saturday. They ran the distance in 3m. 21.8s.

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Interesting to note is the fact that the Millrose officials refused to forward expenses for the team. General Manager Walter Brown of the Boston Garden stepped up and paid the amount out of his own pocket.

♪ ♪ ♪

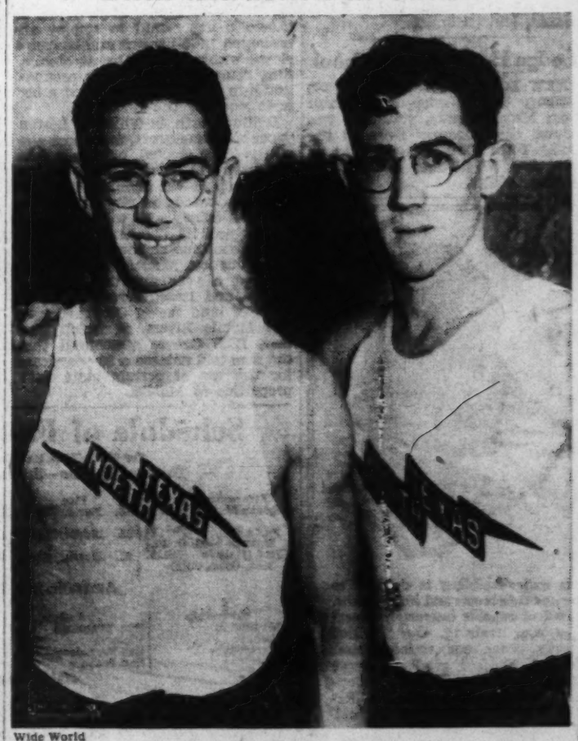
There is a possibility that Doug Raymond, former Boston University flash, may run on the B. A. A. relay team in the Unicorn Games at the Garden next Saturday instead of one of the Millrose starters. It has not been heard as yet, however, whose place he might take.

Colby Courtmen To Meet Huskies

Northeastern will play its only mid-week home basketball game of the season tomorrow night in Johnson Memorial Gymnasium meeting Colby in a return game.

The Huskies have been looking forward to this contest, since they are anxious to avenge their recent 20-point defeat they suffered at Waterville. Coach Jimmy Dunn may possibly have a shifted line-up for the contest, but it is likely that Jim Connolly will remain at guard. Art Chechames and John DeLuca have been showing up well in recent games and there is a chance that they will get into action against the Mules.

Twin Attraction at Garden



Wide World

Wayne and Blaine Rideout

North Texas State Teachers College brothers who are featuring the eastern indoor track and field meets. They will appear on the Boston Garden boards in the Boston Athletic Association meet here Saturday in the Hunter Mile.

Players on Block Tomorrow At Pro Football Convention

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (AP)—Football—professional variety—moves back into the sports spotlight tomorrow when National League officials and coaches convene to adopt a schedule, study rules changes, and dicker for each other's playing talent.

No major alterations in the playing code are anticipated.

George Halas, owner and coach of the Chicago Bears, and Chairman of the Rules Committee, thinks most of the coaches want the rules left alone.

"We probably will adopt the two minor changes made in the college game," Halas said.

The collegians ruled the center, guards, and tackles must stay on the line of scrimmage until a pass in thrown, and changed the penalty when a forward pass strikes an ineligible receiver. Under the old rule the ball changed hands, but now the team whose pass strikes an ineligible man will be penalized 15 yards and loss of a down.

Halas added the pros may allow a team which has been scored on a third option of having choice of goals.

"Probably of most interest to fans will be trading during the convention," Halas said. "I expect quite a bit of swapping of players because we all need something the other fellow has."

Most of the coaches have expressed themselves at one time or another as needing certain replacements in rebuilding for the coming season.

The champion New York Giants will be looking for a fullback; Green Bay Packers, a pair of tackles; Chicago Cardinals, a center; Chicago Bears, an end and tackles; Cleveland Rams, passer and tackles; Detroit Lions, passer; Philadelphia Eagles, guards; Washington Redskins, tackles and blocking back; Brooklyn Dodgers, passer; and Pittsburgh Pirates, backs.

The meeting will serve as the official debut into league affairs of Gus Henderson, new coach of the Lions, who replaced Dutch Clark, recently signed to pilot Cleveland.

Final session of the convention is set for Sunday.

Owners Prepare for Annual Miami-Nassau Yacht Contest

On Feb. 14, the sixth annual Miami-Nassau race of 184 miles, open to all sailing yachts in cruising trim and of not less than 25 feet overall, starts from a line in the open sea off Government Cut at Miami Beach and across the Gulf Stream to Great Isaac and through the Northwest New Providence channel. The race is sponsored by the Miami and Nassau Yacht Clubs.

Dr. John T. MacDonald's Nova Scotia schooner Blue Stream, and the Florida-Adirondack Schools Bahama-built schooner Winslow, were added this week to the official entry list. Both are gaff-headed schooners, but the hulls are not identical. Either is conceded an excellent chance of winning or finishing up with the leaders. The Blue Stream is 46 ft. overall, deep and slender. The Winslow is a centreboarder, 65 ft. long with a powerful hull.

Past Winner on Hand

Robert W. Johnson has his 53 ft. yawl Stormy Weather now at Nassau in Port Montagu Bay, anchored off the famous Port Montagu Beach Hotel, where he is taking it to a series of practice trials in preparation for the Miami-Nassau sprint. Winner in the last two years, she must defend her title in the ocean speed test this year. Other yachts being prepared are, Richard J. Reynold's 57 ft. cutter Blitzen, which won its class in the 1938 Bermuda race and the Fire Island Race at Long Island last year; Harkness Edward's 71 ft. yawl Wakiva; Albert Fay's 45 ft. cutter Starlight; W. A. Petzold's 54 ft. ketch Josephine II; J. Wesley Pape's 51 ft. schooner San Cristobal II; L. W. MacFarland's schooner Water Witch, and H. N. Davock's 51 ft. schooner Abenaki.

A motor-sailer division may be added to the race this year, according to reports from the racing committee. Motor-sailers have been growing in popularity in recent years, and a race for them has long been a subject of discussion. There is no very exact definition of what constitutes a motor-sailer, the name being applied to yachts of widely varying type, and eligibility of a particular boat to compete will be up to the race committee.

Handicap a Problem

Generally speaking, a "motor-sailer" means a craft with more power and less sail than the out-and-out sailing yacht, which carries a motor strictly as an auxiliary. Just how to handicap the motor-sailers is quite a problem. The most probable method will be to determine the engine revolutions necessary to drive the craft at six knots in calm water, to limit them to that, with no other restrictions on use of either sail or power.

At Nassau, complete facilities for the care and outfitting of the various craft are available; boats of all sorts including skilled crews may be obtained. The Nassau Yacht Club, located just west of the Port Montagu Beach Hotel, sponsors many races for small boats, as well as the famous Miami-Nassau race, each year.

Corrigan to Indians

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 8 (AP)—Coach Johnny Mitchell, of the Springfield Indians in the International-American Hockey League, last night said the Hershey Bears, in the same league, were lending "Chuck" Corrigan, husky right winger, to the tribe.

Mitchell made his announcement before the Indians left for a game at Cleveland tonight.

College Swimming

Colgate 42, Union 27.

Bruin Goalie Stands Out in Trophy Race—Baseball Dates—Austin's 'Comeback'

Brimsek Scores Ninth Shutout In League Race

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	24	7	2	91	41	50
Rangers	19	8	4	93	58	42
Americans	14	12	9	83	96	37
Toronto	13	17	6	80	78	30
Detroit	11	16	5	67	86	27
Chicago	10	18	6	64	82	26
Montreal	7	19	6	64	103	20

Results Feb. 7

Boston 3, Toronto 0.
Americans 2, Chicago 2, overtime.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

According to the present records Frankie Brimsek practically has the Georges Vezina Trophy for goalies all arranged on his home mantelpiece. The Bruin rookie collected his ninth shutout of the National Hockey League season last night and, incidentally, his first against Toronto Maple Leafs 2-0.

In all, Brimsek has played in the Boston nets a total of 28 of the 33 games this season and has had only 33 goals scored against him for an average of a mere fraction over one per game. In only two of the 28 contests has he had as many as four goals scored against him and this, along with having been beaten only six times and tied once, is excellent evidence, statistically, as to why he should rate the Vezina honor.

Chicago Three Times

There may be better goaltenders somewhere, but there are none in the present season with records better on paper. His list of shutouts in this day and age of forward passing is remarkable. Chicago seems to be his favorite team in this respect since he has shutout the Hawks three times. Detroit has failed to tally on two occasions and he has held the vaunted scorer of the other four teams without a redlight once each. And six of the nine shutouts were on foreign ice, an added distinction.

The other game last night marked the return of Earl Robertson to the nets for Americans and with his return the Amerks assumed some of the potency of their customary play. The valuable member of the New Yorkers missed the previous two games due to illness and the substitute goalie, Alfie Moore, a right good minder at that, could not hold up the Amerks and they were beaten by Rangers 7-0 and Detroit 7-3.

Robertson Back

In the nets again last night Robertson tightened the defensive gesture of the Dutton crew and they held the Chicago Black Hawks to a two-all tie. The game lacked the spark of some other N. H. L. contests, there being only one penalty, Paul Thompson, Hawk Manager, serving a brief two minutes. Wiseman scored for Amerks and Gottselig for the Hawks in the first period and Hooley Smith tallied again for Amerks and Robinson for Hawks in the second session. The third period was scoreless.

In the Boston game the two teams played a tight defensive game in the first period, but the Bruins put on the pressure in the second session with Schmidt beating Broda on a play with Bauer and Dumart at two minutes. At 14:45 of the some period, with Red Horner in the penalty box, Hollett broke away and passed to Dumart for the second goal. The third period was scoreless, but the Bruins had several openings with Leafs caught up ice on attack.

Although all the glory went to Brimsek, Hal Broda of the Leafs gave an exhibition of good goaltending. He did not have as many shots to handle, but they were much more difficult ones.

Big League Rule Balks MacPhail's Trading Proposal

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Larry MacPhail's careless offer to trade holdout for holdout has caused National League magnates to remember there is a rule against tampering with players belonging to other clubs. It came up for quite a discussion at yesterday's schedule meeting and ended with a warning from Pres. Ford Frick that it must be observed.

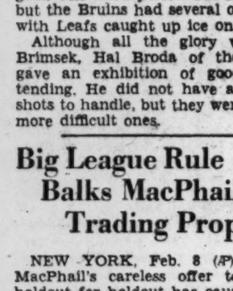
MacPhail admitted he had told newspapermen he was willing to trade Van Mungo, his holdout pitcher, for Harry Danning, who had been balking at the terms offered by the Giants, and that he would raise Danning's salary. The names of Joe Medwick and Johnny Mize of the Cardinals—the Cubs have expressed interest in them—and Claude Passeau and Hugh Mulcahy of the Phillies also were mentioned.

The discussion wound up with MacPhail's remark, "As a cold matter of fact, no major league club has made me an offer for Mungo." And then a short time later the Giants announced Danning had come to terms.

Alabama Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—Coach Frank Thomas issued grid togs to 65 candidates for his ninth spring training session Monday. He declared the players in fairly good condition after two months of inactivity.

Kaufman

Deerskin Felts $2.85
8 STORES IN NEW YORK
also Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Atlanta, Dallas, Birmingham, Syracuse, Rochester, Providence, Hartford, Union City

Official National League Schedule, 1939

[Figures in parentheses denote Sundays; Holidays are in brackets; full face denote Saturdays; * denote Night Games]

	At Boston	At Brooklyn	At New York	At Philadelphia	At Pittsburgh	At Cincinnati	At Chicago	At St. Louis	Away
Boston		April 24, 25, 26 May 27, (28), 29 Aug. 7*, 12, (13) Sept. [4, 4]	April 21, 22, (23) June 29, 30 Aug. 8, 9, 10 Sept. 23, (24), 25	April 27, 28 May [30, 30] July 1, (2) Sept. 1*, 2, (3), 26, 27	May 19, 20 June 14, 15, 16 July 28, 29, (30) Sept. 19, 20, 21	May 16, 17, 18 June 17, (18, 18), 19 July 25*, 27 Sept. (17), 18	May (21), 22, 23 June 20, 21, 22 Aug. 4, 5, (6) Sept. 12, 13	May 24, 25 June 23, 24, (25) Aug. 1, 2, 3 Sept. 14, 15, 16	At New York Opening At Phila. Decoration Day At Brooklyn Labor Day
Brooklyn	May 12, 13, (14) June 27, 28 Aug. 18, 19, (20), (20) Sept. 28, 29		April 27, 28 May [30, 30], 31 July 1, (2) Sep. 2, (3), 26, 27	April 21, 22, (23) Aug. 8*, 10, 10 Sept. 23, 23 (24, 24), 25	May 24, 25 June 23, 24, (25) Aug. 1, 2, 3 Sept. 14, 15, 16	May (21), 22, 23 June 20, 21* Aug. 4*, 5, (6, 6), (7) Sept. 12, 13	May 16, 17, 18 June 17, (18), 19 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. (17), 18	May 19, 20 June 14, 15, 16 July 28, 29, (30) Sept. 19, 20, 21	At Philadelphia Opening At N. Y. Decoration Day
New York	April 29, (30), May 1 July [4, 4], 5 Sept. 6, 7, 8, 30 Oct. (1)	April 18, 19, 30 July 7, 8, (9) Aug. 15, 16, 17 Sept. 9, (10)		April 24, 25, 26 May 27, (28), 29 Aug. 18, 19, (20) Sept. 28, 29	May (21), 22, 23 June 20, 21, 22 Aug. 4, 5, (6) Sept. 12, 13	May 24, 25 June 23, 24, (25) Aug. 1, 2, 3 Sept. 14, 15, 16	May 19, 20 June 14, 15, 16 July 28, 29, (30) Sept. 19, 20, 21	May 16, 17, 18 June 17, (18), 19 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. (17), 18	At Brooklyn Opening At Boston July 4
Philadelphia	April 18, [19, 19], 20 July 7, 8, (9) Aug. 15, 16 Sept. 9, (10)	April 29, (30), May 1 June 29* July [4, 4], 5 Sept. 7, 8, 30 Oct. (1)	May 12, 13, (14) June 27, 28 Aug. 11, 12, (13) Sept. [4, 4], 5		May 16, 17, 18 June 17, (18), 19 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. (17), 18	May 19, 20 June 14, 15* July 28, 29, (30, 30) Sept. 19, 20, 21	May 24, 25 June 23, 24, (25) Aug. 1, 2, 3 Sept. 14, 15, 16	May (21), 22, 23 June 20, 21, 22 Aug. 4, 5, (6) Sept. 12, 13	At Boston April 19 At Brooklyn July 4 At New York Labor Day
Pittsburgh	May (7), 8, 9 June 7, 8, 9 July 22, (23) Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 2, 3 June (4), 5, 6 July 12*, 14, 15 Aug. (27), 28, 29	May 10, 11 June 10, (11), 12 July 19, 20, 21 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 4, 5, 6 June 1*, 3 July (16, 16), 17, 18 Aug. 30, 31		April 17, 22, (23) June 27, 28* Aug. 14, 15 Sept. 22, 23, 23, (24)	April 24, 25, 26 May 26, 27, (28) Aug. 11, 12, (13) Sept. [4, 4]	April 27, 28 May 29, [30, 30] July 1, (2) Aug. 8, 9 Sept. 2, (3)	At Cincinnati Opening At St. Louis Decoration Day At Chicago Labor Day
Cincinnati	May 4, 5, 6 June 1, 2, 3 July (16), 17, 18 Aug. 30, 31	May 10, 11 June 10, (11, 11), 12 July 19*, 21, 21 Aug. 24*, 26	May 2, 3 June (4), 5, 6 July 13, 14, 15 Aug. (27), 28, 29	May (7), 8, 9 June 7, 8* July 22, (23, 23) Aug. 21, 22, 23	April 29 (30), May 1 July [4, 4] Sept. 6, 7, 8, 29, 30 Oct. (1)		April 18, 19, 20 June 30, July 1, (2) Aug. 8, 9, 10 Sept. 9, (10)	April 25, 26 May 26, 27, (28, 28) Aug. 11, 12, (13) Sept. [4, 4]	At Chicago Opening At Pittsburgh July 4 At St. Louis Labor Day
Chicago	May 10, 11 * June 10, (11), 12 July 19, 20, 21 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 4, 5, 6 June 1*, 3 July (16, 16), 17, 18 Aug. 30, 31	May (7), 8, 9 June 7, 8, 9 July 22, (23) Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 2, 3 June (4, 4), 5, 6 July 13*, 15, Aug. (27), 28, 29	May 13, (14), 15 July 5, 6, 7 Aug. 19, (20) Sept. 26, 27, 28	April 27, 28 May 29, [30, 30] July 8, (9) Aug. 16, 17* Sept. 2, (3)		April 21, 22, (23) June 27, 28, 29 Aug. 14, 15 Sept. 22, 23, (24)	At St. Louis Opening At Cinci. Decoration Day
St. Louis	May 2, 3 June (4), 5, 6 July 13, 14, 15 Aug. (27), 28, 29	May (7), 8, 9 June 7*, 9 July 22, (23), (23) Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 4, 5, 6 June 1, 2, 3 July (16), 17, 18 Aug. 30, 31	May 10, 11 June 10, (11, 11), 12 July 19*, 21 Aug. 24*, 26, 26	Apr. 18, 19, 20 July 8 (9) Aug. 16, 17, 18 Sept. 9, (10), 11	May 12, 13, (14) July 5, 6* Aug. 19, (20, 20) Sept. 26, 27, 28	April 29, (30) July 3, [4, 4] Sept. 6, 7, 8 Sept. 29, 30, Oct. (1)		At Pittsburgh Opening At Chicago July 4
At Home	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays April 19 July 4	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4 LaborDay	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Labor Day July 4	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day	All Star Game at New York Tues., July 11

And Talking of . . . Lawn Tennis

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Austin's 'Comeback'

LONDON — H. W. ("Bunny") Austin tells me that he intends to make a come-back into international lawn tennis, from which he retired last year, and he will therefore be at the disposal of the British selectors when they choose their 1939 Davis Cup team.

This statement, you must agree, changes the international lawn tennis situation quite considerably, for "Bunny" is a great team player, and, with him available to turn out as No. 1 in the singles, Britain may be a force this year, after all.

At Best in Cup Ties

Austin has always been absolutely at his best in Davis Cup ties. A protracted tournament for individuals, such as the All-England championships at Wimbledon, does not suit him so well, for physical reasons, but, fighting for his country in a couple of singles, he is a different proposition.

Because it held the Davis Cup from 1933 to 1937, Great Britain was acclaimed the champion lawn tennis nation—restored to that proud position after 20 years of hope deferred. But its strength, internationally speaking, was more apparent than real. Just as was France's in the days of the "Four Musketeers—Jean Borotra, Rene Lacoste, Henri Cochet, and Jacques Brugnon. While these men, or most of them, could be relied upon to play, the Davis Cup glittered in Paris and France was on top of the world. But when they had to stand aside, it was quite another story. For a deplorable lack of supporting troops was made evident.

No Reserves Ready

Almost by the unaided power of their own rackets, Perry and Austin put Britain at the head of the international ranking for team play. And when their services were withdrawn, Perry's in 1937, Austin's in 1938, Britain came down with a run. Just because there were no reserves ready to move up into the front line.

Fred Perry went over to the professionals, with a great flourish of trumpets and chinking of moneybags, "Bunny" simply stood down from international play, in order to give the younger men an opportunity. But they did not make much of it. They just managed to scrape through their first-round match of 1938 against Rumania, but then they fell down with a severe thump, losing to Yugoslavia at Zagreb by the biggest possible margin, no matches to five.

People there are, around and about—good judges, some of them—who would not be surprised if 1939 proved to be Austin's great year, now that he has put the clock back and reentered upon the phase of the game that he rates most seriously, international team play. Provided that he shows no decline on last year's form, he may certainly be considered to have brighter prospects at Wimbledon than he has ever had before. Though admittedly one says this without exact knowledge of what the United States may have in store for him in the way of dynamic young men not yet seen here.

Hare Formidable

On the home front, at all events there is nobody who can be accurately described as in Austin's class. Charlie Hare, who has been living in America, is the most formidable. Followed by Ronald Shayes. With D. W. Butler close behind, and then C. M. Jones, M. D. Deloford and E. J. Pilby. With the possible exception of Hare, none of these gentlemen is even discussed as a probable victor at Wimbledon.

Austin's success there, after so many years of vain attempt, would be popular in Britain, because the purity of his stroke-play has always been such a joy to watch. There is no great sense of physical power about his play, as there is in that of, say, Perry, Budge and Vines. No terrific speed-strokes, no premium on muscle or stamina. The matches he wins are a triumph for lawn tennis elegrance, rhythm.

Drawn by John Allan May

Medalist Wins Her First-Round Palm Beach Test

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 8 (AP)—Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., yesterday led the way into the second round of the annual Palm Beach Women's Golf Tournament with an easy 5-and-4 victory over the Canadian titleholder, Mrs. Joseph D'Agenaus of Montreal.

Miss Bauer, who won medal honors, will meet Mrs. H. F. Mack of Easton, Pa., in the second round. Mrs. Mack defeated Mrs. Charles Harbaugh of Cleveland, Ohio, 3 and 2.

The first upset of the tournament came when Mrs. Dewitt Untermeyer of Deal, N. J., eliminated the 1935 winner, Mrs. Philip Hill of London, Eng., 6 and 5.

Mrs. Untermeyer's second-round opponent will be Mrs. William Hockenjos of Lake Hopatcong, N. J., who downed Mrs. Helen Sumpter of Columbus, Ohio, 7 and 6.

Mrs. Charles Harding of New York defeated Mrs. J. T. Deblois Wack of Santa Barbara, Calif., 2 and 1 while Mrs. Lillian Zech of Niles Center, Ill., downed Mrs. Leon Solomon of Memphis, Tenn., 4 and 3. Mrs. Harding meets Mrs. Zech.

Shirley Ann Johnson of Chicago beat Mrs. Alberta Neblett of New Orleans 5 and 4 and will play Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., who ousted Mrs. Laurence Schwab of Miami Beach 4 and 3.

Three-Day Match Drawn

BULUWAYO, Rhodesia, Feb. 8 (CP Cable)—The touring Marylebone Cricket Club team's match with Rhodesia ended yesterday in a draw. The visitors declared with a first-innings total of 307 runs for five wickets, Rhodesia making 242 in reply.

Rain prevented play Monday, and on Saturday, the opening day the Englishmen obtained 155 for two wickets when a storm stopped play. Leonard Hutton compiled 145 runs for the M. C. C., hitting 20 fours.

Leading Scorers Fail to Do Much In Week of Play

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 8 (AP)—The lions in the International-American Hockey League scoring race darted about the ice with the fury of lambs during the past week and it was a rare case where any of the leaders added as much as two points to his standing.

Kilby McDonald of the Philadelphia Ramblers caged one goal during the seven-day period to maintain his leadership with 47 points. Phil Hergesheimer of the Cleveland Barons added no figures to his standing and Bobby Kirk of the Ramblers got a goal to tie for second place with 38 points each. In third position were Bob Carse and Bill Krol, Philadelphians both, with 37 points.

Lorne Duguid of Cleveland went scoreless to remain at 36. Tied at 35 were Earl Bartholome of the Barons, also scoreless, and Jack Markel of the Syracuse Stars who collected a single assist.

The real scoring hero of the week was Don Deacon of the Pittsburgh Hornets who fired one goal and was given five assists. His six-point spree left him still far out of the running, however, as he has a total of only 29 points. The leading scorers:

	Gls	Asts	Pts
McDonald, Phila.	16	31	47
Hergesheimer, Cleve.	24	14	38
Kirk, Philadelphia	11	27	38
Carse, Philadelphia	17	20	37
Krol, Philadelphia	13	24	37
Duguid, Cleveland	15	21	36
Bartholome, Cleve.	16	19	35
Markel, Syracuse	12	23	35
Toupin, Springfield	6	27	33
Kilrea, Hershey	13	19	32
Starr, Providence	10	22	32
Gustafson, Phila	12	19	31
Barton, Philadelphia	12	19	31
Tapin, Philadelphia	12	19	31
LaFrance, Springfield	10	20	30
Filmore, Springfield	16	13	29
Cunningham, Cleveland	14	15	29
Locking, Syracuse	11	18	29
Deacon, Pittsburgh	9	20	29

Snead to Return To Golf Circuit

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Feb. 8 (AP)—Sam Snead served notice yesterday of his intention to return immediately to the battles of the greens after shooting a five-below-par 65 with a new putter.

Sam, who rated a top money maker among the golfing pros of 1938, will take off Saturday for the winter circuit once more, joining the gang at New Orleans.

"I'm getting restless and want to get back in the game," said Sam. "Besides, I've got to try for some purses. This layoff has knocked a big hole in my earning average. Those income tax inspectors'll get suspicious if my 1939 income is only half of last year."

Sam doesn't talk much about the money he pulled in last year, but purses amounted to $19,631 and exhibition fees to $1,300. Then there were other emoluments for endorsements and so on.

English Players Win at Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 8 (AP)—Peggy Scriven and Mary Hardwicke of England won the women's doubles, first event to be decided in the International Tennis Tournament, by defeating Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Katharine Winthrop of Boston, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, in the final yesterday.

English players also won three out of four matches in a team match against Jamaica as Charles Hare defeated Donald Leahong, Jamaica's No. 1 player, 6—2 6—4; Miss Hardwicke beat Mrs. O. McNair and Miss Scriven defeated Mrs. Loris Leyden, 6—4, 6—0. H. C. Nunes gained the only victory for Jamaica, beating C. M. Jones, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.

Brilliant Field Enters Illinois Relay Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — Champions and near-champions, including virtually all of the Midwest's most talented track and field stars, are scheduled to participate in individual events at the Illinois Relay Carnival Feb. 18.

The 1,500-meter run will bring together four of the nation's outstanding milers, last year's winner and national collegiate cross-country champion, Greg Rice, Notre Dame; Bill Southworth, Butler, who was second in the carnival; Mel Trutt, Indiana, Big Ten cross-country winner, and John Munski, Missouri.

Trutt's 4:11.4 in running second to Charles Fenske in the Big Ten is the best time. He won the Indiana collegiate in 4:12, just ahead of teammate Jimmy Smith, and Southworth beat Rice for third in a close finish in 4:13. Munski's best is 4:15.9, but he is unofficially credited with 4:10.1 in the mile leg of a medley relay at Drake. He shattered Glenn Cunningham's Six Six mile- and two-mile records, and has run 1,500 meters in 3:55.7, well under the carnival mark of 4:00.1.

Davenport in Dash

In the 75-yard dash, John Davenport, Chicago, Big Ten 100-yard dash winner in 9.8, will meet Wilbur Greer, Michigan State, who has run the century in 9.6. Davenport was second last year. Maynard Black, Marquette, who was third, is also returning. They may be pressed by Bob Lewis, Ohio State, second in the Big Ten, and Lyle Foy, Kansas, Big Six 100- and 220-yard champion.

The 1,000-yard run promises to be as hotly contested as the 1,500 meters, for Trutt, Munski, Southworth and Bodeau may run. Jim Catlin, Northwestern, and Durwood Cooperrider, Ohio State, second and fourth last year, are returning. Other entrants, all of whom have run 880 yards in 1:56 or better, include Curtis Hester, Notre Dame; Roger Bailey and Frank Silver, Iowa State, and Tom Jester, Michigan.

Harley Howells, Ohio State, returns to defend his 300-yard dash championship. Herman Carr, who was second, will also compete. Bob Lewis, Ohio State, may furnish stiff competition, along with Wilbert Berg, Missouri, and a trio of Illinois sprinters, Burt Downs, Wilmur McCown and Bob Ashley.

Gedeon in Hurdles

The 75-yard high and low hurdles will find a host of sparkling contenders, led by Elmer Gedeon, Michigan, who tied Lee Sentman's world record of 9 seconds in winning the highs last year. Gedeon won the Big Ten highs and was second in the lows. His teammate, Stan Kelley, was second in the carnival low hurdles.

William Watson, Michigan's versatile Negro athlete, spread-eagles candidates in field events. He won the Big Ten shotput with 52ft. 11½in., well over the carnival record of 50ft. 6¾in., and his winning leap of 24ft. 11¾in. exceeds the carnival mark of 24ft. 7in. Last year he won the shotput and was second in the broad jump. He may also enter the high jump.

Ed Burke, Marquette, record holder with 6ft. 9¼in. off a board floor, who was third in the carnival, heads high jump entrants, though Wes Allen, Michigan, tied for first with Dave Albritton last year, cleared 6ft. 7¼in. for a share of third place in the national collegiate. Ted Leonas, Notre Dame, made 6ft. 5¾in., winning the Indiana collegiate title, and Watson leaped 6ft. 5 for a third in the Big Ten, just ahead of Bob Diefenthaler, Illinois, at 6ft. 4.

Milton Padway, Wisconsin, who set a carnival record of 13ft. 10½in. in the pole vault, may not compete because of a conflicting meet, but a group of good vaulters will be on hand, including Hoyle Elvins, Drake third in the carnival; Don Bird, Kansas, Big Six champion for two years; Bob Cassels, Chicago, and Raymond King, Indiana, third and fourth in the Big Ten; Earl Stolberg, Marquette, and John Dean, Notre Dame, all of whom clear around 13ft.

Cubs Begin Flag Defense At Wrigley Field April 18

The Wrigley-owned Chicago Cubs, with Gabby Hartnett doing the driving, begin defense of their National League crown at Wrigley Field on April 18 against the Cincinnati Reds, it was revealed this morning by release of the circuit's official 1939 schedule.

As the Reds figure to be strong contenders in the approaching flag race, considerable interest will center on this Chicago series, which goes for three games. If Bill McKechnie's Redlegs aim at the '39 pennant, they must first win their lengthy series of 22 games with the champs, and Uncle Will can take a long step in that direction by stopping the Bruins at the outset.

Reds Open April 17

This being the Centennial baseball year, and because the old Cincinnati Red Stockings were the first organized professional team, Crosley Field will be the scene of an April 17 inaugural with the Pittsburgh Pirates. On the same afternoon, President Franklin D. Roosevelt will throw out the first ball in the American League opener at Washington. The remaining major clubs embark upon the 1939 adventure the following day.

Like the American, the National League retains the practice of limiting each individual series to two or three days, except, of course, when forced postponements create doubleheaders late in the race. The All-Star Game, which this year belongs to the American League, will be contested in Yankee Stadium as part of the World's Fair celebration.

Holiday Dates

Each club, naturally, is favored with 12 Saturday and a like number of Sunday dates. But the holidays are not so evenly distributed. Boston, Brooklyn, New York, Chicago and St. Louis have two holiday assignments at home, where the Phillies, Pirates and Reds are limited to one.

While the Reds and Cubs are starting their pennant fireworks at Wrigley Field, the Phillies will be at Boston, the New York Giants at Brooklyn and the Cardinals at Pittsburgh. On April 21 the scenes change, with the Bees at New York, the Dodgers at Philadelphia and the Cubs at St. Louis. The Pirates continue at Cincinnati April 22. The game scheduled for the 21st was moved ahead to make the April 17 inaugural.

The schedule includes 21 night games—at Brooklyn, Cincinnati and Phillie. Every club takes part in the nocturnal pastime with the exception of the Giants, who once again have refused to follow the leader. The Reds play two games at Brooklyn, and the Dodgers two at Cincinnati. These clubs were allowed to exceed the original limit of a single contest because of New York's refusal. The Cardinals also play twice in Philadelphia for the same reason.

E. R.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Harvard 49, Northeastern 44.
George Washington 62, Western Reserve 46.
Texas 32, Texas Christian 28.
St. Lawrence (N. Y.) 38, Hiram (Ohio) 16.
Ohio U. 47, Muskingum 37.
Westminster (Pa.) 49, Carnegie Tech 48.
St. Mary's (Mich.) 43, Lawrence Tech 37.
Ohio Wesleyan 26, Dayton 22.
Cincinnati 49, Wilmington 36.
Bowling Green 47, Findland 38
Mt. Union 38, Otterbein 30.
Washington 7, (St. Louis) 42, St. Louis U 35.
Santa Clara 45, Pacific 33.
Florida 44, Sewanee 37.
Vermont 43, St. Michael's 41.
Middlebury 32, Norwich 23.
Alabama 30, Mississippi 21.

National League Representation At World's Fair

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—The National League will be represented in some form at the World's Fair in New York this year, it was decided at the annual league schedule meeting yesterday, but the manner of representation still is a question.

A committee made up of Horace Stoneham, Larry MacPhail and Ford Frick was named to outline a plan.

Aside from that item, and agreement as to what should be included in the joint radio contract with the American League, there was little business at this session, held annually on the eve of the release of the schedule.

The question of the radio program in two-club territory was discussed, with the league taking the stand that when one team from a two-club city is on the road and the other is playing at home, the road game will not be broadcast.

Participation of National League players in the Baseball Centennial Celebration at Cooperstown, N. Y., June 11 and 12, also was approved, and it was announced that William Campbell, umpire in the International League last year, will replace George "Tiny" Parker as the National League arbiter.

Challenge Round Set for Sept. 2-4

NEW YORK (AP)—The only change in the slate of officers of the United States Lawn Tennis Association recently was the election of Gordon E. Small of Cincinnati to replace Ralph Westcott of Chicago as Secretary. Holcombe Ward of New York was re-elected President; Joseph E. Wear, Philadelphia, First Vice-President; Lawrence A. Baker, Washington, D. C., Second Vice-President, and Russell Kingman, Orange, N. J., Treasurer.

The Davis Cup Challenge Round will be played Sept. 2-4 after the Interzone Finals have been decided, probably at the Longwood Cricket Club, Brookline, Aug. 24-26. Preceding the Inter-Zone play, the National Doubles also will be played at Longwood, Aug. 14-19.

Dates for the National Singles Championships at Forest Hills were fixed at Sept. 7-16.

Other tournament dates:

Girls' hard courts, April 28-May 7, Berkeley Calif.
National clay courts, June 18-25, Chicago.
National intercollegiate, June 26-July 1, Merion Cricket Club.
National interscholastic, starts July 3, Merion Cricket Club.
National junior and boys, July 31-Aug. 6, Culver, Ind.
National public parks, Aug. 14-20, or Aug. 21-26, New York.
Wightman Cup, Aug. 25-26, Forest Hills.
Girls' grass courts, Aug. 28-Sept. 3, Philadelphia.
Junior and boys' indoors, Dec. 26-Jan. 1, site not awarded.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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L	A	W	N	I			R	I	D	A	S			
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Boston Amusements—Three Films Hold Over—Art—Molière

'Grand Illusion,' 'Gunga Din,' And 'Jesse James' Continue

Movie business is booming in Boston. Two of the downtown first-run houses—the Metropolitan and the Keith Memorial—are holding their current bills for a second week. At the Fine Arts the fifth week without a change in program is about to lengthen into a sixth.

Curiously enough in each of these highly popular films—"Gunga Din," "Jesse James," and "Grand Illusion"—men not only play the most conspicuous parts but they have the screen almost completely to themselves. In "Gunga Din" the only actress who is at all prominent is Joan Fontaine, as the fiancee of the army sergeant acted by Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

In "Jesse James" there are a few more women present than that. Nancy Kelly, Jane Darwell, and Claire Du Brey at least are mentioned in the cast. But of these three, the only one likely to be remembered by departing audiences is Miss Kelly as the wife of the outlaw. In "Grand Illusion" if there is more than one actress, there is no recollection of it after seeing the film. Dita Parlo as the woman who befriended the escaped prisoners is the sole representative of her sex in the film to make an impression on the memory.

It might be possible to build up the theory of a minor trend toward masculine films. It could be bolstered, for instance, by citing "Dawn Patrol" of a few weeks ago. There the cast was composed entirely of men. But it is easy to overstress the significance of such things. Before long, very likely, the feminine side of the studios will be carrying off the acting honors and the men will be in second place or missing. In "Tail Spin," which will be along shortly, the girls do the flying and the men, for the most part, look on or serve as mechanics.

★ ★ ★

'Trade Winds' Due

After a fortnight of "Sweethearts," the State and Orpheum will turn tomorrow to a combination of "Trade Winds" and "The Strange Case of Meade."

"Trade Winds," as has been recounted before, has backgrounds photographed by Tay Garnett in a voyage on his yacht, Athene, to seven countries of the Far East. That was intended to be the next of his cruise, but he liked the trip well enough so that he continued around the world gathering material to be used in another movie.

The story, which is acted by Fredric March and Joan Bennett—who didn't go on the trip but had to do their work in the studio—begins in San Francisco after the heroine apparently has killed a man. It turns then to Honolulu, where she buys a false passport and dyes her hair. Next come Kobe, Japan; Shanghai; Saigon, Indo-China; Singapore; Colombo, Ceylon; Bombay; Laccadive Islands, off the coast of India; and then back to San Francisco.

All the way, detectives are close at the heels of the fugitive. Mr. March is one of them; Ralph Bellamy, another. A surprise has been kept for the conclusion; it's always safe to count on that in any kind of a detective yarn.

Two others who are conspicuous in the cast are Thomas Mitchell and Sidney Blackmer.

The second film on the bill, "The Strange Case of Dr. Meade" is about a physician's adventures in a backwoods community. Jack Holt, Beverly Roberts, and Noah Beery, Jr., are in the cast.

★ ★ ★

Paramount and Fenway

At the Paramount and Fenway the double bill begfinning Thursday will include "They Made Me a Criminal" and "Mr. Moto's Last Warning." The former is acted by the rising film actor, John Garfield, as a pugilist who is believed to have murdered a man and to have been killed himself. He conceals his identity and begins to get on his feet again in the West when a detective picks up the trail.

"Mr. Moto" finds Peter Lorre foiling a plot to blow up part of the French fleet in the Near East as a step toward disrupting cordial relations between Britain and France.

★ ★ ★

Keith-Boston

Another combination of stage and screen fare will be offered at the Keith-Boston starting Friday. The two films will be "Newsboys' Home," with Jackie Cooper and Edmund Lowe in the cast, and "There's That Woman Again," a combination of farce and melodrama acted by Melvyn Douglas and Virginia Bruce. Both pictures have been shown previously at Keith's.

On the stage will be: Barry Savoy, comedian, in "Some Fun"; Tommy Sanford in a combination of gags, eccentric dancing, and harmonica playing; Gine, Duffen, and Lewis, dancers; Four Kim Loo Sisters, likewise in a dance act; and Gilbert Brothers, All-American athletes.

★ ★ ★

Short Subjects

The program, starting Friday, at the South Station Theater includes "The Miracle of Salt Lake," a dramatization of the incident when seagulls suddenly appeared in Utah to drive off the grasshoppers; John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade," a screen version of the radio program; "Bird Dogs," a study of hunting breeds; Popeye cartoon; "Youth Marches On," a picture made by the Oxford Movement outlining their principles; an Ed Kennedy comedy; Cross and Dunn musical and the latest newsreels.

Starting Friday the Trans-Lux Theater program will include the "Trans-Lux Newsreel Digest"; one of the MGM Crime Doesn't Pay series, "The Wrong Way Out"; Robert Benchley in "Opening Day"; the Magic Carpet Series with Lowell Thomas in "The Viking Trail"; "Blue Barron and His Melody Men"; a Merry Melody color cartoon, "Hamateur Night."

Molière's Capers Before Footlights

Bostonians whose acquaintance with Molière may have been confined to the printed page, either in French or English, were given an opportunity to see one of his farces, "The Physician in Spite of Himself," last evening at Huntington Chambers Hall in a production by the New England Repertory Theater. The opportunity will be repeated tonight and on Thursday and Friday evenings.

With the limited means at their disposal the members of the company had prepared costumes and wigs that would pass for seventeenth century French, arranged a simple background with ample means for ingress and egress, and provided pages to draw the curtains or fuss about with simple stage properties. The effect intentionally was to emphasize the period flavor of the play. For Molière, beside being a classic, is also soemthing of a curiosity.

It is true that he deals in such perennial staples of buffoonery as confused identity, transparent disguises, and generous application of the slapstick. But his use of them is simpler than that permitted to modern playwrights, Ask Thornton Wilder.

So with a minimum of explanation, Sganarelle, the faggot gatherer, proceeds to belabor his wife, Martine. She in turn finds her revenge by persuading the servants of a grandee that her husband is a physician who will admit his skill only if he is soundly thrashed.

The tables are temporarily turned when he revels in the professional dignities thus thrust upon him, gabbles in Latin, looks profound, and pretends to take steps to restore speech to the strangely voiceless daughter of his wealthy client. Even in Molière's day it might not have been difficult to guess that there was trickery in the girl's sudden dumbness. Now, at least, it is not surprising to learn that it was her means of avoiding an undesired match and securing the suitor of her choice.

Sganarelle, being a good-natured rogue, as most farcical characters are, comes to the rescue of the pair. And if his own safety is temporarily endangered, it does not take long for a competent craftsman like Molière to straighten out the difficulties and end his brief play happily.

Even in an all-star production, "The Physician in Spite of Himself" would be more a collector's item than hearty dramatic fare. The current performances come closer to what the sporting department might, without being patronizing, describe as "semi-pro." Edwin Pettet as Sganarelle acts with vigor but a bit too much repetition of comic tricks. Catharine Huntington is his complacently scheming wife, William Fraser and Walter Brockbank a pair of much bewigged servants, Jon Brille a stick-tapping grandee, Magaret Hall a flirtatious nurse, and Jane Laurie and Robert Cornell the pair of lovers. Though they do their best, it is mainly Molière's evening.

E. F. M.

Bouchard

Charles Weidman (Below)
Coming with Humphrey-Weidman Group to Jordan Hall, Friday evening

William Bales and Katherine Litz (Above)
With other members of the Humphrey-Weidman Group

Doris Humphrey
In Bach Passacaglia to be danced Friday evening

Two Artists In One-Man Exhibitions

By Dorothy Adlow

There are two one-man exhibitions currently on view at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street: water colors by Prescott Jones and oils by Richard Bassett. Mr. Jones has gained for himself a reputation in this community for skill in aquarelle. He has joined the ranks of a favored group that is to be sponsored by the Grace Horne Galleries.

His pictures treat some themes of the New England countryside and for the most part depict views of Alaska, which Mr. Jones visited some time ago in connection with work on the Federal Art Project. Indian Town and Shanty Town, Ketchikan, are portrayed, also Glacier City. In each Mr. Jones has sought to convey the local color, the clusters of bedraggled houses as they are viewed against snow-covered heights in the distance. What he has undertaken is not easy, for he has sought to deal with facts and to put them into interesting artistic order. Wherever he paints, he does not ignore problems; he undertakes to solve them, but sometimes he seems to waste his energies on matters of little consequence to good picture-making.

Mr. Jones' pictures are comprehensive in subject and it is a question whether aquarelle can bear such a heavy burden unless it is touched off in a dramatic manner with sudden lights and sharp shadows in the virtuoso manner of John Whorf. Perhaps our young water colorists let themselves be taken in too easily by photographic effect that can be tossed off easily, once the method is apprehended. But Mr. Jones belongs in the more thoughtful, more truly artistic class of painters, who do not aim to be too inclusive, too spectacular, and who prefer some detachment from fact which permits them a clearer artistic viewpoint.

In all the water colors there is something authentic, something thoughtful. Mr. Jones comes to grips with the medium and time will clarify his intention.

Richard Bassett is devoted to New England, to localities which are not frequently portrayed by painters. He shows views of Salt Marshes in Essex, the Connecticut Valley, and Hadley. There are besides some views of Harvard College and Gloucester.

Throughout Mr. Bassett searches for something authentic which can be expressed in his style. He works with a fluid brush, aiming for general indications of color, form, depth, and atmosphere. Sometimes he is content with an illusory effect, sometimes he plunges into space, giving things concrete form in a manner reminiscent of Cézanne. His pictures are uneven and occasionally just a bit perplexing, when we are unable to follow the logic of his method.

Mr. Bassett is at his best with material which he has apparently studied carefully; such, for example, as "Rain, Hadley," and "The Huntington Place." Here there is conveyed a feeling for the country, a sentiment about the people who have dwelt in the large white house, a sense of openness and exhilaration. Mr. Bassett has not invited any technical complexity and has stated his intention graphically and touchingly.

"Plan of Gloucester Harbor" is another canvas in which the painter has stated an idea convincingly and with effect.

★ ★ ★

Boston Art Club

Three members of the Boston Art Club are showing pictures in the gallery on the first floor. They are Rosamond Coolidge, Perry Lee Allen, and Anna Nason. The pictures make a harmonious selection.

Mr. Allen shows both portraits and still-life. In both he employs a spare brush, aiming at a smooth and calm rendering. The effect is one of good decoration. Miss Coolidge's portraits on the other hand are more naturalistically visualized. Most attractive is her "Juliet"; best as characterization is "Reverend Ernest S. Meredith." Miss Nason provides a number of smaller canvases of landscape and still-life, painted in a direct manner.

Chaplin Filming Starts March 15?

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 8 (AP)—Charlie Chaplin's first political satire, in which a tramp gets mistaken for a dictator, will be ready for filming on March 15, he hopes.

At least that is the starting date announced by Murray Silverstone, head of United Artists studio, for the long-delayed comedy, "The Dictators."

Chaplin intends to play a dual role in the story which he has been writing nearly a year. His brother, Sydney Chaplin; Paulette Goddard, Fanny Brice, and Henry Daniell have been mentioned as possible supporting players.

"The primary idea of the picture is to make people laugh," said Mr. Silverstone as the comedian's spokesman.

"The present political situation as it concerns dictators makes an exceptional vehicle for comedy. People with an overabundance of dignity and power make themselves targets for laughter.

"The picture will be released next autumn throughout the world wherever the public is still permitted to possess a sense of humor."

Holyoke Film Series

The next performances in the Holyoke Bookshop film series at Cantabrigia Hall, 100 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, will be on Feb. 9 at 8:15 p. m. and 10:15 p. m. The film, "The Wave," is a story of Mexican fishermen and their attempts to earn a livelihood. Produced by the Mexican Government, it was photographed by Paul Strand and has English dialogue titles by John Dos Passos.

The remaining films in the series are: March 2, "Crime and Punishment"; March 23, "Shame of a Nation"; April 13, "The Youth of Maxim."

A new series is announced as follows: Feb. 23—"Peter the First" and Charlie Chaplin in the "Pawnshop"; April 27, Paul Strand, who produced "The Wave," as speaker, "China Strikes Back," "Heart of Spain," "People of the Cumberland," and "Day-Dreams"; May 11, "Secret Agent" and "Anitra's Dance" (modern film adaptation of Grieg's music); May 25, "Waxworks" and Charlie Chaplin in "The Adventurer."

Youth Concert Program

The program of the Youth Symphony Concert on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 15, with Wheeler Beckett conducting 70 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall, is made up of music based on the dance. The program follows:

Suite No. 3 in D major ..... Bach
Symphony in E flat major ..... Mozart
Slavonic Dances No. 7 and 10 ..... Dvořák
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube" ..... Strauss
Spanish Caprice ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff

Myra Hess With Orchestra At Next Symphony Pair

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will be away this week, on one of its regular visits to New York and vicinity. At the next pair of concerts in Symphony Hall, Feb. 17 and 18, Dr. Koussevitzky will present for the first time here the Second Symphony of William Schuman, a native of New York City. The Third Symphony of Sibelius will also be played, and the Third Pianoforte Concerto of Beethoven, in C minor. Myra Hess will be the soloist. Miss Hess will appear also as soloist at the fourth pair of concerts of the Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon series, Feb. 20 and 21.

Holmes Irish Lecture To End Current Series

The final lecture of Burton Holmes' current series, on "The New Ireland" from Dublin to the Famous Beauty Spots, will be given at Symphony Hall, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 11.

This motor tour includes Cobh, Cork, Blarney, Castle Hyde, Lismore, Tipperary, Cashel, Holy Cross, Killarney, Limerick, Galway, Connemara, Armagh, Tara, Dublin.

Burton Holmes knew the Ireland of nearly twoscore years ago. He glimpsed the Ireland of the Free State in 1928. Now, after his visit in 1938, he brings the story and reveals in pictures the Ireland of today—the Eire of the Irish Republic.

Summer Theater School Planned at Newport, R. I.

The Actor-Managers announce that in addition to sponsoring a six-week season of plays at the Newport Casino Theater next summer, they will institute a nine-week summer school of the theater. Members of this group to be known as Master-Apprentices, must have had at least two years of amateur acting experience or of training at drama schools. There will be no classes. All work during the nine weeks will be in rehearsals and performances. Those who show capability will be assigned small parts in the productions of the Newport Casino Theater.

Seats for 'Grand Illusion'

In response to requests, Leonard Kraska, house manager of the Fine Arts Theater, has announced that in addition to the usual policy of "rush seats" at the box office, reserved seats for "Grand Illusion" may be obtained by calling the theater at least three hours in advance of the show to be attended.

Bloch and Creston Music In Conservatory Program

Two works by modern American composers will be on the fourth program of the season to be given by the New England Conservatory Orchestra, Wednesday evening, Feb. 15, in Jordan Hall at 8:15 p. m. The program will include Threnody by Paul Creston of New York, written in 1938, and to be played for the first time in Boston. Mr. Creston's compositions have been performed at the Yaddo and Princeton Festivals of American Music. Ernest Bloch's Concerto Grosso for string orchestra with piano obligato, written in 1925, will follow, with Miss Mary Bell Marshall of Texarkana, Ark., at the pianoforte. The program will also include Brahms' First Symphony in C minor. The orchestra concerts at the New England Conservatory of Music are open to the public without charge. Tickets are obtainable at the Conservatory.

Eastward Bound

Joan Bennett
In "Trade Winds," film coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

Amusements

BOSTON

HELD OVER--2nd WEEK!
ROARING FOR BATTLE OR READY FOR LOVE
GUNGA DIN
CARY GRANT · VICTOR McLAGLEN · DOUG. FAIRBANKS, JR.
and AN ALL-NEW WALT DISNEY REVUE
KEITH MEMORIAL

SHUBERT — Beg. Mon. Eve. — Seats Now
JOHN GOLDEN presents Gertrude LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD by RACHEL CROTHERS
with PAUL McGRATH
Evs. 55c-$2.75. Mats. 55c-$2.20

METROPOLITAN
"JESSE JAMES" In TECHNICOLOR
TYRONE POWER · HENRY FONDA · NANCY KELLY · RANDOLPH SCOTT
"While New York Sleeps"
2 Big Features

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
SAT. MAT.—FEB. 11—at 2:30
BURTON HOLMES
PRESENTS—IN PERSON—
With Color and Motion Pictures
IRELAND
Motoring Through Eire of Today
Tickets $1.10, 85c, 55c, tax inc.

COPLEY THEATRE
MACBETH
NOW PLAYING
Tues. to Sat. Evgs. 8:30
Matinee Sat. 2:30
W P A Federal Theatre

"GRAND ILLUSION"
Fine Arts · 5th WEEK · 30th at 1 P.M.

FRI. EVE. ONLY Jordan Hall
Mgt: A. Richmond
HUMPHREY & WEIDMAN and their DANCE GROUP—TICKETS NOW

SOUTH STATION
Evelyn Chandler—"ICE FOLLIES"
MAKING A NEWSREEL
Mickey MOUSE & Charles CHASE
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS · 3 NEWSREELS

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10
Extra Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Monday, Feb. 13

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. from London
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Thurs., "THE MIKADO." Fri., "THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD." Sat., "PATIENCE." Feb. 13, "THE MIKADO." Feb. 14, "IOLANTHE." Feb. 15, "THE GONDOLIERS."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Clr. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times.
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evs. 8:30
Evs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols
Mats. Wed. Thurs., Sat., Feb. 13 and 24

MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part I)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS · Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. LAc. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30.
(Extra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday Mon., Feb. 13)

DENNIS KING · VERA ZORINA · VIVIENNE SEGAL · WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. Mail orders

"JESSE JAMES"
Tyrone POWER · Henry FONDA · Nancy KELLY
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 1 p.m. to ROXY 7th Ave. bet. 50th & 51st Sts.

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KATHARINE METCALF
SOPRANO
VERNON d'ARNALLE at the Steinway

NEW YORK CITY

Magnificent
—Whipple, World-Telegram

"'One for the Money' is an exquisite jewel box filled to overflowing with humor, grace, rhythm and color." —Coleman, Mirror

"One of the most acutely responsive audiences of recorded history pounded each other on the backs at the finish and made Miss Hamilton say a pretty thank you.'" —Lockridge, Sun

"I am very solidly on the side of those who saw in it moments provocative of great mirth, moments of beauty and moments of brilliant wit . . . It is all magnificent." —Whipple, World-Telegram

"ONE FOR THE MONEY"

"A noisily fashionable audience gave every evidence of enjoying itself hugely at 'One for the Money' Saturday night." —Watts, Herald-Tribune

"Rapturous applause followed every number. Roars of laughter cheered on the performers. Bravos and cheers saluted the company." —Waldorf, Post

"Handsomely dressed and gorgeously staged by John Murray Anderson, the cast makes a beguiling band of performers." —Atkinson, Times

"Handsome settings . . . rich costumes . . . striking color schemes." —Mantle, News

BOOTH THEA. 45th St. W. of B'way Evenings at 8:40 MATS WED and SAT

WALTER HUSTON, in the Musical Hit
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
Cast and Chorus of 50
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
ETHEL BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. CL. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED and SAT., 2:30
Moves to 46th St. Thea., beg. Mon. Mat., Feb. 13

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. WED. & SAT., 2:30. Spec. Mat. Feb. 13

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:40
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

"★★★★" (Four Stars) MANTLE, Daily News
OUTWARD BOUND
"If ever there was an all-star company, this is it."—Coleman, Mirror.
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-2822
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
(Extra Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Monday, Feb. 13)

"I WAS REDUCED TO TEARS FROM LAUGHTER."—Beachley, New Yorker.
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC
A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. CL. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees THURS. and SAT. 2:40

"Heart-wrenching drama in a spectacular pageant."—Whipple, World-Telegram.
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (In person)
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
49th St. & 6th Ave. — Columbus 5-5474
Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. WED. & SAT. 55c-$2.20

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
The WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY · GEORGE COULOURIS · BARRY FITZGERALD
CORT THEA., W. 48th St. Evgs. 8:40 55c-$3.30
Mats. WED. and SAT., at 2:40, 55c-$2.20

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day seryes as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	850,000
Previous day	576,040
1939 volume to date	29,196,560
1938 volume to date	28,274,602

Sluggish Advance In Stock Market; Bonds Irregular

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Many traders deserted the stock market today after a sluggish advance tried their patience.

Some steel, motor and aircraft shares—leading the forenoon rise—retained gains of a point or so near the final hour but net price changes in most shares were minor.

As the market bogged down, transactions slowed to a rate of about 550,000 shares for the full session, the smallest since last September.

Outstanding on the upside were Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Boeing, Commonwealth & Southern preferred, U. S. Rubber and Glenn Martin.

Utility issues encountered renewed buying in a steady bond market.

In the curb stock list, gains also were in the majority, ranging to more than a point in Electric Bond & Share, Lockheed Aircraft, Consolidated Mining and Gulf Oil.

Bonds Irregular

Rail loans showed rallying tendencies in today's bond market, following a downward slide yesterday, but the list as a whole remained irregular.

Some recent utility issues moved up fractionally to accompaniment of favorable gossip on the thought that the relations between the Government and the private power companies would further improve.

Most U. S. Governments gave up a little ground in narrow trading. Foreign loans were mixed with Italian obligations again showing marked heaviness.

Ahead fractions to around a point in the late trading were Santa Fe 4s of '95, Erie 5s of '75, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Great Northern "G" 4s of '46, Chicago & Western Indian 4½s of '62 and Southern Railway 4s. Loans of Western Union, Penn-Dixie Cement and Texas Corporation were among the moderate losers.

Propose Farmers Get Commodities Along With Cash

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has sent to Congress a proposal to supplement present cash subsidies to farmers with gifts of surplus farm commodities.

The gifts would be made from stocks which have been put up by growers as collateral for government loans.

As in the case of the present cash payments—which are expected to total more than $750,000,000 this year—growers receiving such commodities would be required to comply with the crop control program.

Effective Rate Uncertain

Whether the new plan would be effective this year has not been disclosed. However, several members of Congress from Southern states have suggested that upwards of 4,000,000 bales of the loan cotton be turned back to growers agreeing to reductions in 1939 acreage below those already proposed.

Other amendments to the crop control law suggested by the Department include:

1. Raising by 3 per cent the supply level at which the Department would have to conduct a referendum on corn marketing quotas. The level last year was 2,913,000,000 bushels.

(The actual supply, however, did not reach this level and no referendum was held. The amendment would raise the marketing quota level to about 2,990,000,000 bushels, and would change from August 15 to September 15 the date by which the Department must determine whether a referendum would be held.)

2. Authority to make commodity loans to wheat growers as early as May 15 each year instead of June 15. Officials explained many growers complained June 15 was too late.

3. Modification of the present $10,000 limitation on benefit payments to a single farm. Farms operated with two or more tenants or sharecroppers would be exempted, provided no one individual received more than 50 per cent of the total payment.

4. Establishment of a permanent minimum national marketing quota for cotton at 10,000,000 bales. The 1938 quota was about 12,100,000 bales.

Authority to make benefit payments to complying cotton growers on the basis of their acreage allotments regardless of whether they actually plant full allotment.

6. Permission for wheat growers to draw in advance on their benefit payments in order to pay premiums on crop insurance.

Wheat Prices Hold Fractionally Higher

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (AP)—Cold weather reports from the domestic grain area held wheat prices fractions higher and near their best levels most of the time today.

Buying uncovered a little short covering, but the market hesitated after May wheat reached 68½, up ½ cent from yesterday's close.

H. C. Donovan, crop expert, said the sudden drop in temperatures throughout the southwest was causing apprehension concerning the wheat crop, especially such of it as is shallow rooted. A Kansas City report said sub-zero weather was headed for that area with lowest temperatures in two years expected tomorrow.

Wheat closed ½-⅝ higher, May and July 68⅛-⅜; corn ¼-¼ higher, May 49¾-⅞, July 50⅝; oats unchanged, May 28¼; soy beans ½-¾ higher, May 81⅜; rye ¼-½ higher, May 45⅝; lard 3 to 7 cents higher, March 6.37; May 6.50; July 6.70.

January Shipbuilding Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Commerce Department reports that on Jan. 1 American shipyards were building or had under contract to build for private shipowners 273 vessels aggregating 550,154 gross tons against 230 vessels aggregating 518,507 gross tons on Dec. 1.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58½	55	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	1	58	58	58	— ½
123¾	119½	Abbott pf (4½)‖	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
49	38½	Acme Steel (2)	1	38½	38½	38½	Feb 7
11	6⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	3	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
21¼	19¾	Adams-Millis (¼g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Feb 3
27½	24¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
65⅝	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	8	59½	58⅝	59½	+1
1¼	⅞	Air-Way El Appl	2	1	1	1	Feb 6
10	9½	Alaska Juneau (1)	14	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12¾	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	Feb 6
18⅞	13	Alleghany pr pf	1	13¼	13½	13¼	Feb 7
28¼	20	Alleghny-Lud Steel	9	22¾	22	22¾	+ ⅛
11½	8½	Allen Industries	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	5	174	173	174	+2½
13¼	11¾	Allied Kid (⅛)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Feb 6
13⅝	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	2	12¾	12	12¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	Allied Stores	13	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
66	61	Allied St pf (5)	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ¼
48⅝	30½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	13	42⅜	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	3	16	16	16	Feb 3
3⅝	1⅞	Amal Leather	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 6
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	61	Amerada Corp (2)	2	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
24¼	19	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	20	20¼	20	20	Feb 6
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note (.10g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Feb 7
8	5¼	Am Bosch	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	6	46	45	45½	
100⅝	91	Am Can (4)	1	94½	94½	94½	— ½
177	176⅜	Am Can pf (7)	1	176½	176½	176½	— ¼
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	2	28½	28	28½	+1¼
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	2	45	44⅞	45	— ¼
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	2	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
113	113	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Feb 3
122⅝	116¾	Am Chicle (4a)	2	119	119	119	
7¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb 4
11⅛	9¼	Am Comi Alcohol	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
5½	5½	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 26
3⅝	2¾	Am & For Power	7	3⅝	3¼	3¼	Feb 7
15¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	4	14	14	14	Feb 7
19⅞	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	4	18½	17¾	17¾	Feb 7
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb 7
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14	14	14	Feb 6
5¼	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	21	5½	5	5	+ ⅛
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	1	32½	32½	32½	Feb 7
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
1⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	21	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ⅜
16½	14½	Am Ice pf	13	18	16½	18	+1½
7¼	6	Am International	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb 1
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	10	25	24⅜	25	+1
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	3	70½	69	70½	+1½
15⅝	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	3	14½	14½	14½	Feb 7
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 7
40½	32	Am Metal (¼g)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
7	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	26	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝	+ ¼
48½	38	Am P & L $6 pf (⅝k)	13	47	46	47	+1
43½	32⅜	Am P & L $5 pf (⅝k)	12	41½	40¾	41¼	+ ½
18⅝	14	Am Rad & St S	21	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
22⅜	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	17	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
72½	64	Am Roll Mill pf	1	65	65	65	+ ⅜
15⅛	13¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
27	24	Am Seating (½e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Feb 7
53⅝	41⅝	Am Smelt & R (½g)	3	45	44¾	45	+ ½
134	130¼	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	131	130¼	130¼	Feb 7
64½	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	64½	63½	63½	Feb 7
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	5	33	32⅝	33	+ ¾
11⅞	8½	Am Stores	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
19	22	Am Stove (.40e)‖	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec 31
22½	19½	Am Sugar Ref	2	19¾	19½	19¾	Feb 4
91⅞	84	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88½	88½	88½	Feb 6
18½	18	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	Jan 31
158½	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	157¾	157	157¾	+ ½
87½	80¼	Am Tobacco (5)	9	85½	85	85	— ½
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	9	88½	88	88½	+ ¼
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151½	151½	151½	Feb 3
8⅜	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 7
14⅜	11⅜	Am Water Wks	43	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
90	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	90	90	90	
6¾	5	Am Woolen	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅜
43½	36⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	40	39	40	+1
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	30½	30	30	Feb 2
36¼	26	Anaconda (⅝e)	68	29½	28¾	29½	+ ⅜
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	1	50	50	50	Feb 6
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
18⅝	11½	Andes Copper (½e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 7
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 2
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	26	26	26	+ ½
103⅛	101	Armour Del pf (7)	2	101½	101	101½	Feb 2
6⅛	5	Armour Ill	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	2	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅝
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork(¼g)	5	50¼	50	50¼	+ ¼
11	9⅝	Arnold Const (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Feb 6
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	3	9	9	9	
10⅝	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	1	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	Feb 7
70	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 5
52⅞	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 1
35	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	33	33	33	Feb 7
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	6	35½	34⅝	35½	+1
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	3	64½	63½	64	+ ½
30¼	20	Atl Coast Line	1	23½	23½	23½	
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Feb 6
15	11	Atl G & W In pf	1	13	13	13	Feb 7
23½	21⅜	Atl Refining (1)	12	22½	22¼	22¼	
110	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Feb 3
8⅞	7⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	3	8	8	8	
45¼	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	Feb 7
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Feb 7
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	— ½
4¼	3⅜	Auburn Auto	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Aunt Nichols	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb 7
8⅞	6¼	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	12	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛

B

17⅜	12⅝	Bald Loco ct	15	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅜
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	7	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	6	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
30½	22½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	4	23½	22½	23½	— ¼
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	Feb 7
13	10¼	Barker Bros	1	11	11	11	Feb 6
19½	15½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	4	16¼	16	16½	+ ⅛
20¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
19¼	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
99	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	3	122	122	122	Feb 6
8½	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
73⅜	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 20
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	44	26½	25¾	26⅜	+ ⅜
20	18¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	3	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
55	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	52½	52½	52½	—1¼
80	60¼	Beth Steel	61	69	67¾	69	+2½
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	113½	113	113	
26	22	Bigelow-Sanford	1	24½	24½	24½	Feb 1
22½	17½	Black & Decker(½e)	3	19¼	18¾	18¾	Feb 7
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	3	14½	14¼	14¼	— ½
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	28	29½	28½	29½	+1
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	3	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
14¼	12½	Bond Stores (.60e)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb 1
18⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	18	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
32	24⅞	Borg-Warner (¾e)	9	27½	26⅞	27½	+ ⅝
2½	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 6
27	24	Bower Roll B (½g)	2	24½	24½	24½	— ½
7⅝	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	11½	Bridgeport Brass	11	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ¼
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	11	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ½
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	36	36	36	Feb 4
45½	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	45	45	45	— ¼
2	1⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 7
9¾	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	3	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
12⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
42	37⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
13½	11⅛	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 1
13⅜	10¾	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	4	11½	11	11½	Feb 2
13⅛	10	Bucyrus-Erie	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
8	6	Budd Mfg	13	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
5	4½	Budd Wheel	5	4½	4⅜	4½	
30	23¼	Bullard Co	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
32¾	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	Feb 7
14¾	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ½
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	2	17½	17	17¼	+ ¼
2¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	1¾	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 7
9½	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	Feb 7
22⅜	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	22¼	22	22	Feb 3
4	3½	Butte Cop & Zinc	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
17⅞	14⅞	Byron Jackson (⅛g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Feb 7

C

18	15¾	Calif Packing	3	17	16¾	16¾	Feb 7
49¾	49¼	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	
2½	1⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	14	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Feb 7
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	5	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
6¼	4⅜	Canad Pacific	5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
32½	31⅛	Cannon Mills (¼g)	3	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ¼
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 7
20½	17½	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	19	19	19	Feb 6
3⅞	3½	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
94⅜	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	1	84	84	84	Feb 7
47½	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	3	44½	44	44	— ⅜
107½	105⅜	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	Feb 7
24⅜	17⅜	Celanese Corp	1	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	
94	89¼	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	89	89	89	—1
19⅛	14¼	Celotex Corp	5	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
22½	21	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	7	Cent R R N J	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4½	4½	4½	
4⅝	4½	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 2
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	6	42½	42⅜	42½	+1
13	9⅜	Certain-teed Prod	3	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	6	26	25¾	26	— ¼
8⅝	8	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Jan 27
29½	31	Ches & Ohio (½g)	24	35¼	34¼	35¼	+1½
88⅛	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	
24⅜	19¼	Ches Corp (½g)	1	21	21	21	+ ⅜
⅜	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 6
3¼	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 6
1	⅜	Chi & N West	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3½	2⅝	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
⅛	⅛	Chi Great West	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅞	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb 7
12¾	11	Chi Mail Order (¼g)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
⅛	⅛	Chi M St P & P	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb 3
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	7	16⅛	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
37½	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	37½	36⅞	37½	Feb 7
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (3½)	1	46⅝	46	46½	Feb 7
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 6
1¼	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
1¼	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 7
8⅝	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Feb 7
14⅜	12½	Chick Cot Oil (⅝e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb 6
13½	9⅞	Childs Co	5	12¾	12	13¼	+ ¼
86	66½	Chrysler Corp (2e)	78	70⅝	74½	76⅝	+2⅜
18⅝	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	3	10½	10	10	Feb 6
4¼	2¼	City Stores	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb 1
24½	18½	Clark Equip (¾e)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
28½	24	Clev Graph Br (1e)	3	27	26¾	27	
60½	56	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	6	58	54½	55	+1
29¼	23⅜	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	4	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅜
133	128	Coca-Cola (4½e)	1	131½	131½	131½	+ ⅝
61	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Feb 2
14¾	11¾	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	25	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	102⅜	103¼	102¼	— ¼
36½	25	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
23¾	18¼	Col Fuel & Iron	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
17½	15½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	6	16¼	16	16	
16¾	15½	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	1	16½	16⅛	16¼	+1
9	6⅜	Col Gas & El	110	8½	8⅛	8⅜	
88⅜	74½	Col O&E pf A (5)	2	86½	86½	86½	—1⅝
15⅝	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	1	13½	13½	13½	
29¼	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	2	26½	26½	26½	Jan 26
83	83¼	Colum Carbon (4)	1	85	85	85	Feb 4
57	46	Comi Credit (4)	12	53	52¼	52⅝	— ⅛
107¾	105⅝	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	Feb 6
60	49½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	27	56¼	54½	55¼	— ¼
109½	107¼	Comi Inv cv pf (4¼)	3	109¾	109	109	Jan 26
12⅜	10⅜	Comi Solvents	94	12¾	11½	12⅛	+ ⅜
2⅛	1½	Com'with & South	48	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
56⅜	45⅜	Com & So pf (⅜k)	36	62	60¾	62	+1⅛
28	26¾	Com'with Edis (1.80)	17	27⅞	27¾	27½	+ ⅛
8⅝	7¼	Conde Nast	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
25⅜	24¼	Congol-Nairn (¾g)	7	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
8⅝	6	Congress Cigar ‖	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	12	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	6⅛	Consol Cigar (⅝g)	1	8	8	8	Feb 1
34⅜	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	106	34	33¼	33½	+ ⅜
103¾	101⅜	Consol Edison pf (5)	24	103¾	103⅛	103½	
2¼	1½	Consol Film Ind	3	1⅝	1½	1½	Feb 7
11¼	9	Consol Film pf (1e)	1	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
6½	5⅜	Cons Laundries	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Feb 6
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	31	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	
2⅜	2	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 2
3¾	3	Consol'n Coal	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 7
15	13	Consol'n Coal pf	2	13	13½	13½	— ⅛
95¾	94	Consum Pow pf(4¾)	1	94	94	94	Jan 26
16½	12⅜	Container Corp	8	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
20⅝	16	Cont Bak A	2	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
2	1½	Cont Bak B	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
96	89	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	95½	95½	95½	Feb 7
44	38	Cont Can (½g)	5	39¾	39	39	+ ⅛
115¼	113	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	114¾	114	114	Feb 4
4	3	Cont Diam Fiber	2	8	8	8	Feb 7
34¾	32	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	34	33¼	33¼	— ⅝
4	3	Cont Motors	24	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
31½	26½	Cont Oil Del (½g)	5	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
28¾	21	Cont Steel (1e)	1	25	25	25	—1½
63⅝	61¼	Corn Products (3)	9	64⅜	63¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Curb Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Morgenthau Cites Six Nations Aided By Silver Policy

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau said that American purchases of silver had stimulated buying power in a half-dozen nations. He added that to stop such purchases would tend to reduce exports from this country.

The Cabinet member testified as a special Senate Committee headed by Senator Key Pittman (D), of Nevada, opened an inquiry into operations of the Silver Purchase Act. Under this Act, the Treasury buys the monetary metal both in the domestic and world markets.

By its foreign purchases, Mr. Morgenthau disclosed, the Treasury had been instrumental in increasing the buying power of such silver-producing countries as China, Mexico, Canada, Peru, Chile, and the Philippine Islands.

Pressed by Senator William King (D), of Utah, as to the possibility that Mexican silver still was finding its way into this country, Mr. Morgenthau said he had no knowledge of this, since the Treasury broke off an agreement with Mexico last March under which it was taking $5,000,000 of silver monthly.

The Secretary had been asked, in one of a series of questions framed by Senator John Townsend (R), of Delaware and read to the witness by Senator Pittman in Senator Townsend's absence, if it were not true that this Government had ceased buying Mexican silver after Mexico had increased its tariffs on imports and had seized American property.

Senator King asked if it were not possible that this silver was being shipped to another country, transferred to the United States by an agent, and subsequently sold to the Treasury.

Under the direction of Congress," Mr. Morgenthau said, "the Treasury buys each day all of the silver offered to it. We have no way of knowing the origin of that silver."

Senator Townsend, whose proposal for repeal of the Silver Purchases Act led to the committee's investigation of the whole silver question, meanwhile made public a letter in which he asserted it would be just as logical for the Government to give a subsidy to the Delaware producers of rayon as it would to continue subsidizing the domestic silver mining industry by paying a higher price than the world market.

New Frigidaire Model Displayed By General Motors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Frigidaire Division of General Motors Corporation has introduced a special six-foot model at $149.75, the lowest price ever quoted by the company on this size refrigerator and is in line with action taken by other leading refrigerator manufacturers. The introduction was made before several thousand dealers in the metropolitan area at a sales convention at the Hotel Astor here.

The company also introduced a new refrigerator called "Cold Wall," involving an entirely new method of applying electro-mechanical apparatus to the field of food preservation. According to the company, it is the first step taken in this direction by any manufacturer since the inception of household electric refrigeration more than 25 years ago.

In the Cold Wall units the cabinet is divided into two completely separated sections by a solid glass divider, placed in the center, which serves as a shelf. The top section is refrigerated by the usual standard freezing unit, while a series of refrigerating coils concealed in the walls of the lower section accomplishes the cooling function. Under such conditions, the company claims, moisture loss from foods is almost nothing.

Refrigerator prices range from $119.50 to $179.75 on the special groups, from $159.50 to $249.50 on the Master series and from $229.50 to $289.50 on the new Cold Wall series.

Business Personals

Alan R. Morse has been elected President of the United States Trust Company of Boston. He succeeds A. C. Ratshesky, who was named chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Morse was previously vice-president and treasurer. Mr. Ratshesky, who has been chief executive officer of the bank since it was organized by him in 1895, will continue to take an active part in its affairs.

Donald G. Sherwin, vice-president of Caterpillar Tractor Co., has been made a director of the company to succeed the late C. Parker Holt.

P. Blair Lee, who retired as a partner of the private banking firm of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co. has been elected president of the Western Savings Fund Society, of Philadelphia, succeeding James E. Gowen, who resigned to become president of Girard Trust Co. Mr. Lee will assume his new duties on March 1.

C. A. Richards has been appointed vice-president and general manager of Stewart, James & Co., Inc., and O. J. Abell was appointed vice-president in charge of tractor sales and related lines.

Quarterly Income Shares

NEW YORK—Net assets of Quarterly Income Shares, Inc., as of Jan. 15, 1939, were equal to $9.78 a share, compared with $11.11 a share on Jan. 15, 1938. Investments carried in balance sheet as of Jan. 15, 1939, at cost of $24,451,815 had a market value on that date of $22,963,687. On Jan. 15, 1938, investments costing $28,077,376 had a market value of $28,128,050.

Bankers to Confer

NEW YORK—Bankers from 12 States are planning to attend a regional conference in Minneapolis on Feb. 23 and 24 under the auspices of the American Bankers Association. Philip A. Benson, president of the association and president of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, announced.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅛s '43-'40 June	104.29	104.29	104.29
19	2¾s '41	107.3	107.2	107.3
1	3¼s '47-'43	110.3	110.3	110.3
1	3¼s '47-'43	110.3	110.3	110.3
1	3¼s '56-'46	113.24	113.24	113.24
50	3s '48-'44	109.3	109.3	109.3
3	3¼s '49-'46	109.25	109.25	109.25
86	2¾s '52-'49	110.3	110.3	110.3
1	2¾s '52-'50	103.1	103	103
2	2¾s '54-'51	102.31	102.31	102.31
2	3s '55-'51	104.22	104.21	104.22
11	2¾s '60-'55	107.26	107.26	107.26
5	2¾s '65-'60	108.4	108	108.1
39	2¾s '63-'58	103.12	103.10	103.10
		102.12	102.9	102.9

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s '47-'42	106	106	106
2	3s '49-'44	107.8	107.8	107.8

Home Owners' Loan

1	3s '52-'44	107.6	107.6	107.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Alleghany 5s '50 st	32	32	32
19	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109½	109	109
4	Am & For P 5s 2030	35	34½	34½
4	AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	101½	100½	101½
9	Am T & T 5½s '43	112	111½	111½
12	Am T & T 5½s '65	107½	107¼	107½
19	Am T & T 3¼s '61	107½	107½	107½
3	Am WW&E 6s '75	105¼	105	105
7	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105½	105½
1	Ann Arbor 4s '95	35½	35½	35½
4	Arm Del 4s '57	98½	98¼	98½
17	Arm Del 4s '58	98¾	98¼	98¼
12	AT&SF 4s '95	108¾	108¾	108¾
4	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3	ACL cit 4s '52	68¾	68¾	68¾
4	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	38⅞	38¼	38⅞
4	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	33¼	33	33
6	Atl Gu & W. Is 5s '59	52½	52½	52½
1	B&O rfg 6s '95	20½	20½	20½
3	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	21	20¾	20¾
6	B&O 1st 5s '48	51	50¾	51
1	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	50½	50½	50½
14	B&O rfg 5s '95	19¾	19½	19½
4	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	20	19¾	19¾
9	B&O 5s '96 F	19¾	19½	19½
9	B&O 5s '96 F ct	20	19¾	19¾
21	B&O cv 4½s '60	12¾	12¼	12¼
5	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
17	B&O 4s '48	51½	51	51½
2	B&O 4sPLE&WV '41	47	47	47
1	B&O 5s SW '50	35¾	35⅝	35⅝
1	B&O 5s SW '50 ct	35½	35½	35½
2	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝
2	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	131	131	131
4	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107⅜	107½	107⅝
4	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	102⅜	102½	102⅝
13	Beth Stl 3½s'52	100	99¾	100
1	Boston&Me 5s '67	28½	28¾	28⅝
1	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'68	27¼	27¼	27¼
2	Gulf St Util 4s '66	87½	87	87½
3	Gulf Util 4½s '68	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	Hoe & Co 5½s '44	74½	74½	74½
2	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102	101½	102
15	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	33¼	33	33¼
2	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	47¾	47	47¾
1	Ill Cen 4s '52	13¼	13	13¼
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	57¼	57¼	57¼
1	Ill Cen 4s '66	53½	53½	53½
1	Ill Cent Ills 3½s'53	58¼	58¼	58¼
1	Ill Cen W Line 4s '51	63	63	63
12	IC&CStL&NO 5s '63A	60¾	60¾	60¾
6	IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	56	55¾	56
3	Ill Steel 4½s '40	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	96	96	96
1	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	109	109	109
22	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	61¼	61	61¼
1	Int Hyd El cv 6s '44	79½	79½	84
1	Int Paper 5s '55	91¾	91¼	91¾
6	Int Paper 5s '47	99	99	99
43	Int T&T 5s 55	66¼	66¼	66½
2	Jones & Laugh St 4½s 61	95¼	95¼	95¼
5	KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	33	33	33
1	KC South 5s 50	66	66	66
1	KC South 3s 50	69	68½	68½
2	KC Term 4s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Keith (BF) 6s 46	98	96	96
18	Kopners Co 4s 51	102½	102	102
10	Lac Gas 5½s 53	50½	50	50
3	Lac Gas 5½s 60D	49¾	49¾	50
15	Lac Gas 5s 53	81¼	81	81
1	Lautaro Nit inc 7s	24¾	24¾	24¾
2	Leh&NEng 4s 65A	85	85	85
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 64	17	17	17
2	Leh Val RTerm 5s 54	50	49¼	50
2	Leh Val 4½s '51	48	48	48
10	Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	18	18	18
1	Liggett&M 7s 44	128¾	128¾	128¾
1	Liggett&M 5s 51	128½	128	128½
2	Liquid Carb 4s 47	110	110	110
17	Loews 3½s 46	101½	100⅞	101½
1	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	82	82	82
11	Louis&N unas 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Manati Sug 4s '57	29½	28¾	29½
2	Manhat Ry 4s '90	32	31½	32
1	Market St Ry 7s '40	42	42	42
2	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
26	Mich Cen 3½s '52	95½	95	95½
1	MilSparta&NW 4s '47	14½	14½	14½
1	M&StL cn 5s '34 ct	6	6	6
1	MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	67	66¾	67
1	Mo-Ill 5s '59	51¾	51¾	51¾
7	M-K-Tex rfg 5s '67	13¾	13½	13¾
9	M-K-T 4½s '78	25	25	25
6	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	44¾	44¾	44¾
19	Firestn T&R 3½s '48	103¾	103½	103¾
1	Fla E Sst 5s '74	77¾	77¾	77¾
2	Fr Sug 6s '56	43½	42½	43½
1	Gen Cable 5½s '47	100	100	100
5	GenMotAc 3¼s '51	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
11	Gen St Cast 5½s '49	101¾	101⅝	101¾
1	Ga Car&Nor 6s '34	59¾	59	59¼
1	Goodrich 4½s '56	101½	100	100
3	Goodrich 6s '45	100½	100	100
18	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	103	103	103⅜
26	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	96¾	96¼	96¾
1	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	85	85	85
1	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	74¼	74¼	74¼
2	Gulf M&N 5s '50	75½	75¼	75¼
2	Gulf St Util 4s '66	108¾	108½	108¾
3	Gulf Util 4½s '68	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	Hoe & Co 5½s '44	74½	74½	74½
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1	Ill Cen 4s '66	53½	53½	53½
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1	Ill Cen W Line 4s '51	63	63	63
12	IC&CStL&NO 5s '63A	60¾	60¾	60¾
6	IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	56	55¾	56
3	Ill Steel 4½s '40	104¼	104¼	104¼
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1	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	109	109	109
22	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	61¼	61	61¼
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43	Int T&T 5s 55	66¼	66¼	66½
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10	Lac Gas 5½s 53	50½	50	50
3	Lac Gas 5½s 60D	49¾	49¾	50
15	Lac Gas 5s 53	81¼	81	81
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2	Leh&NEng 4s 65A	85	85	85
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 64	17	17	17
2	Leh Val RTerm 5s 54	50	49¼	50
2

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Exports Last Year Drop Sharply to Asia and So. America

Business and Industry

Further Retreat By Utilities In TVA Area Seen

NEW YORK, (AP)—The private power industry—retreating on several fronts before the advance of Government-financed projects—is going ahead with plans for evacuation of the Tennessee Valley through sale of upwards of $110,000,000 in properties for distribution of TVA electricity.

Relatively rapid progress from now on in the completion of pending or scheduled deals for sale of properties in the TVA territory was anticipated in utility circles following the $80,000,000 agreement covering the Tennessee Electric Power Co., subsidiary of the Commonwealth & Southern Corp.

Further study of the significance of this deal convinced many utility men it represented the longest stride yet taken toward settling the bickering over private properties to permit the TVA power "yardstick" to function.

Wendell L. Willkie, President of Commonwealth & Southern, indicated negotiations would be opened within a week or so for sale of the big holding company's units in Northern Mississippi and Alabama.

Once these sales had been arranged and its future position clarified, Commonwealth & Southern was expected to proceed with the refunding of outstanding bonds on its remaining properties to take advantage of the decline in interest rates in recent years.

Also in the bargaining stage were the electric and gas properties of Memphis Power & Light Co., subsidiary of the National Power & Light Co., in turn an affiliate of the Electric Bond & Share Co.

The city of Memphis and the National Power & Light have been unable to agree on the city's last offer of $18,127,000 for the properties but it was suggested in utility quarters that the speeding of the Commonwealth & Southern negotiations might expedite the Memphis deal also, out of a desire of both sides to settle the six-year-old controversy over TVA as soon as possible.

National Power & Light sold its Knoxville power properties to the city and the TVA last year for about $8,000,000, in the first major deal for adding private distribution facilities to the generating capacity already constructed or planned by the Federal authorities in the TVA "yardstick" experiment.

Nashville Agrees To Join TVA In Buying TEP System

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The City of Nashville has agreed to join with the Tennessee Valley Authority in a giant co-operative program for purchase of the Tennessee electric properties of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation for $78,600,000.

Mayor Thomas L. Cummings announced the agreement, contingent on approval of the Nashville City Council, after a conference here with TVA officials.

J. A. Krug, chief TWA power engineer, said Nashville's share of the proposed purchase price was recommended at approximately $15,000,000.

Nashville, second largest city in the State, became the first of 200 incorporated towns now served by the Tennessee Electric Power Co., C. & S. subsidiary, to join in the program. The city is expected to take over the portion of the TEP system now serving about 42,000 customers.

The authority hopes to have within two weeks pledges of co-operation from all Tennessee municipalities in the C. & S. area, with agreement as to the apportionment of the purchase price.

Under the proposed purchase plan, municipalities will buy distribution facilities and TVA will take over generating and transmission properties.

FRED R. HARTY
INVESTMENTS
10 State Street, Boston

OBrien Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
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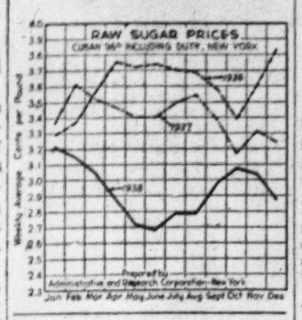
ELIOT
SAVINGS BANK
1864—75 YEARS OF SERVICE—1939
165 Dudley Street, Roxbury
INTEREST BEGINS
FEBRUARY 15
Deposits received by mail.

INSTITUTION for SAVINGS in ROXBURY and its Vicinity
2nd Oldest Savings Bank in Boston
2343 Washington St., Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station
Write for folder
"BANKING BY MAIL"
INTEREST BEGINS
FEBRUARY 15

Sugar Prices Lose Half of 1938 Gain


RAW SUGAR PRICES
CUBAN 96° INCLUDING DUTY, NEW YORK
1938
1937
1938
Prepared by
Administrative and Research Corporation, New York
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

World Wheat Crop In 1938-39 Placed At 4,354,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has estimated the 1938-39 world wheat crop at 4,354,000,000 bushels.

This compared with 3,686,000,000 bushels last year and 3,549,000,000 annually during the five years 1925-29.

Included were all important producing countries except Russia and China, for which no estimates were available.

The department said a substantial increase over last year's production was reported from practically all important producing countries except Australia, Italy, Spain and the North African countries. The greatest percentage increase occurred in Canada, where the crop of 350,000,000 bushels was almost double that of the preceding year.

The United States crop of 931,000,000 bushels showed an increase of 6 per cent.

Among important European producing countries the greatest increase occurred in France, where the crop of 345,000,000 bushels represented an increase of 34 per cent.

The German crop, estimated at 215,000,000 bushels, was 20 per cent larger, while the Italian crop of 297,000,000 bushels was approximately the same as last year.

In Argentina, described as the most important surplus producing country of the Southern Hemisphere, the crop was estimated at 316,000,000 bushels, an increase of 71 per cent. The Australian crop, estimated at 145,000,000 bushels, showed a decline of 23 per cent.

The Indian crop was estimated at 402,000,000 bushels, an increase of about 11 per cent.

The crop in Europe's Danube Basin was estimated at 469,000,000 bushels, an increase of about 30 per cent.

Denmark Not to Pay Interest on Loans In the U. S. in Gold

COPENHAGEN (AP)—The Supreme Court of Denmark has ruled that interest on Danish Government loans issued in the United States is not payable in gold.

Denmark authorized the subscription of loans of $30,000,000 in 1925 and of $55,000,000 in 1928 in the United States. The 5½ per cent interest on the first and the 4½ per cent on the second were payable in gold.

All the bonds were sold in the United States except about $2,500,000 worth, which were purchased in the Netherlands.

When the United States suspended gold payments in 1933, Denmark started paying the interest in United States currency. The Netherlands Stock Exchange sued the Danish Government to enforce the gold-payment clause of the bonds, but lost its case under the court's ruling.

Steel Output Up 85 P. C. in January

NEW YORK (AP)—January steel ingot production totaled 3,186,834 tons, an increase of about 1 per cent over the December output of 3,143,169 tons, the American Iron and Steel Institute announced.

January production was nearly 85 per cent higher than the 1,732,764 tons turned out in January, 1938.

Last month the industry operated at an average of 52.69 per cent of its capacity as of Dec. 31, 1938. The December figure was 53 per cent of the capacity and operations in January 1938 averaged 29.15 per cent.

Economists See Moderate Upturn In U. S. Business

NEW YORK (AP)—A moderate upturn in business this spring was forecast by an overwhelming majority of noted economists in a national poll just completed by the Associated Press.

A similar poll published six months ago accurately predicted the December business upturn high, and significantly showed indecision over the length of the recent recovery.

The economists, chosen to reflect various shades of political and economic views, and to supply geographical, agricultural, financial and Government cross sections, again showed marked uncertainty—considered collectively—as to the duration of the newly predicted more modest recovery movement.

Six months ago most of those who responded attributed the then forthcoming upward trend largely to Government spending, but now as a group they show divergence of opinion on that subject.

Many thought increasing Government debt is deterring private investment; while others said they feared marked curtailment of Government spending would prove sharply deflationary.

Few anticipated a 1939 increase well above 1936-37 levels.

Other predictions determined by majority analysis of replies:

The housing program is a leading factor indicating recovery, and automobile production outlook is impressive.

War Not Likely Now

A major European war is not likely now.

Rearmament orders probably will prove a modestly favorable factor in U. S. economy in 1939.

Decisive changes in the domestic political situation are not expected in the near future.

Farm prospects are somewhat improved.

Inventories have been reduced a bit further.

The relationships between prices, costs and wages is disturbing.

Highlights of replies (in some instances paraphrased for brevity) follow:

Louis H. Bean, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.: Recovery, industrial production and employment on a higher basis than 1934-1937 is likely only if: 1. Federal and heavy industry at least equals 1934-37. 2. Continued expansion of housing activity; 3. Increase in public utilities and railroads expenditures; 4. Increased foreign demand for wheat, cotton, rearmament supplies.

Virgil Jordan, President, National Industrial Conference Board, New York:

"Assuming that the American economic system is not subjected to further damage by the domestic and foreign policies of Government employees, business activity will probably increase moderately during this year and the average level will be higher than in 1938, but I do not expect recovery for the 10-year depression during the next two years."

Dale Yoder, University of Minnesota, likewise said he "forecast no significant business improvement in the next two years.

Alexander Bittelman, economist for the communist party:

"Most disturbing immediate factor for business improvement is economy drive in Congress. Public ownership of railroads and enlarged housing program would greatly improve short range nad long range prospects."

Sees Recovery

Charles L. Stewart, University of Illinois: "Weather conditions favor 1939 farm production in Middle West. Volume of crops not likely to equal 1938. Livestock and livestock products increasing. War hazards or no war hazards, civilian demands in United States have potential capacities to provide swift and full recovery."

Ragnar D. Naess, investment trust economist: "Underlying trend of business upward, although for next several months unlikely to exceed the high point of December. Serious international political developments are not sufficient to change the underlying trend."

W. C. Bober, economist for a leading building materials concern: "Rapid recovery (last May to November), cannot be long sustained. Therefore reaction which may last till spring or beyond. Government spending will not be materially reduced soon despite rising demand for economy. Rearmament will become growing factor in this country but much time required to basically affect business."

Jones Asks Extension of RFC, Export-Import Bank Functions

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Jesse Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation recommended that Congress extend the functions of the Commodity Credit Corporation and Export-Import Bank and continue the lending powers of the RFC until February 15, 1941.

Mr. Jones, making the recommendation to the House Banking Committee, said the date was suggested by President Roosevelt.

That date was chosen, he said, because a new Presidential term and a new Congressional session begin in January, 1941, and there might be a desire then to change or discontinue these functions.

The expiration date fixed by present law is June 30, 1939.

Insuring Business Loans

To a question by Representative Thomas F. Ford (D-Calif.) the RFC chairman asserted he did not think it would be "feasible" to establish an industrial loan corporation to insure loans to businessmen as the Federal Housing Authority insures loans on private homes.

"Under the FHA," Mr. Jones said, "they insure 90 per cent of the value. If the loan is unpaid, they get the house and can sell it at a moderately small loss.

"If we lend to a man to establish a butcher shop and he can't make it go, you have a total loss, or almost."

Mr. Ford remarked there was a large demand for industrial loans to result in providing jobs.

"If you loan $500,000,000 and lose 10 or 15 per cent of it," the Californian said, "it would still enable us to make a much smaller appropriation for WPA. Is there not a compensating angle there?"

Mr. Jones replied that even now the RFC is "sometimes criticised for lending to a business that is not profitable and is in competition with one that is profitable."

The Government, he added, is charged with subsidizing a business that is improperly run and injuring one that is operated prudently.

Losses on Loans

"We could insure all the loans," Mr. Jones volunteered, "but that would put the Government really in the banking business."

In response to another question, Mr. Jones said the RFC was "doing its best" to liberalize its industrial lending operations.

Mr. Jones told the committee later it looked as if there would be no more than a $10,000,000 loss on a $90,000,000 loan to the Dawes bank in Chicago and that there would be "little loss if any" on RFC loans to railroads.

He said $62,441,344 already had been collected from the Dawes bank, another $7,300,000 collected from stockholders was on deposit in the courts, and that certain securities were going to "pay out."

Of $1,248,000,000 in authorized loans to railroads, Mr. Jones said, $826,000,000 was distributed to 82 carriers. He said $346,000,000 had been repaid and $480,000,000 still was due from 50 roads.

He said 19 lines went into receivership after getting loans and 3 of these had paid out. The 16 that have not, he said, owe $168,000,000 and no interest is being paid on $143,000,000 of the amount.

Expert Shows Ending Tax Exemption Will Cost States Dearly

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—A special Senate committee received a report today that the states would lose $96,000,000 a year by elimination of existing tax exemptions on Government securities.

The report was prepared by Dr. Harley L. Lutz, Public Finance Professor at Princeton, at the request of Morris S. Tremaine, New York State Comptroller. It was submitted at a hearing on President Roosevelt's recommendation that exemptions on Governmental securities and salaries be wiped out.

Dr. Lutz said that if states were allowed to tax Federal securities they would receive only $17,000,000 in additional revenue each year. Federal taxation of state securities would cost the states a minimum of $113,000,000 in increased interest costs, the report added, leaving the states a net loss of $96,000,000.

The report said the Federal Government would gain $204,000,000 a year in revenue if it could tax both state and federal securities. But, it was added, the Government would lose $187,000,000 in added interest costs, leaving a "profit" of only $17,000,000.

Elimination of exemptions, Dr. Lutz said, would cost New York State and its municipalities $27,245,000 in additional interest annually. New Jersey and its municipalities would lose $17,000,000 a year, he reported.

Power Output Is 9.8 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output in the United States during the week ended February 4 dropped to 2,287,248,000 kilowatt hours from 2,292,594,000 in the preceding week, a loss of .2 of 1 per cent, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The latest total was 9.8 per cent over 2,082,447,000 in the comparable 1938 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the institute: New England 17.2, Middle Atlantic 10.1, Central Industrial 11.9, West Central .9 of 1, Southern States 6.7, Rocky Mountain 1.8, Pacific Coast 7.5.

Transamerica Fails To Produce Records

WASHINGTON (AP)—Counsel for Transamerica Corporation, $200,000,000 California holding concern, refused to produce the company's records for 1927 and 1928 at the request of counsel for the Securities Commission.

The commission is examining charges that the company filed "false and misleading" financial statements.

O. John Rogge, SEC counsel, called only one witness to the stand, W. L. Andrews, Treasurer of Transamerica. He had little opportunty to testify, however, as most of the session was devoted to wrangling over accounting procedure and the relevancy of evidence.

Illinois Central Shows Decrease in Net Income

CHICAGO (AP)—The Illinois Central system reported 1938 net income of $1,114,096, a decrease of $846,220, compared with 1937.

Net railway operating income was $16,927,170, a decline of $954,645 from 1937, which included a credit of $1,579,083 from cancelation of retirement tax accrued in 1936.

Railway operating revenues totaled $105,415,827, a decrease of $8,599,981.

December net railway operating income was $1,856,602, a decrease of $319,608 compared with December, 1937.

Tobacco Acreage Is Set For Connecticut Valley

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Wallace established the 1939 acreage allotment for Connecticut Valley shade grown tobacco, Type 61 A, at 7,300 acres.

This is the same allotment as for 1938 and 250 acres larger than the acreage harvested last year.

The Secretary said the established allotment should produce a crop of about 1,000,000 pounds in excess of estimated consumption.

Aetna Life Insurance In Force Attains A Record High in '38

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Aetna Life Insurance Company new life insurance business, excluding additions under group policies, totaled $283,821,974 last year, bringing total life insurance in force to a record figure of $3,984,353,013, according to the annual statement just issued. The total amount paid to policyholders in the life department was $61,893,128, or $3,327,826 more than in 1937.

Assets of the company increased $44,047,126 last year to $621,319,457. The statement shows a contingency reserve of $6,000,000, which is $4,000,000 in excess of what it was at the beginning of the year. Surplus increased $2,060,368 to $20,386,975. Paid-up capital is $15,000,000.

The Aetna Casualty and Surety Company, affiliated with Aetna Life, last year had an underwriting profit of $1,371,398, and net interest and rents were $1,344,443. The unearned premium reserve was increased from $15,222,624 to $16,777,037. Assets were $60,060,669, against $51,954,077. After setting up a contingency reserve of $1,600,000, the surplus of the company increased from $14,075,487 to $15,420,900.

The Automobile Insurance Company, also in the Aetna group, last year had an underwriting profit of $626,827, and net interest and rents were $712,216. Its assets increased from $24,548,982 in 1937 to $26,299,364. The unearned premium reserve was $9,101,043, against $9,028,812. After setting up a contingency reserve of $850,000, the surplus of the company was $7,875,522, against $7,185,126.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company, a member of the Aetna group, showed an underwriting profit of $112,753, and net interest and rents of $146,522. Assets increased from $5,347,556 in 1937 to $5,646,015. The unearned premium reserve increased from $2,076,436 to $2,122,829. After setting up a contingency reserve of $150,000, the surplus of the company was $2,057,265, against $1,958,137.

U. S. Gold Imports Show Another Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports into the United States dropped for the fourth consecutive week in the week ended Jan. 27, to $25,401,320.

The Commerce Department said imports in the previous week were $33,321,267.

Last week's imports included $5,226,848 from the Netherlands, $9,839,095 from England, $2,606,608 from Canada, and $4,808,877 from Australia.

The week's silver imports totaled $1,604,020 or about the same as in previous weeks, and included $1,023,348 from Mexico and $62,505 from Canada.

Exports amounted to $1,734 of gold and $535,081 of silver.

January Butter Receipts In Chicago Record High

CHICAGO (AP)—Butter receipts in Chicago last month totaled 19,106,509 pounds, the heaviest for any January in the 22 years in which official records have been kept.

The receipts, according to the statistical department of the Mercantile Exchange, were 3,547,509 pounds in excess of average January receipts during the past ten years. Shipments of butter to Chicago a year ago totaled 15,457,000 pounds.

Trading in butter contracts last month, however, declined to a 15-year low volume of 6,393,600 pounds, according to exchange statistics.

Mutual Life of N. Y. Assets Up $50,370,240

NEW YORK (AP)—Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York reported new life insurance written in 1938 amounted to $267,461,084, and the total insurance in force was $3,787,704,506 at the end of the year.

Assets increased $50,370,240 during the year to $1,399,427,496 as of Dec. 31. Available records show the company issued new insurance in the amount of $269,155,000 in 1937, and at the end of that year insurance in force totaled $3,758,762,000.

Exports by U. S. In 1938 Boosted To 26 Countries

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department, analyzing last year's eight per cent drop in exports, found an encouraging note in the fact that 26 countries—including such important customers as the Netherlands, Russia and the Scandinavian countries—boosted their purchases in this country.

Sales to England dipped slightly lower than in 1937. Sales to France, Germany, Belgium, Italy and Japan fell off.

Total exports dropped to $3,094,095,000 in 1938. This was attributed largely to lower prices. While American imports fell off 36 per cent to $1,960,528,000 last year, this country bought more in Honduras, the Netherland West Indies, Finland, Turkey, French Indo-China and South America.

The United Kingdom was, as usual, the largest buyer of American products, taking $521,000,000 or nearly 17 per cent of United States exports. Canada again was second.

Canada again was the leading exporter to the United States, selling $260,274,000, followed by Japan, the United Kingdom, British Malaya, Cuba and Brazil. The only change in this ranking was the drop of British Malaya from second to fourth.

In Latin America, where the Administration is seeking to stimulate trade, United States sales declined 12 per cent.

The biggest change in the Nation's export trade occurred in the Far East, where war complications caused sharp curtailment of purchases of American cotton and scrap iron, although more motor trucks, aircraft, metal working machinery, copper and crude petroleum were sold.

The sharp decline in United States purchases in Latin America was largely due to decreased buying of corn from Argentina and the decline in prices of coffee and sugar.

Exports this year and last year by geographic divisions and principal countries were:

	1937	1938
Total	$3,349,167,000	$3,094,095,000
North America	840,126,000	739,987,000
Canada	509,316,000	467,662,000
Mexico	109,450,000	62,043,000
South America	318,354,000	299,711,000
Europe	1,359,610,000	1,325,964,000
Belgium	95,341,000	76,936,000
France	164,528,000	133,835,000
Germany	126,343,000	107,588,000
Netherlands	93,524,000	96,753,000
United Kingdom	536,490,000	521,124,000
Russia	42,892,000	69,691,000
Italy	75,830,000	58,266,000
Asia	579,971,000	516,747,000
Philippines	85,032,000	86,472,000
China	86,073,000	73,065,000
Japan	288,558,000	239,575,000
Oceania	98,948,000	93,399,000
Africa	152,158,000	118,287,000
Imports were:		
Total	$3,083,668,000	$1,960,528,000
North America	690,476,000	490,427,000
Canada	398,309,000	260,274,000
Mexico	60,120,000	49,007,000
South America	422,026,000	262,616,000
Europe	843,329,000	567,118,000
Belgium	75,081,000	41,693,000
France	75,609,000	54,061,000
Germany	92,468,000	64,537,000
Netherlands	53,287,000	31,471,000
United Kingdom	202,691,000	118,247,000
Russia	30,768,000	24,054,000
Italy	48,170,000	41,202,000
Asia	697,261,000	$69,499,000
Philippines	126,061,000	94,263,000
China	116,713,000	82,154,000
Japan	204,201,000	126,980,000
Oceania	68,428,000	16,303,000
Africa	92,148,000	54,666,000

Carl Gray Opposed To Any Attempt To Force Rail Mergers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Carl Gray, Vice-Chairman of the Board of the Union Pacific Railroad, took sharp issue with a statement of an Interstate Commerce Commissioner that the Government should force consolidation of some railroads.

The assertion was made by Commissioner Joseph Eastman in a speech at Rochester, N. Y.

Under questioning by Representative Carl Mapes (R-Mich), Mr. Gray told the House Interstate Commerce Committee considering transportation legislation that the carriers' concept of the way to eliminate weak railroads was the "opposite" of that attributed to Mr. Eastman.

"In my judgment," Mr. Gray said, "that would result in the most endless litigation anyone ever encountered in railroad legislation."

The white-haired former U. P. President told the committee carriers and railway labor were agreed that provision would have to be made for employees discharged as a result of mergers and consolidations.

Mr. Gray said he could not see "anything to be gained" from Government pressure for mergers. Instead, he recalled the recommendation of President Roosevelt's six-man committee for creation of a special, new, reorganization court to relieve the ICC of such litigation.

Under questioning by Representative Charles Halleck (R-Ind), Mr. Gray called for continued ownership and operation of the railroads by private interests.

"If you are to have efficient railroads, that'll only be when left in private hands," Mr. Gray said. "I've seen the other."

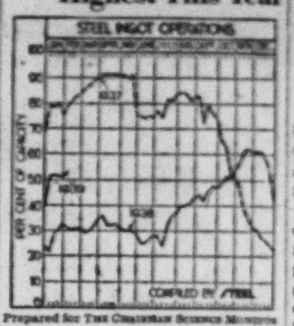
Mr. Halleck suggested—and Mr. Gray agreed—that any transportation legislation the House Committee might approve should contain a declaration "favoring continued private operation of the railroads."

Judge Thomas Ordered Back to United States

NE WYORK (AP)—A radiogram went out from the Department of Justice Saturday to Federal Judge Edwin S. Thomas of Connecticut, South America-bound on the Grace liner Santa Barbara, ordering his "immediate return" to the United States for questioning before two Federal grand juries.

U. S. Attorney General Gregory Noonan said Judge Thomas was wanted for questioning in connection with the investigation of the business affairs of U. S. Circuit Judge Martin T. Manton, and the inquiry into the situation precipitated by the unmasking and subsequent suicide of F. Donald Coster-Musica, head of the McKesson & Robbins drug firm.

Steel Ingot Rate Highest This Year



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ingot production for the week ended Feb. 4 reached 53 per cent of capacity, the highest point so far this year, according to the magazine Steel. Chicago producers reported a 3 per cent increase while Youngstown reported an equal slackening.

Value of Quebec Mine Output in '38 Over $67,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The total value of the production of the Quebec mines and quarries in 1938 exceeded $67,000,000. The value of metals alone produced in the province was: gold, $30,000,000; copper, $11,000,000; silver, $500,000; zinc, selenium, and tellurium, $500,000.

There are now 30 mines in Western Quebec producing gold, copper, zinc, selenium, and tellurium, and they are hoisting ore at the rate of 16,000 tons a day. The mines of Western Quebec, despite their youth have already paid up to September 15, 1938, more than $48,000,000 in dividends to their shareholders. In the first eight months of last year, $6,020,300 was paid in dividends.

In the last two years nearly $1,300,000 has been spent for mining roads and highways. A hydro-electric development project in the region of the Upper Ottawa River has been undertaken by the Provincial Government to supply power to the Rouyn mining field. This will render available an additional 30,000 horsepower, and will relieve the power situation in Western Quebec. Another project to supply hydroelectric power to the Chibougamau mining field is now being studied by the Government.

A miners' training school is operating near Val d'Or, where students are taught to become practical miners. Subsidies have been granted to Laval University to secure the establishment of a Mining and Engineering School in Quebec. Sixty scholarships have been awarded to students in mining engineering and geology who are now studying in various universities of their own choice.

Twelve geological survey parties during 1938 mapping the geology in areas favorable to mineralization. Maps and reports are being prepared by the geologists, to be placed at the disposal of prospectors and mine operators to guide them in their work.

The collection and collation of all available data on the geology and the mineral resources of Quebec are being undertaken by Dr. T. C. Denis, and Dr. John H. Dresser, who will prepare a complete bibliography. This undertaking will require seven years.

Steel Pay Rolls And Work Decline

NEW YORK (AP) — Employment and pay rolls in the steel industry declined in November from the previous month, the American Iron & Steel Institute said.

While output declined 14 per cent, employment went down 1-49 of 1 per cent from 450,000 to 449,000 employees. Total pay rolls meanwhile declined 3 per cent from $61,054,000 to $59,254,000.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific edition of the Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, Adjacent to The Mother Church — Homelike housekeeping suites, 1-5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24a Clearway Street.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PUBLIC accounting, income tax and business management office, established four years in So. Calif., seeks university graduate who has majored in accounting for permanent staff position; submit qualifications, personal affiliations, family status, etc. Box P-8, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

INFORMATION WANTED

HEIR WANTED

SHIPMAN: Will Mrs. Louis H. Shipman nee De Vore, born at Cochranton, Pa., or any friend having knowledge of her whereabouts communicate with THOMAS J. MacGRATH & SONS, Solicitors, Provincial Bank Chambers, Royal Avenue, Belfast, Ireland.

REAL ESTATE

INCOME BUYS, EXCHANGES, Eastern for Local RENTALS, HOMES, INSURANCE, LONG TERM LOANS.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5131

150-ACRE ranch, six miles Albuquerque; paved road; 40 acres bearing orchard, 50 alfalfa, 30 additional cultivated; 6 room and bath dwelling; ample irrigation water; electricity; school adjoining; $20,000. O. B. Clarke, Box 237, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA
R. KING KAUFFMAN
Real Estate Investments. Property Management. Mortgage financing and estate management. Member National Realty Board.
San Diego Trust & Savings Bank Bldg.
Main 1218

B. G. SINGER
Licensed Real Estate Broker
P. 7671 521 B Street
San Diego, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

FOR WOMEN—Opportunity to travel with all expenses paid; supervise amateur theatricals with civic organization; small training fee req.; experience not necessary if qualified; start immediately earning commission upon completion of training. For details, National Producing Co., 3005 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

AGENTS WANTED to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain" and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 317, Chicago

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOMPANISTS

PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPANIST - Coach—Auditions played; highly recommended; reasonable. Corinne Homer, 63 W. 85th St., N. Y. C. SChuyler 4-8683.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Near The Mother Church—Wide selection modern 1-6 rooms in well managed elevator bldgs., $27.50-$65; many include free cooking and refrigeration. BOSTON MANAGEMENT CORP. 78 Westland Av. Ken. 6338.

TRINITY COURT
175 Dartmouth Street, Boston
1-2-3 Room Studio Suites
KENmore 6520

PLEASANT apartments near The Mother Church. 3-4-5 rooms. Jesse Tirrell Estate, 33 St. Stephen St., Boston. KEN. 6187.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—4-room, nicely furnished apt. in old fashioned house; ideal for nice quiet couple; $55/month. Day, phone Asp. 1033. Eve. phone Asp. 6713.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates, insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

BIKER GARAGE & CAB CO.—Always open, parking, storage, washing, taxi. 12 Lackawanna Plaza, Montclair, N. J. MO. 2-0029

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets, Shampooed, Repaired, Stored. KAY CARPET CLEANING CO. 472 West 150th St., New York City Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

COUNTRY BOARD

QUIET, lovely, restful home; excellent food; all improvements; ideal for real tired guests; reasonable. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, PA. R. F. D. 8.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIOS
15 W. 67 St., TR. 7-9480
Creative modern dance for children; also corrective posture for children and adults. Ballet, tap and theatre routines; ballroom; latest dance steps; voice, corrective tone production; French conversation; dramatics; fundamental theatre experience; diction.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Est. 28 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 2-5724

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
60 Park Place Newark, N. J.
MA. 3-4570

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Girl or woman; private room and board; exchange for light services. POTTER, 577 East 44th Street.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL, RENT
CAPitol 3625 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

FOOD PRODUCTS

GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by M. L. Burgess, 42 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I. Tel. WI. 1194.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

USHER'S suit, almost new, consisting of cutaway coat and stripped trousers; size 40; reasonable. R. J. McCORMICK, Dodge Hotel, 20 E Street, Washington, D. C. Phone National 6970, extension A-13.

FOR SALE OR RENT

10-ROOM house, surrounded by 3½ acres; 20 miles Philadelphia; lease option to buy; $450 a year. T. A. PRATT, Box 122, West Chester, Pa.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5913.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits. Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer. 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Capable, all-round secretary; accurate stenographer; cultured background. Address Sea Pines School, Brewster, Mass.

HOMES TO SHARE

WOMAN owning home in small country village in Vermont would like to contact several congenial women; retired teachers, widows, or elderly people with limited income and no real home; seeks those who would be interested in joining forces for economical, pleasant living in attractive setting. Address Mrs. M. C. Metcalfe, Box 251, Hillsdale, N. J.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Your Income Tax

No. 9

Who Is the Head of a Family?

A taxpayer, though single, who supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation, is the head of a family and entiled to the same exemption allowed a married person—$2,500. Also he may claim a $400 credit for each dependent, if such dependent person is under 18 years of age or is by reason of advanced age or poor health (mental or physical) incapable of self-support. For example, a widower who supports in one household an aged mother and a daughter 17 years old is entitled to an exemption of $2,500 as the head of a family plus a credit of $400 for each dependent, a total of $3,300. The $400 credit, however, does not apply to the wife or husband of a taxpayer, though one may be totally dependent upon the other.

Several factors are involved in determining whether a person who files a return as the head of a family is to be thus classified. The element of either legal or financial dependency must exist. A taxpayer who supports in his home minor children over whom he exercises family control is classified as the head of a family, even though the children may have an income of their own sufficient for their maintenance. If he does not support them, by reason of their own income, but does exercise family control, he cannot be classified as the head of a family.

If an individual supported is an adult and there rests upon the taxpayer a moral or legal obligation to provide a home and care for such individual, the exemption as the head of a family is allowed, provided the individual is financially dependent. If the individual is not financially dependent, the exemption, even though the taxpayer maintains the common home and furnishes the chief support, does not apply.

For income-tax purposes there can be only one head of a family and the exemption cannot be divided. Not infrequently claims for the $2,500 exemption are received from two or more members of a family.

It should be remembered that a single person, whether or not the head of a family, is required to file a return if his or her net income for 1938 was $1,000 or more, regardless of whether the return is nontaxable by reason of the $2,500 exemption.

Local Classified
(Continued)

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Quiet home, pleasant surroundings; room and board; care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 750 Washington Street. Tel. ASPinwall 0979

HOUSES FOR SALE

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—A new home prepared for you; charming, restrained and dignified Georgian colonial on beautifully landscaped ¾ acre parcel with great trees; under $50,000; brochure on request. ROBT. ALLEN, 301 Redmond Road, So. Orange.

WILKINSBURG, PA., 815 South Ave.—Brick house, 10 rooms, all heated, excellent condition; income $60 to $65 per month from permanent roomers; central.

HOUSES TO LET

BETHEL, CONN.—Newly decorated 6 rooms, 2 baths, shower, oil furnace, nearly one acre land; full particulars. Write Box L-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

INSTRUCTION

SPEECH, VOICE, PRONUNCIATION, SELF-Expression. Free Consultation. Circle 7-5690. ILO ELIZABETH LEGGETT

MISCELLANEOUS

ATLANTIC MILLS CO.—Down and wool puffs recovered like new. 6 Blackwood St., Boston. Tel. COM. 2451.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 7400

MOVERS—PACKERS Responsible service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water St., Arlington, Mass. ARl. 0210—0211

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office three mornings, to rent. Madison at 43rd St. Call MU. 2-2072 or AStoria 8-8819.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, full or part time, 11 West 42nd Street, Room 1933. Telephone LO. 5-6715.

PRACTITIONER'S office, 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; for rent full or half time; every convenience; outside light. Write Box G-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office three days until 2 p. m., also evenings. Apply mornings Tel. LO. 5-3604. WHITE, 11 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Someone to share practitioner's attractive office, evenings available. 689 Mass. Ave. Cambridge Mass. KIR. 3778, mornings.

PAYING GUESTS

TRUEX HOME
Comfort, Service, Reasonable
New York City—AC. 2-7133
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Oakwood 1678

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y. Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN B. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley, and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline Asp. 1504
355 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT

NEW YORK CITY—Young attorney, experienced real estate; will manage property for reasonable commission; personal attention. Write Box E-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N Y C

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 & 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Alubin, KENmore 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, quiet rest and study; near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, MASS.—114 Fenway, attractive large sunny room overlooking Fens; walking distance The Mother Church. Phone Ken. 6935.

BOSTON, 291 Commonwealth Ave.—Attractive, large, sunny room for business woman; kitchen privileges. Tel. evenings, KEN. 0295.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For business girls, Christian Scientists preferred; cheerful, newly furnished studio rooms; refined modern elevator apartment; privileges; near church; 15 min. Manhattan. Irma Levenkind, 319 St. Johns Place, STerling 3-9118.

N. Y. C.—CENTRAL PARK WEST, 50 THOMAS CLUB FOR WOMEN
Widely known for its refined atmosphere and comforts of home; newly furnished; maids; kitchen facilities. Trafalgar 4-7613.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Room with twin beds, bath, garage; new home; for two young men. 1421 Holly Street, N. W.

ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED or unfurnished; for business woman; vicinity Grand Central. Write Box S-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN desires furnished room, kitchen privileges; $15 monthly; N. Y. C. preferred. Write Box M-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED

Our Golden Anniversary Line of copyrighted advertising has given us the greatest January sales in ten years. Opening for one or more qualified men in the larger eastern cities. A real opportunity. Must be experienced in some field of direct selling. Permanent full time connection. No side line men. Territory rights protected. Commission and bonus basis. An international organization with loyal, prosperous sales organization. Look up our rating, then write today, giving full business experience, age, car ownership and 3 business references.
THE THOS. D. MURPHY CO.
RED OAK, IOWA
THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE
ART CALENDAR ADVERTISING INDUSTRY

SIGNS

SHOW CARDS—EXHIBITS—DISPLAYS
Distinctively Lettered—Any Material
ALCO
100 Greenwich St., New York City BO. 9-9890

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Gentleman wishes to place chauffeur, 12 years my employ; English, trustworthy, total abstainer. E. S. KNAPP, 330 Park Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 5-0253

FINANCIAL man with extensive experience, at present employed as treasurer of firm doing large international business; formerly in Central West; now located in New York State; available after reasonable notice. Write Box X-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG colored chauffeur desires part-time work; possesses Boston passenger elevator operator's license; expert house cleaner. 396 Northampton St., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, 21 seeks employment; experience selling; grocery clerk; chauffer's license; travel. Venables, 120 New Broadway, Tarrytown, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK wishes position in N. Y. C.; experienced, good references. Write Box B-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

DEPENDABLE WOMAN wishes position companion nurse, light housekeeping. PResident 3-7490. Write Box V-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED French governess; excellent references; wishes permanent position anywhere. Write Box M-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NEW ENGLANDER, educated, refined, experienced homemaker; exceptional cook, wishes charge motherless household anywhere. Write Box B-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY - Stenographer, experienced, wishes position in N. Y. C.; reasonable, willing. Write Box M-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER, long experience, desires secretarial; light household duties, afternoons exchange room and board. Box E-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEXTILE DESIGNER—Experience on check paper, sketching and copying B-1 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
SINGING SPEAKING
Private or Class Instruction
Thursday Evening Classes, Hymnal Used
170 W. 72nd, New York City EN. 2-7910
Consultation free; by appointment

KENNETH HUMES
Pianist—Organist—Teacher
WESTFIELD, N. J.
214 E. Broad St. WE. 2-4674

SINGING in all its branches; operatic classes; ensemble. BERTHA CARVER, Hotel Ansonia, 73rd St. at Broadway, N. Y. C. SU. 7-3300.

WANTED

FAIRHAVEN, MASS.—Lady, single, 45, with car, wishes room near New York City; also position as woman's companion or hairdresser. Address Richter, 8 Elm Avenue.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, cheaters, etc. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., 2nd. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

NEW JERSEY

COLLINGSWOOD

Bartlett-Seaman Co.
Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collinswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

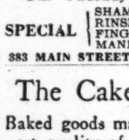
CRANFORD

Telephone CRanford 6-0105
The Beauty Box
HAIRDRESSERS
113 No. Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR. 6-0700

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-3327 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



for FUN
for CHEER
or for LOVE
Send a Card for Valentine's Day
Six Days Away
Post's
370 Main Street 622 Central Ave.

Let
Stephen Jarvis
Estimate on Your
Plumbing and Heating
"Jobbing a Specialty"
14 HOLLYWOOD PLAZA Tel. OR 3-4038

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR. 4-4857

Henry Hornecker
FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

BUD BEAUTY SHOPPE
Our Tuesday and Wednesday
SPECIAL | SHAMPOO, RINSE, FINGER WAVE, MANICURE | 95c
383 MAIN STREET Or. 3-9880

The Cake Cupboard
Baked goods made with the highest quality of ingredients from Home Recipes
52 Harrison Street OR. 3-2469

ELIZABETH

Rose's Beauty Salon

Specializing in Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture In All Its Branches
311 Morris Avenue
Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone EL. 2-6591

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised
Quality Merchandise
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Launderers, Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaning, Fur Storage
Ease your day the laundry way
Laundry delivered and called for
Bayonne and Jersey City

We Bake All Kinds of Bread
CAKES, PIES, Etc.
ADAM BLUM BAKERY
The Home of Good Baking
625 NEWARK AVENUE, JERSEY CITY

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY
(Continued)

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
168 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

KEARNY

PERMANENT WAVES
(Complete)
$2.50 and up
Beauty Service—25 cents an item—3 Items, $1.00
Expert Operators
BRAUN'S BEAUTY PARLOR
406 Kearny Avenue
Tel. Ke. 2-2430 Kearny, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD

WOOLLEY COAL CO.
Better Fuels
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
HEATING EQUIPMENT
A Fuel for Every Purpose.
A Service for Every Fuel.
Burnett and Springfield Aves.
SO. 2-7400

A. S. CAMPBELL
Plumbing
Heating and Tinning
Repairing Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Place S. O. 2-0537

Dare's Flowers, Inc.
Gladden her Valentine's Day with Flowers
MEMBER F. T. D.
90 BAKER ST. SO. 2-1676

STRUBBE'S
What Better Valentine Than a Box of Delicious Fresh Candy?
Ice Cream in Fancy Molds for Your Valentine Party
178 Maplewood Avenue
SO. 2-2465 Essex 3-3920
1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
"Four Square" Esso Station
Tires Batteries Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
Springfield Avenue Corner Pierson Road
SO. 2-9792

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

For QUALITY *and* SERVICE *Shop at*
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phones: Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

Gifts Books
Greeting Cards
BURNER'S
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Delicious Meals
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo 2-9532 *Established 1927*

Radio Service Bureau
S. G. HOLBROOK, Prop.
(Member of Radio Manufacturers Service)
All Makes of Radios Repaired, Serviced
OPEN EVENINGS
Let Us Repair and Service Your Radio
6 Midland Ave., Montclair M-2-4360

THE BEST LAUNDRY
GERTRUDE JOY CRAIG
14 Alvin Place, Upper Montclair
Phone MO. 2-9013
Large enough to take care of all your laundry problems and small enough to give "individual service."
All Table Linen Hand Ironed
—No Extra Charge

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
99 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

Mixed Spring Boxes—Corsages and Appropriate Arrangements for VALENTINE'S DAY
Smith's FLOWERS
Mont. 3-1000 Flowers by Wire

NEWARK

GRIFFITHS is the home of STEINWAY, CHICKERING, MUSETTE, MINIPIANO, HARDMAN and many others—HAMMOND ORGAN
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Branches: Paterson, Plainfield, and Scranton, Pa.

TYPEWRITERS
Bought—Sold—Serviced
Rental Service, 3 mo. $5
Adding Machines—Check Writers
CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
86 PARK PLACE, NEWARK, N. J.
Phone: Market 3-5766

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. CLAPP
Jeweler
313 George St., Telephone 2062

YOUNGS
60 years of selling quality merchandise

NUTLEY

Morris' Confectionery
561 Franklin Avenue
VALENTINES and FAVORS
Ice Cream Cakes in Fancy Molds
Delivery Phone Nutley 2-1058

THE LITTLE SHOP
356 PASSAIC AVENUE
Prints and High Shades for Spring
$8.95 to $22.50
ROLLINS RUN-STOP HOSIERY
NUTLEY 2-0140

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or 3-{7055, 7056}

A Specialty

SOUTH ORANGE

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
10-lb. bags Domino Granulated Sugar.....47c bag
Potato Chips, ½-lb. pkg.....22c pkg.
Gerber's Baby Foods.....3 for 25c
55 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-4070

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place SO. 2-2260

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8709-M 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

The
Gossard Corset Shop
We Have All Types of Foundation Garments
Tel. Plfd. 6-2182 186 E. Front St.

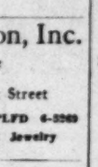
VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver
Selby's Arch Preserver
"The Centre of the Business Centre"

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
KOPPERS LV ANTHRACITE FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
PHONE PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield, N. J.

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street



Robert Lipton, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
EST. 1892 PLFD 6-2269
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

RED BANK

ALICE MING CORSET SHOP
Girdles, Girdleieres, Slips, Underwear, Hosiery
86 Broad St. Opp. Strand Theatre
Telephone 760

RIDGEWOOD

BELANUS COAL CO.
Black Stork Coal
More Heat—Less Ash
Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
180 Chestnut St. Tel. Ridgewood 6-3040

PAUL'S BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-0328

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184
Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres

Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
16 OAK STREET RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

METROPOLITAN MARKET
"The Home of Good Marketing"
Gus Yearing, Prop.
48 E. Ridgewood Ave. Tel. 6-0204
See Our Window Display for Fri. and Sat. Specials

JEAN'S MILLINERY
"HATS OF DISTINCTION"
28 East Ridgewood Ave.

B. Drapkin
Complete Line of
VALENTINES
Party Goods Favors
Bridge Gifts

RUTHERFORD

INSURANCE
FIRE LIABILITY COMPENSATION BURGLARY JEWELRY
LIFE ACCIDENT AUTOMOBILE WINDSTORM TOURIST
ALBERT D. BERGMANN
82 Wilson Ave. Ru. 2-4315

PARK HARDWARE CO.
Rubber Covered Dish Drainers.....98c
Rubber Covered Sink Racks..65c
In Green, White, Blue, Red
130 Park Ave. Ru. 2-6130

SUMMIT

STEPHENS-MILLER CO.
Building Materials
'blue coal'
FUEL OIL
Summit 6-0029 38 Russell Place

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone Sum. 6-3574

CORBY'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Valentine Pizzi
Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
We Are Ready for Spring
Reduced Prices Until March 15th
39 MAPLE STREET SUM. 6-0250

B. L. SCHLOSSER
CLEANER
Shine Removal Guaranteed
From All Suits
37 Union Pl. Sum. 6-2122-23

Noble's Sweet Shoppe
Abbotts De Luxe Ice Cream
Bridge Party Candies
Valentine Heart-Boxed Chocolates
We Deliver
330 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-4154

NEW JERSEY

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-0700
A Service To Meet Every Need

DE LUXE BARBER SHOP
466 Cedar Lane
We Specialize In
Children's Haircutting

P. NAPOLI & SONS, INC.
Jewelers
454 Cedar Lane
208 Main St., Ft. Lee 330 Anderson Drive, Grantwood

INSURANCE SERVICE
Be Neighborly
Place Your Insurance With Your Home Town Agent
CLARENCE LOFBERG
790 Palisade Ave. Tea 6-8855

MEYER'S SERVICE STATION
480 Cedar Lane Teaneck 6-5430
Norge Dealers
Philco Radios and Service

TRENTON

Standard Esso Dealer
WOOD'S GARAGE
416 West Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.
Tel. 4977

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS
Coldspot Refrigerators
Washers, Radios, etc.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
20 E. Hanover St., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 9291

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1893 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD FANWOOD SCOTCH PLAINS 295 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-4562 WATCHUNG DUNELLEN SOUTH PLAINFIELD Plainfield

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal - Lumber - Millwork
Mason Materials - Hardware
Paint

WEST NEW YORK

EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Service Sales Ford *Genuine Parts*
USED CARS—ALL MAKES
HUDSON BOULEVARD AT NINTH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

JARRETT and MEYER
15 and Chew Sts., Allentown, Pa.
PHONE 3-3013
Goodrich and Pharis Tires
Shell Gasolines and Oils
Accessories Batteries

BETHLEHEM

FURNITURE CLEARANCE
Up to March 1st
20% discount on all items in our Furniture Department
GOODENOUGH'S
451 Main St., next to Hotel Bethlehem
Open Evenings

CHESTER

"Chester's Low-Price Leaders"
SPEARE BROTHERS
FEBRUARY CLEARANCE
Reductions in All Departments
Shop here—save the difference!
7TH AND EDGMONT AVENUE

"Wayne" Oil Burners
Installed Complete
$190.00
WM. T. FOWDEN
Third and Concord Ave., Chester, Pa.

EASTON

OLANDA BEAUTY SHOP
All branches of beauty work
Expertly done in this pleasant shop
Wilbur Theatre Bldg. Tel. 2-4691

NEW MODERN BEAUTY SHOPPE
under same management
224 Northampton St. Tel. 2-9162

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARL H. MEISER
Meat Market
29 West Seventh St.
Phone 23-637

LAVER'S
Florists *Decorators*
TWO ENTRANCES
27 West 7th St. Phone 22-042
705 Peach St. Phone 22-460

QUALITY
COAL — COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

Frank, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
New Arrivals in Our Coat, Dress and Millinery Departments

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Centrally Located
State Street Food Market
816 STATE STREET

PULAKOS
Candies—Salted Nuts
Fountain Service
Dainty Lunches
926 STATE STREET

PARIS
CLEANERS and DYERS
Quality—Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness.
1401 PEACH STREET PHONE 22-198

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco and Keystone Gasoline
COMPLETE CAR SERVICE
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 23-691
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

FORD E. O'DELL
Jeweler
Gifts for All Occasions
107 W. 9th St., Just West of Peach
"I'll be on the WATCH for you"

HARRISBURG

HAROLD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
May we serve you?
NEW LOCATION
2nd and Walnut Streets
3407 Derry Street, Phone 5252

Complete lines of Window Shades, Draperies, Venetian Blinds, Curtains, Gifts. Drapery Service.
Hughes Drapery Shop
213 N SECOND ST. Phone 3-6138

Save Now in the
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF FURNITURE AND HOME NEEDS
Now in Progress at
Pomeroy's
Harrisburg's Greatest Department Store

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
"Tailored Clothes"
Stetson Hats
Ardmore Bryn Mawr

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

SANKA COFFEE
REAL COFFEE 97% CAFFEIN-FREE
Non-Stimulating Coffee With Rich, Full Flavor
PARKDALE MARKET
Everything for the Table

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Copley's
ICE CREAM CANDY
417 York Road Ogontz 5010

Furniture
Rugs Bedding
Russell Smith
Inc.
418 York Road Ogontz 6681

PHILADELPHIA

PAINTING—PAPERING
Homes—Offices
Factories
Hardwood Floors
Edward Kay Co
5421 Market Street
She 7900 West 2368

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
And the Personal Touch in every Order
Try MARTIN'S
for flowers and service
charles u. martin, inc.
"Direct Descendants of Phila's First Florist"
DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE
FLOWERS BY WIRE
2005 S. 45th Street, Below Walnut
Tels.: Baring 28-78, West. 22-66

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

Save 10% to 50%
February Furniture Sale
POMEROY'S
READING, PA.

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.
More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind
Introducing our two new
1939 Bakery Products
Hawaiian Pineapple Custard
and
California Lemon Custard
27c each
SAYLOR'S
FOURTH AND PENN STS. DIAL 6233

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

SCRANTON

COMPARE AND YOU WILL ALWAYS WEAR . . .
Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)
Also excellent GLOVES
at $1.00 and $1.95
121 North Washington Avenue

JOIN
Heinz Lending Library!
You'll be delighted with our complete and up-to-the-minute selection.
THE HEINZ STORE

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton
Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

COURSEN'S
Fine Groceries and Meats
345 Jefferson Ave. Tel. 2-3201

SEE NEXT PAGE

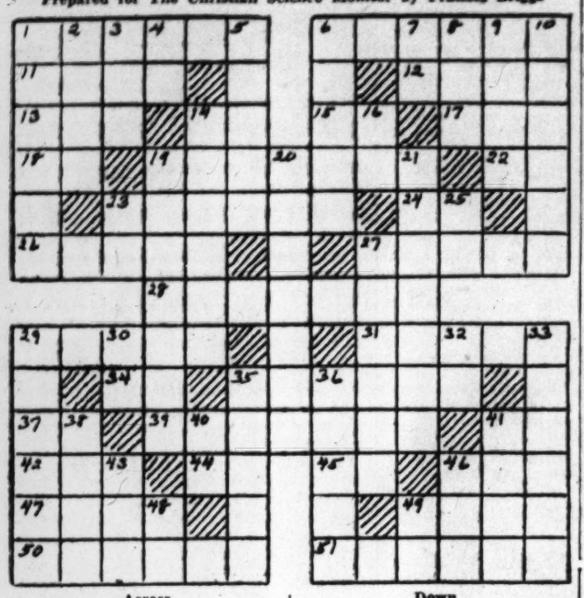
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Egyptian king built greatest pyramid, near Giza?
6—Who was considered greatest operatic tenor of all time?
11—Where is troco played?
12—In Greek legend, who was inseparable companion of his brother Lynceus?
13—How many actors perform in a monologue?
14—Gram (abbr.).
15—What gulf indents northwestern Soviet Russia, Asia?
17—A mischievous child is what?
18—Who wrote "The Old Curiosity Shop" (init.)?
19—What Lydian king was renowned for his vast wealth?
22—What city is mentioned in Num. 21:15?
23—Whose tomb is on Riverside Drive, N. Y.?
24—What is another name for the palm lily?
26—What term is used for a member of school of philosophy founded by Zeno?
27—What is legal tender?
28—In U. S., what member of legislative body is elected for 6 years?
29—What are cages for confining poultry?
31—What are the horizontal parallel strokes of the musical staff?
34—What is 14th letter of Greek alphabet?
35—Lord Provost in Scotland is chief magistrate of what (pl.)?
37—What is a kind of drama such as you might see in Japan?
39—Who were Scandinavians who conquered Normandy in 10th century?
41—In what State is Lake Pontchartrain (abbr.)?
42—What immense herb grows in Hawaii?
44—What is another name for the Greek Gaea?
45—What is symbol for beryllium?
46—What was nickname of Christopher Carson, famous U. S. Scout?
47—If you were an Aarhus, whom would you see (sing.)?
49—What is used in preparation of cements and mortars and also in agriculture?
50—Bark of what tree is used in dyeing and tanning (pl.)?
51—Which of apostles doubted Jesus' resurrection until he had proof?

Down

1—What did Seth Thomas manufacture?
2—What measure is used to determine height of horses?
3—What is the female of the sheep?
4—Upon.
5—What nursery character met a pieman going to the fair?
6—What was the crusader's symbol?
7—Where did the Narragansett Indians dwell (abbr.)?
8—What is the name of a North Caucasian language?
9—What river of Peru flows to Pacific?
10—What bird of prey feeds solely on fish?
14—Who were Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia?
16—What do 4 pecks equal (abbr.)?
19—Who is patron saint of shoemakers?
20—What is the old Hebrew name for Tishri?
21—What did Joel Chandler Harris give us?
23—What do motorists do when traffic light is green?
25—Within.
27—What is the name of a city in Rock Island county, Illinois?
29—Peace River is where?
30—What animal was domesticated and used for plowing in Bible times?
32—Yarmouth is in what Canadian province (abbr.)?
33—If you were playing a game with a puck, you would wear what?
35—Leaves of what plant are used in a salad?
36—What device is used in Near East for raising water?
38—What gem is iridescent?
40—What did Dryden call Thomas Shadwell because of latter's size?
41—What is the capital of Peru?
43—What is the terminal point of an object?
45—What Kipling character wandered over India with a Tibetan priest?
48—What suffix indicates object of an action?
49—Behold!

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How to Tell How Fast You Walk?

The speed of most moving objects today is expressed in miles per hour. Automobiles, motorcycles, and some bicycles are equipped with speedometers, from whose clocklike face may be read the vehicle's rate of speed. Lacking a practical speedometer of a mechanical sort for pedestrians, let us see if there isn't some other way of achieving the same result. A means of estimating your walking speed in miles per hour may be

worked out if you have several hundred feet of fairly strong string, a yard stick or tape measure, some sealing wax, and a watch with a second hand.

Before making the speed test, tie one end of your ball of twine to a tree or post. Measuring along the string from that end, drop a little dab of sealing wax as a marker every 88 feet, until all the string is divided into 88-foot sections.

With the marked string stretched along the path you intend to walk, you are now ready to determine your walking speed. Letting the string run loosely through one hand, and holding the watch in the other, start walking from the post when the second hand points to 60. Letting the string slip through your fingers, keep going until the second hand completes its circuit and again points to 60. Then stop, and the number of sealing-wax markers which have passed through your fingers during that minute will equal the speed at which you were walking, expressed in miles per hour.

It is easier to see how this comes about when you multiply 88 feet by 60, and discover the answer to be 5,280 feet. Since 5,280 feet is one mile, 88 feet is 1-60 of a mile, and since one minute is 1-60 of an hour, you walk as many sixtieths of a mile in a sixtieth of an hour as you (if you continued walking at the same rate) would walk miles in one hour.—W. P. Keasbey.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Elijah and the 'Ravens'

In the seventeenth chapter of I Kings, it is recorded that the prophet Elijah, in a period of severe drought, took refuge, in response to the "word of the LORD," by the brook Cherith. There he was to drink of the water of the brook; moreover, the record (as translated in our Common Version) continues: "I have commanded the ravens to feed thee there" (verse 4). In accord with this promise we read that "the ravens brought him bread and flesh in the morning and bread and flesh in the evening" (verse 6).

Now, as is well known, Hebrew is, strictly speaking, a consonantal language, and the original manuscripts contained no vowels; so when we find that, according to the vowels that are inserted, the Hebrew can refer either to "ravens" (*oReBiM*) or to Arabians (*aReBiM*), it is not unreasonable to conjecture that the latter was originally intended, and that the prophet owed his preservation to the ministrations of kindly Arabs. This is the more likely in that the raven was considered by the Jews as an "unclean" bird, and so scarcely suited for carrying human food (cf. Lev. 11:15).

Daily Anecdote

Generous Goldsmith

So generous and charitable was Oliver Goldsmith toward his less fortunate fellow men that he sometimes went so far as to give away a part of his only suit of clothes.

On one occasion a friend arrived at the author's home in the early morning to discover Goldsmith sleeping in a bed entirely without covering. He had crawled under the tick to keep from freezing.

Under questioning, the generous man admitted that he had found a poor family entirely without bed covering, and had given them his own rather than see them suffer.

Sunbonnet Sue

Treeless and flowerless the mountains,
Shabby the meadow and glen,
But the earth goes along singing a song,
While starting all over again.

Three of a Kind

Monitor Camera Club from H. Edwin Harper, Millstadt, Ill.

"When Do We Eat?"

In Lighter Vein

Finesse

"How do you make such a hit in society?"

"Well, you see, I mistake all the debutantes for society leaders, and all the society leaders for debutantes."

What's the Use?

A small sub-Post Office (in a local shop) had a stamp machine in the wall outside, but there were seldom any stamps in it.

A resident one day pointed out to the postmistress that the machine was always empty.

"That thing?" was the reply. "It's no use my putting stamps in that; as fast as I put them in, they take them out."—London Evening News.

Bartlelot's Boner

At Rugby the late Major Bartlelot was once asked in class, "What is the meaning of the word 'adage'?"

Without hesitation, young Bartlelot replied, "A place to put cats into."

At the end of the lesson, when the laughter of the boy's classmates had at last subsided, the master called him up and inquired where he had found such a strange definition.

"Why, Sir," replied young Bartlelot in astonishment, "doesn't it say in Shakespeare, 'Like the poor cat in the adage'?"

Music at Last

Visitor: "I must say, Mary, your Ellen's improving in her playing."

Mary (from next room): "She's not playing the piano. I'm just dusting it."

Timely Thrift

"Sandy would be provoked if he learned that you had dinner with me."

"Oh, no, because we're saving up to get married."

Up and at It!

Everything comes to him who waits;
But here's a plan that's slicker;
The person who goes after what he wants
Will get it that much quicker.

Quotation for Today

THE goal of yesterday will be the starting point of tomorrow.
—ANON.

Signposts along the King's Highway

I shall not die, but live, and declare the works of the LORD.—PSALM 118:17.

Brevities

Kitchener Record: What you don't know doesn't hurt you, but it may amuse others.

Toronto Star: Motto for young housewives: If at first you don't succeed, fry, fry again.

Montreal Star: "When you can't think, go for a long walk," advises someone, probably a shoe manufacturer.

Edmonton Journal: In spite of all that is claimed for some of those perfumes, there are still a number of bachelors.

Toronto Star: Many persons are solving the problem of what to do with their leisure time by using it to look for work.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Good Scout

Kennebunk, Me.

A chauffeur-driven car came slowly to a stop on a shore road where Boy Scouts were having a "wienie roast." When the woman passenger looked out of the window, a young boy without a uniform ran to the car. "Are you looking for someone?" he asked.

"No, but I thought one of you boys might direct me to a hotel. My chauffeur stopped at a small stand to eat, but I decided to wait."

"I doubt if there's a place for miles," he replied. "But I'll bring you some of our hot dogs and a warm drink." Eagerly, he awaited her acquiescence, then came back in record time with a drink and the greatest delicacy in the realm of boyhood, a toasted frankfurt roll.

"Are you planning to join the Scouts?" asked the woman.

"I am one now. Only, all I have is the neckerchief and slide ring. The whole uniform costs over eight dollars. Of course, we're proud of being Scouts, and the scarf really is enough to show people what we are. You see, it isn't the uniform that counts most. Good words and good deeds make good Scouts."

"May I see your scarf? And I could stand another warm drink." Proudly, he handed over his cheery neckerchief, and was soon back with the second cup.

"Thank you so much. I'm very glad I stopped, for now the term 'a good Scout' will have a new meaning to me. And I'll always remember what you told me, especially when I see you boys parade. Here's the cup and your neckerchief. And if, as you say, kind deeds and right thinking make a good Scout, then I suppose that even I could be one—without even a pin to show!"

"Of course you could!"

"Be careful when you unfold your scarf. Don't drop the slide—and good-by," she called as the big car glided away.

Very carefully, he unfolded the bright neckerchief. The "slide," a gold colored braided ring, was intact; but through it, the newest "Scout" had slid a crisp ten dollar bill.

The Tree and Its Shadow

Character is like a tree and reputation like its shadow. The shadow is what we think of it; the tree is the real thing.—Abraham Lincoln.

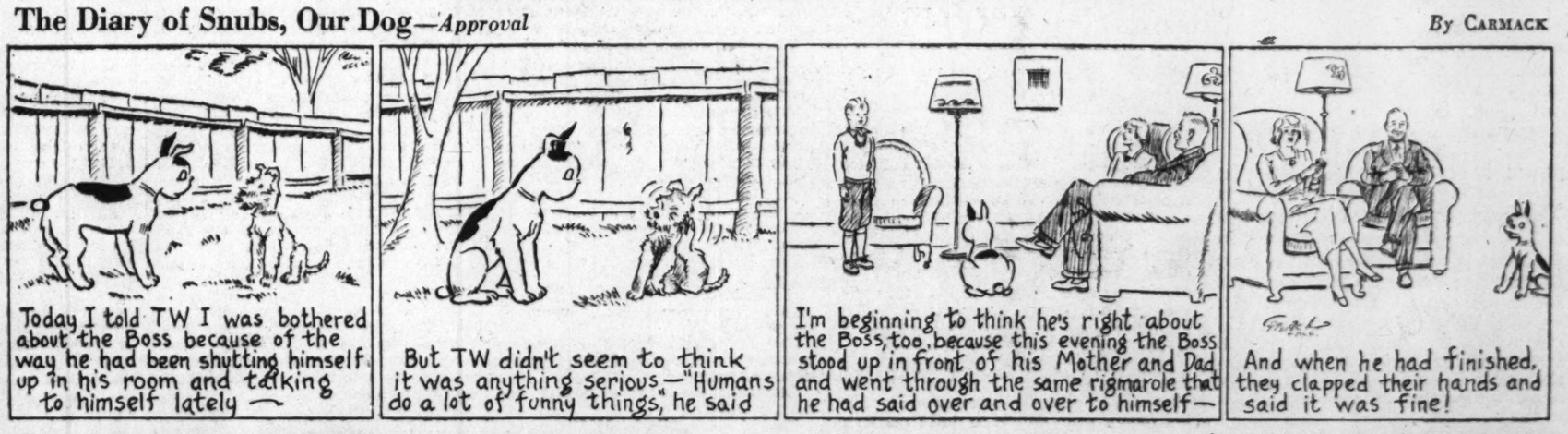
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—"Jiggers, the King"

By Le Pelley

THE FUNNIEST THING I'VE EVER SEEN!
HA HA HA
HERBERT—STOP LAUGHING!
WELL—THE SHOW'S OVER! BESIDES MY SPILLING BLUE PAINT ON THE QUEEN, WHAT WAS THE WORST THING THAT HAPPENED?
I THINK THE WORST WAS WHEN THE HORSE COULDN'T DECIDE WHICH WAY TO GO OUT . . . AND THE FRONT WENT OFF ONE WAY, AND THE REAR WENT THE OTHER.....
BUT STILL — JUST GETTING THROUGH THE PLAY WAS SOMETHING!
JIGGERS, THE KING

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Approval*

By Carmack


Today I told TW I was bothered about the Boss because of the way he had been shutting himself up in his room and talking to himself lately —
But TW didn't seem to think it was anything serious.—"Humans do a lot of funny things," he said
I'm beginning to think he's right about the Boss, too, because this evening the Boss stood up in front of his Mother and Dad and went through the same rigmarole that he had said over and over to himself—
And when he had finished, they clapped their hands and said it was fine!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Pearl Among the Shells*

By The Hagers

"MEET GRANDPA LOBSTER, DUCK. HE SELLS FINE SPONGES, CORAL, KELP, AND SHELLS."
THE LOBSTER BOWED AND SAID, "I AM A CONNOISSEUR OF SNAIL AND CLAM."
AMONG THE ODD THINGS IN HIS PLACE I SPIED A YELLOW ANTIQUE VASE.
"HOW MUCH IS THAT?" I ASKED. SAID HE, "I FOUND IT; YOU MAY HAVE IT FREE."

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

I. L. M. H. A.
Young your Hairdresser
Phone 4-6622
COAL EXCHANGE BLDG.

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance With Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
809 BROOKS BUILDING

SAVE UP TO 25%
in Our Mid-Winter Clearance
Etchings—Picture Frames
Art Objects—Novelty Gifts
Window Shades—Venetian Blinds
HENRY KUCK
318 NO. WASHINGTON AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

"Our One Line Sign"
"Save as You Earn—Have as You Need"
THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
Wedding Presents

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
The Market for Good Things to Eat

Anderson Automobile Co.
"BUICK'S THE BEAUTY"
FIRESTONE, ESSO, QUAKER STATE OILS
BROAD ST. TEL. SEWICKLEY 461

Milk Cream Eggs
Butter Cheese
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
436 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 434

D. W. CHALLIS & SONS
incorporated
General Contractors
Builders' Supplies
Coal and Coke
Locust Place and Centennial Ave.
Tel. Sewickley 378 and 379

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY
(Continued)

Hugh A. McMaster
"Flowers of Quality"
POTTERY
GLASSWARE
503 Beaver St. Tel. 789 and 789

SWARTHMORE

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over A. & P. Store
Phone 1297

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Serving All of Delaware County

Get it here!
AEROTYPE
Esso
RUMSEY'S
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1300

UPPER DARBY

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods in Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor McClatchey Bldg. Market St. Blvd. 1555

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

CALL DELIVER
STEWARTS CLEANERS AND DYERS
(FURS) Cleaned—Glazed Remodeled—Stored
(RUGS) Cleaned—Repaired Shampooed—Stored
Coats Relined and Remodeled
7046 Marshall Road Boulevard 2525

VALENTINES
Jonas Toy and Stationery Shop
7021 TERMINAL SQUARE
Open Evenings

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Park

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try our
Sodas and Sundaes

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Spain Speaks

EVER since General Yague's Moors penetrated the old Montjuich fort Catalonia has been lost to the Spanish Republic. But the Republic is still alive. Loyalist officials declare that since General Franco will grant no terms, resistance will go on in the fourth of Spain still held by them. How much of the force which has covered the flight of refugees into France can be transported to Valencia is doubtful. And few believe the Loyalists can hold out long in the Valencia-Madrid area. But it now appears that the retreat from Barcelona has not been a rout and that somewhere in the Republican forces is an indomitable core.

The Republicans believe that eventually France, Britain and the United States will have to lend them the aid which has been so far refused. This now seems an unlikely hope. But in the democracies many people have tardily realized that the Spanish Loyalists have been fighting democracy's battle. And with the Roman press declaring Italy will not withdraw from Spain without a political victory, London, Paris and Washington may take a somewhat more serious view of Fascist domination in Spain. Foreign Minister Bonnet is announcing that France cannot allow any foreign nation to "threaten the integrity of Spain and indirectly our own security."

Whatever the results of the next few weeks, the world may well take to heart some of the lessons the story over Spain contains. The heroic struggle of the Loyalists tells what men can do when imbued with ideals of liberty. It holds encouragement for the democracies and a warning for dictators. But the epic of Republican resistance—against anarchy, communism and "non-intervention" as well as against the overwhelming and ruthless machine power of two dictators—will be read amiss unless the democratic peoples see that they must unite and stand firm.

Many freedom-loving people have said to themselves that they must not take the weapons of Fascism to fight Fascism. The Spanish Republican Government has proved that military resistance can be organized and carried on without dictatorship and with religious and civil liberties widely exercised.

Spain speaks also to those who are reluctant to prepare force to resist force. It illustrates the risks of trying to pacify aggressors. It is a timely reminder that liberty is not bought without price. Who will say the price paid for the Republic has been unavailing or that liberty will not live and rise again in Spain?

But Does Ferdinand Care?

THE course of popular adoration never runs smooth, straight or very far. Its twistings and turnings are bridged by sighs of vain regret. The victory of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge over Ferdinand the Bull in the Colby Junior College's "master man of 1938" contest affords poignant proof that there are as many burdocks as primroses on the path to national popularity.

Naturally it is rough on the romanticists who had box-officed the Bull Brummell of Hollywood into world renown. But life is not all shade trees and flowers as even the Colby poll must show. A man must get out and paw the dirt, so to speak; he must fight his way to the top. Fighting was never Ferdinand's forte. Add up the "sportsmanship of Donald Budge, the smile of Douglas Corrigan and the savoir-faire of the Duke of Windsor," say the girls of Colby Junior, and you get the debonair hero of political arenas, youthful Senator Lodge. All of which leaves the blithesome floriculturist of movieland out on a limb of his favorite cork tree.

Reform—and Civil Service

THE Rhode Island Legislature has established something of record in approving within the first thirty days of its session Governor Vanderbilt's plan for complete reorganization of the State Government; but the job of giving Rhode Island the best possible administrative set-up is not yet complete. There is the Civil Service Bill, still in committee with indications that unless it receives unmistakable public support it will emerge something less than the model law sought by the Governor.

The Reorganization Bill, having been prepared by the experts of Public Administration Service, an endowed governmental research agency, naturally expresses the best known practice in governmental administration. But the success of the system depends in the last analysis on the caliber of the personnel selected to apply it.

An honest, practical merit system for State employees is a necessary component of any progressive governmental reform. Sidetracking the merit system until the choice jobs have been filled by political job seekers, or giving war veterans such preference as to exclude more able men from the State service (and these are reputedly the things under discussion by the committee), would seriously limit the progressive stand taken in adopting the Reorganization Plan.

Senate-Made Judges

THE clash between President Roosevelt and the United States Senate over rejection of the nomination of Judge Floyd A. Roberts for United States District Judge in Virginia is not the first nor likely to be the last that has arisen over the Senate's prerogative to approve or turn down presidential appointments. That the Senate should be a guardian of the fitness of the judiciary is an excellent theory, as is the idea that appointments of this type should be well removed from politics.

Yet the ground on which the Senate has acted is not one that increases its prestige. The objection made by Senators Glass and Byrd of Virginia was not that Judge Roberts was in any way unfit for the office, but that he was "personally obnoxious" to them. This appeal in practice lowers the question to the level simply of whether Federal judgeships shall be senatorial or presidential patronage.

The Roosevelt Administration would be on firmer ground if some of its recent appointees for judicial positions had been richer in legal experience or trial-court background. The discussion of candidates for the numerous vacancies in the Federal district and circuit courts has been too much shot through with considerations of local and Administration politics. Mr. Roosevelt is right in protesting if the Senators from Virginia have tried to limit his selection to a choice between two persons—in other words, virtually to make the nomination. But a good solution to that situation would be for him to designate a third man of such eminent and nonpartisan qualifications that the Senators could not well oppose his confirmation.

Autarkie and Interdependence

POLITICS never made stranger bedfellows than Autarkie and interdependence. The one aims at national self-sufficiency, the other recognizes the impossibility of achieving it. Reichsführer Hitler's "export or die" phrase has started reverberations the world over because it is frank recognition of a fact which many had supposed was not to be emphasized in Germany. That fact is that nations must depend upon one another.

Germany must export her products to acquire foreign exchange with which to pay for food that Germans must have. To make exports possible the German Government is prepared to go a long way toward absorbing losses which its traders incur through selling in foreign markets at prices below cost of production. To meet German undercutting, other governments subsidize their foreign trade—as Britain has in Central Europe, and may more vigorously in the near future unless new understandings can be reached on international questions.

The last year has brought a severe decline in German exports. And the annexations of Austria and the Sudetenland, far from being of economic advantage, have actually resulted in additions to Germany's unfavorable trade balance since these areas likewise were buying more than they sold. Moreover, the "drive to the east," politically expedited at Munich, appears to be running into obstacles raised by fears among the smaller nations. As producers of raw materials Germany's eastern neighbors must constantly guard against the possibility of becoming German "economic colonies." Such terms as have been offered by Germany in that part of the world have underscored this possibility for the peoples there.

That Germany's need of foreign trade is becoming acute is indicated in Herr Hitler's phrase. Connected with this need is the German demand for colonies, though the return of undeveloped colonies could mean only a minor—and for a long time a negligible—contribution to Germany's economic welfare. Exports to colonies could be only as profitable to Germany as the development of those colonies permitted. Such development requires the very capital which Germany appears to lack, and a protracted period of investment and patience which it seems Germany could now ill afford.

Programs of political expansionism are less desirable, even from the point of view of a country needing economic "living room," than efforts to find this room by negotiations looking to freer trade. Whether this is being recognized by both sides in what has become a tangled territorial-economic conflict remains to be seen in the outcome of discussions already scheduled for British and German industrial representatives.

The relatively moderate tone of Herr Hitler's Reichstag address, the German offer to negotiate American claims on Austria's pre-Anschluss debts, and the speedy resumption of discussion with other countries over refugees following Dr. Schacht's removal from the Reichsbank and the refugee conference—these appear to be straws in a wind whose direction is far from settled but which may veer to more hopeful quarters in the near future if a recognition of economic facts by all nations concerned can be translated into political sanity.

European Traditions

Book News of the Day

GERMAN scholarship has long been famous both for its thorough grasp of detail and for its love of broad and sweeping philosophical syntheses. Mr. J. P. Mayer's book, POLITICAL THOUGHT: THE EUROPEAN TRADITION (London: Dent. 18s.), in which he has enjoyed the co-operation of four other specialists for particular countries, exhibits both these characteristics. He has endeavored to analyze the political thought of every country in "the European tradition" from ancient Greece to modern America, and at the same time to generalize this tradition under the general headings of reason, freedom of thought and doctrine, dignity of the individual, and human responsibility to society and the State. It cannot be claimed that the result is easy to read or digest, but it can safely be said that nobody interested in the general or particular aspects of political thought will fail to find profit in these pages.

* * *

The stream of European thought, rising in ancient Greece, was canalized by the imperial power of Rome and flowed in this single channel until the breakup of the medieval world and the birth of the modern state. Here the tradition begins to diverge, and we have for the first time to use national epithets and to speak of Italian, French, English, and presently German, political thought. The tradition of unity did, however, survive. In the eighteenth century France and "the enlightenment," in the nineteenth century, Britain and laissez-faire liberalism, though no longer the torchbearers of a universal political philosophy, did provide a focus for the political tradition of the civilized world.

The growing competition of the later years of the nineteenth century broke this qualified unity, and the breach was completed by the war. "Europe" has ceased to be much more than a geographical expression; and the appearance of the United States in the forefront of the picture has made even the conception of a "European tradition" something of an anachronism. Such is the path which this book seeks to trace. Mr. Mayer is a European, a German and a Jew; and this triple character is reflected in a certain note of pessimism which creeps into his later pages.

* * *

As to the other contributors, Mr. Crossman's chapter on British political thought, though brief, is one of the best in the book. At the present moment, he concludes, "for the first time in many hundreds of years, this country is not only without a clear-cut philosophy, but in need of one." Mr. Sprigge, writing on Italy, is excellent on the historical side, but disappointingly stops short at the arrival of Fascism, whose theories he makes little attempt to analyze. Mr. Kecskemeti, on the United States, covers a lot of ground, but may strike the American reader as rather scrappy and unsatisfying. Mr. Mayer himself is responsible for all the earlier chapters, as well as for an admirable survey of modern Germany, and a rather superficial one (the only place in the book where propaganda makes itself felt) of Soviet Russia.

E. H. C.

One Answer to the Question—What Next in Spain?

The Press Examines American Foreign Policy

American Arms for Aggressors

THE policy recommended here—permission for all nations to purchase American weapons in time of war, except in the case of nations clearly identified by the President and Congress as aggressors—does not go so far in the direction of collective security as this newspaper believes it is desirable and in the long run essential for the United States to go. But we recognize—particularly when so good a former friend of collective security as Herbert Hoover now speaks out against it—that there are necessary limitations to what can be done at this time. The policy recommended here would at least substitute open for secret diplomacy, carry a message to the aggressor nations which they could not possibly misconstrue and throw the influence of the United States against the outbreak of a war which, once begun, might soon involve us.—*New York Times.*

"Support With Open Eyes"

THE definition of our vital interests in the present world emergency is not easy. We make no pretense to possessing an answer ready to hand. But we think they deserve to be discussed in the open and expressed in terms more clarifying than a bare identification of our frontiers with any European nation. . . .

We heartily agree with Mr. Roosevelt's general outlook of sympathy with the democracies and we incline to the view that the continuing threat held over the world by the dictators has reached a stage that requires united action by the democracies for the period of the emergency, once agreement is reached among them as to aims and means.

We spoke recently of "stumbling into war." Let us add one word, in view of the secret conference—"stumbling blindfold into war." We urge Mr. Roosevelt to share the fundamentals of his policy with the American people and implement his admirable personal sympathies with a definition of natural interest that the whole nation will be glad to support with open eyes and unlimited resources.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Drifting Toward Armageddon?

IF MR. ROOSEVELT paraphrased Mr. Baldwin and said that America's frontier was in France he made, in my belief, a foolish statement.

But if he had said that the last ditch of democracy was in the United States he would have made a statement which cannot be challenged by anyone.

And he does not believe that the best strategy is to drift until forced to stand alone in that ditch—after we have assisted great mobilized totalitarian states to rebuild the world into huge new closed economic empires!

That course means Armageddon. . . .

Whatever are the consequences of the President's remarks in this country, it is an undeniable fact that in the world at large there is a greater hope for peace in 1939 than there was last week.—Dorothy Thompson in *New York Tribune.*

"Crazy-Quilt Policy"

RECENT events have shaken our faith in isolation. We hoped that by pulling away from the troubles of a distant world, we could "keep out of it."

But we have found Fascist aggression crowding us in Central and South America; we have found the totalitarians devising subtle new instruments of a powderless war, fought with trade penetration and propaganda; we see the pressure that tore a Munich settlement from Great Britain and France tearing concessions of another sort from the governments of this hemisphere; we see each Fascist victory in Europe followed by increasing Fascist brazenness on this side. . . .

In the name of safeguarding our country, let us here and now give up the crazy-quilt policy we are pursuing of a little bit of isolation, a little bit of collective security, a little bit of lip-service to a neutrality act on the statute books, and a little bit of evasion of that act.

Let's either enter the door of world affairs, or get off the doorstep.—*New York Post.*

Mass Wisdom

WE THINK, and hope, we see signs that President Roosevelt's excursion into secret diplomacy will prove brief. And that he will fall back on the philosophy which he himself so ably expressed in Chautauqua, N. Y., August 14, 1936, when he said:—

"But all the wisdom of America is not to be found in the White House or in the Department of State; we need the mediation, the prayer and the positive support of the American people who go along with us in seeking peace."

Or, as Talleyrand put it:—"There is one person who knows more than anybody—and that is everybody."

Democracy is founded on that idea.—*New York World-Telegram*

More on "Fashions and Furniture"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter of T. W. interested me so much that I looked up back numbers to read again the editorial on "Fashions and Furniture" which he objected to so strongly. My first impression was confirmed—that the editorial writer seemed to be a thoughtful observer, outside the trade, and that the view expressed might be that of a good many buyers.

The letter writer's statements were so strong that in fairness they needed checking up. I was inclined to do so, as I am concerned with furniture design, in efforts to assist a portion of the public to improve the appearances of their homes. Incidentally I see a good many periodicals, including the leading furniture trade monthlies.

It is true that those monthlies do not use the word fashions in referring to furniture types. But in glancing through some January issues, I noticed among advertisements phrases that indicate lively competition in novel design, with the headlining of certain new style-names—"the season's trend," if this be the preferred term.

Here are a few expressions found in those furniture advertisements, proper names omitted:

"Sensation of January market, the new . . . line."

"The glamour suite for 1939."

"New Styles. New Features."

"Sparkling new line . . . with snappy nautical effects."

"Exciting—Smart new features to thrill the modern market."

"Designs that are modern with a flash."

". . . will blaze important new style trail."

"Hot promotional merchandise—intriguing new furniture."

All this sounds to me as if the furniture business holds a good many concerns who think of each new year very much as clothing makers do. Whether the word for it is trends or fashions, is a matter of choice.

One advertisement that caught my eye was over the names of nine manufacturers, and it contained the following:

"Recently, we have had much that is new for the sake of newness. New ideas in furniture design have come so swiftly as almost to cause bewilderment. We have wallowed in a ferment of speculation, of uncertainty, of indecision. We have needed something substantial, something to tie to."

Judging from this, leaders in the business realize what T. W. says isn't so—that much design is still hasty and that new conceptions have been short-lived. Presumably they have been publicized as strongly as the above current quotations from advertising pages indicate.

Whatever the editorial writer may have thought, in the mention of Victorian types, I agree with T. W. that much of that style is good. It is best the closer it follows the Louis XV, from which it sprang. There are a dozen pieces of it in my home, chiefly chairs, and some have been in the family eighty years. But when I tried to find some to go with it in a high grade department store two years ago, I was shocked at the examples of inartistic and senseless corruption of good design they offered as Victorian. Now I am told, Victorian is about through here, and will be out of the picture when dealers have disposed of excessive stocks, which have been largely responsible for the lively promotion a year or two back. Was that a trend or a fashion? Incidentally, I wonder how long "Swedish Modern" will last, bleached or natural. However attractive, its novelty will pass and it will not always make "hot" advertising.

I can't find much in the letter of T. W. to agree with, I'm sorry to say, and am puzzled by his amazement at the editorial statement that furniture ought to last a generation, and that those who buy it should expect to live with it that long. When some young friends of mine spent considerable of their savings for furniture a few months ago, with my advice, they selected things they believed would last a lifetime, as their parents' had. And what they bought was to be used with some from their parents, bought when first married.

I hope T. W. will not accuse me, as he did newspapers, of ignoring "the type of information which trade publications stress."

T. R. F.

New York

The Wide Horizon

A Federal Europe

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

DESPITE the fact that it is still an unrealized ideal, nothing appears more self-evident to the thinking European today than that the future of this continent depends upon the evolution of some form of federal government.

The exclusive nationalism, so marked a feature of the policies of certain countries on this continent just now, is hardly the soil in which such an idea can flourish. But while in the political sphere retrogression has temporarily triumphed, politics is only one expression of public activity. There are others in which new fundamental changes find political expression.

The ever-increasing conquest by mankind of the limitations of space and time through the accumulated sum of discoveries and inventions has long served to show that co-operation rather than isolation is essential to the development of the fullest civilization on this globe.

Human behavior is a strange paradox, but acting on the analogy of action and reaction, history has shown that it is when certain ideas appear at their zenith, that people have begun to long for their opposite and have worked for such a realization. Hence, it is not surprising that any observant traveler through this continent today soon realizes how many of Europe's millions are convinced that the solution of their fundamental problems is hindered rather than helped by the presence of national frontiers.

* * *

While it is clear that chauvinistic propaganda through press and radio can cause the great unifying forces of physical science and common human sentiments to be submerged and can relegate to the background or deliberately misrepresent some of the basic human needs, it should not be forgotten what expenditure of energy backed by the whole might of totalitarian propaganda has been used to bring this about. Repressive control of all forms of public expression still has to be continued, and even this cannot control the humane reaction of the vast majority of a nation—as was shown in the recent events in this country!

The peoples of all the countries on this continent long for international co-operation, but with the endeavor to translate this wish into political form difficulties arise. Such unity implies the reconciliation of national interests with the interests of the whole continent. It means the establishment of a league of free peoples, under a voluntary submission to a central authority. Today, this is prevented by considerations of national prestige and individual ambition, and is made all the harder by racial theories which isolate rather than combine. Under such conditions it is not surprising that many turn back to the Middle Ages to the days before a national economy, a national state, or national church. But such a unity of centuries ago is impossible and would be incomplete today. Ours must be a unity of a more diverse but deeper kind when it comes.

* * *

The events of the past few months in Europe have seemed to work against rather than for federalism. Hegemony and dominion, and benevolent despotism, which may be economically beneficial but are morally and culturally detrimental have temporarily triumphed. The moves toward decentralization have been rudely checked and replaced by a centralized domination which leaves little room for self-expression for many millions of human beings.

These are hard facts which cannot be ignored. But they have not convinced even those living under such systems that isolation rather than co-operation is the solution. People are still searching for that common ethical unity which alone can be the basis of a common public system of law in which they can live the fullest life.

It is the old ideal stated centuries ago by two inhabitants of Cilicia, in Asia Minor. Zeno the Stoic described it as "one way and order of life, like that of a single flock feeding on common pasture." St. Paul, native of Tarsus, presented it as the ideal from which was excluded "neither Jew, nor Gentile, Greek nor barbarian. . . ."

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Border, Nor Breed, Nor Birth—

IF THOU art asked what country dost thou come from, do not answer I am from Athens or from Corinth but like Socrates say: "I am from the universe." In fact why shouldst thou say that thou art from Athens and not from that corner of the room where thy perishable body first emerged in the moment of thy birth? Is it not clear that when thou callest thyself Athenian or Corinthian, thou takest thy name from vaster surroundings which include not only that corner and that house but also that vaster region where thine ancestors were born? The philosopher who understands the order of the universe and knows that of all families there is none greater, none more important and none vaster than the one, which is made up of intelligent beings and of God—should he not say: "I am from the universe," should he not say: "I am the son of God."—Epictetus, 60-120 A. D.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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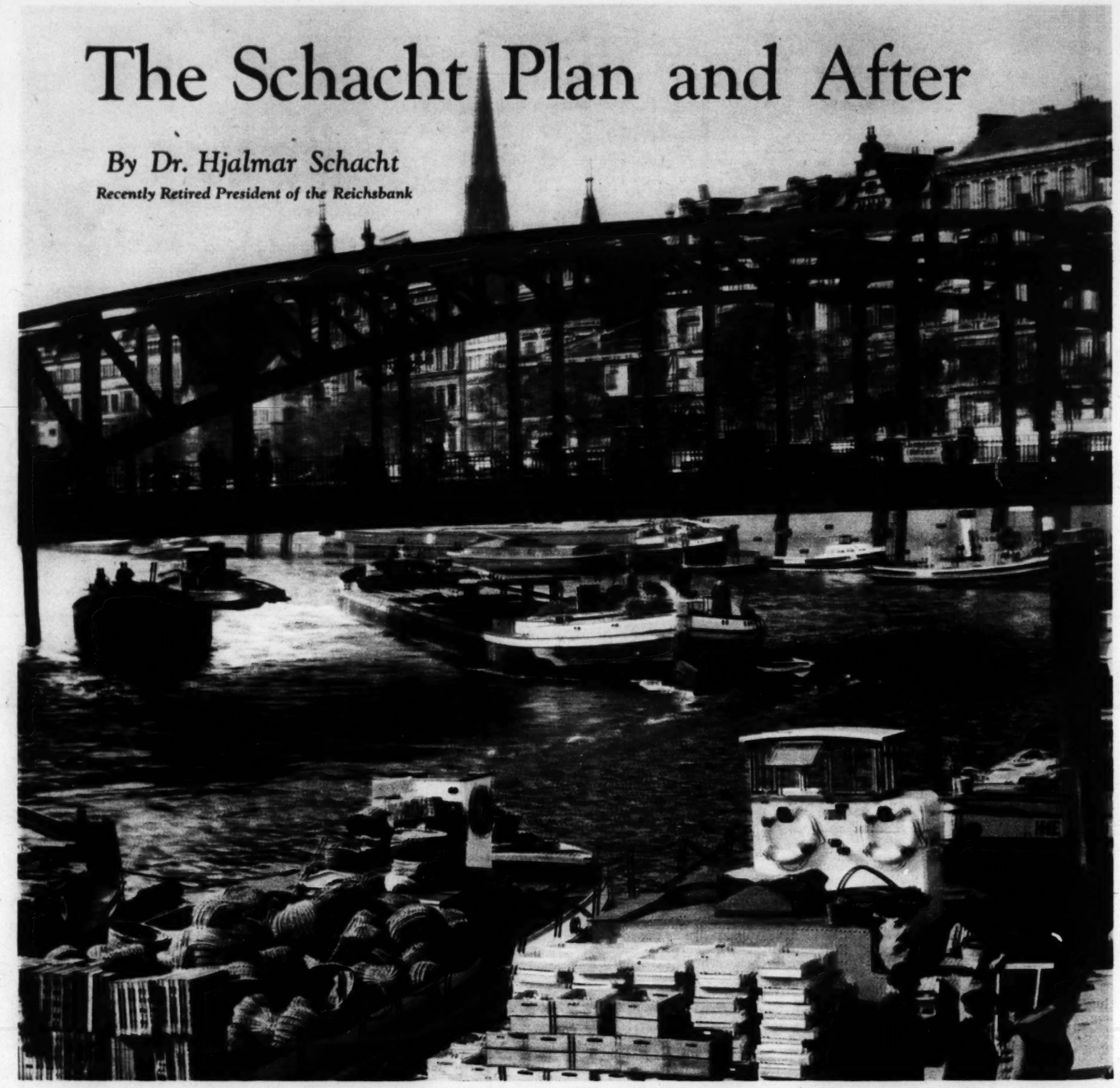
BOSTON, FEBRUARY 8, 1939

The Schacht Plan and After

By Dr. Hjalmar Schacht

Recently Retired President of the Reichsbank



A RIGIDLY-CONTROLLED STATE ECONOMY HELPS KEEP HAMBURG CANAL BARGES BUSY — H. Armstrong Roberts

The Third Reich has changed the economic guard. The deft hand of Dr. Schacht no longer controls the Reichsbank. But the ingenious methods, by which he enabled Germany to gain predominance in foreign trade expansion, continue in use at an accelerated pace. In an article written before his dismissal, Dr. Schacht describes those methods. In an accompanying article on Page 2 a Christian Science Monitor correspondent weighs the factors that will affect the Reich's future economic course.

IT IS NOT without some justification that I write on this subject, for I was faced with the task of placing German foreign trade on a new basis in 1934, while I was entrusted with the duties of Minister of Economy. In the course of the crisis, and particularly in the year already mentioned, it was seen that it was not possible to continue the old methods in foreign commerce without German exports falling, and the balance on the wrong side of our ledger being increased. It was thus that the New Plan arose, providing far-reaching State guidance of Germany's foreign trade. Since its announcement in September, 1934, this plan has been the decisive factor for the control and development of commerce between Germany and other lands.

The New Plan arose as a result of the state of emergency into which Germany had been forced by the trend of conditions. One must begin by remembering that Germany entered the crisis of 1931 with foreign debts of no less than 25,000,000,000 Reichsmark. In the course of this crisis, it was clearly shown that the German exports could not be increased sufficiently to pay the interest on the debts, in addition to covering the imported goods needed. This was not due to Germany's inability to produce the necessary quantity of goods for export, but to the fact that the world market was not in a position to absorb such a quantity. This was definitely proved by the increase of English and American customs duties and by the fixing of contingents in France. In view of these circumstances, the Reich Government was compelled to limit payments on loans, and to introduce the well-known transfer moratorium on an increasing scale.

After this measure had been carried out, the traffic in goods also required regulation if the problem of foreign currency was to be mastered. I believed that the question of currency could only be solved if I went back to the simplest and most primitive ideas. I said to myself one should never buy more than one can pay for, and if one cannot pay for everything one would like to buy, one must first of all purchase what is most urgently needed, and must do so where the conditions are most favorable.

The unusual part of the New Plan, the result of this line of thought, was that its conception was freed from all previously held theories, and was applied from actual practice, following measures which would really help. The classical theory of political economy would have replied to the question as to where one purchased most favorably, "Of course wherever the goods are cheapest!" This cannot be thought of for Germany today. When one has no foreign currency to pay for goods, the question of the cheapest market is no longer so interesting as that of where one can obtain goods at all.

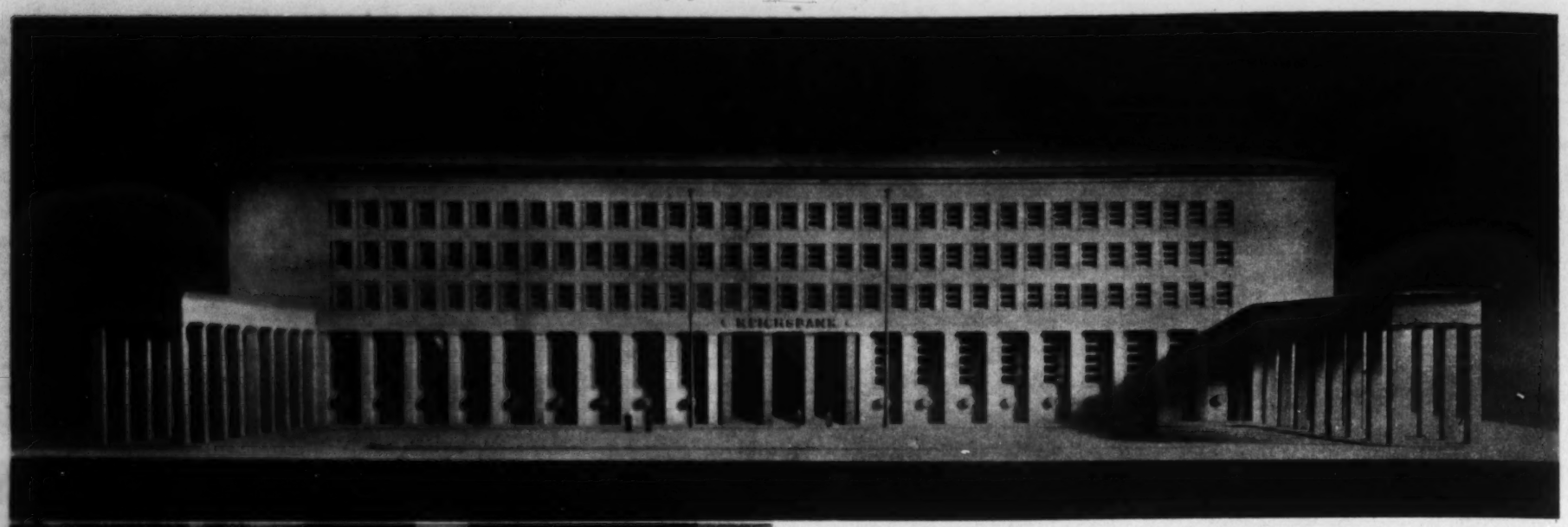
On the other hand, it is important to know whether the purchaser of goods insists on selling only in return

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Program of Prestige

Post-Schacht German Policies Envision Restored Colonies or Other New Resources to Balance Possible Credit Expansion

By J. Emlyn Williams



E. H. Borner, Authentic News

STORM CENTER OF GERMAN FINANCIAL POLICY

Plan of the New Reichsbank (Top) Is a Product of Herr Schacht's Regime. Above He Is Seen Addressing Members on Means of Maintaining the Domestic Parity of the Reichsmark

. . The Schacht Plan and After

Continued from Page 1

for foreign money, which I do not possess, or whether he is prepared to take my goods in payment. All in all, this simple and primitive train of thought was based on the main question as to whether the rest of the world desired to, or was in a position to, manage without a market consisting then of 70 (now 80) million people or not. It has turned out that not the producer, but the consumer is the commanding factor in economic life.

The new system of foreign trade meant that imports and exports had to be subjected to a certain control, but it need not as yet have necessarily forced the whole German commercial policy into the extreme of bilateral commercial agreements which we now find commanding not only the German trade policy, but also widely in the rest of Europe. This extreme system was forced upon Germany by her foreign creditors, who believed that controlling German exports to their country was a suitable means of paying the claims on capital payment which could no longer be entirely covered by Germany.

In this way, forcible clearing was introduced, and this is now hardly regarded in any land as an ideal solution. Furthermore, there was soon a disagreement as to which party was to be given preference in distributing the resulting cash—the exporter of foreign goods, who wanted to export to the Reich, or the creditor, who wished to pocket the interest from Germany. In any case, it proved erroneous to think that the bilateral trading system was the arbitrary product of German ideas. On the other hand, it is the natural and necessary result of the so-called Reparations imposed upon Germany in 1919, and of the compulsory clearings. If Germany's creditors were prepared to share with her the burdens resulting from the Reparations, i. e., the foreign debts of the Reich, a door would be opened through which we could come to general trade and free international payments.

The success of the New Plan can be shown with the aid of a few figures. Quantitatively, the imports of manufactured goods have been cut by 63 per cent. Against this, the imports of ores went up by 132 per cent, of petroleum by 116 per cent, of cereals by 102 per cent, and of rubber by 71 per cent. The balance on the wrong side of the ledger, totaling 284,000,000 marks in 1934, gave place to a balance on the right side of 550,000,000 in 1936, and 443,000,000 in 1937. This success has, it must be admitted, been purchased at a high price, for the control of foreign trade has considerably added to the merchant's work owing to the necessary bureaucratic regulations. At the time, I described my own "New Plan" as "awful," and I still hold this opinion.

The New Plan will remain in force as long as Germany is short of foreign currency. Its gradual removal can only be considered when the proper conditions prevail. These include a better position as regards raw materials, and clearing up the conflict between debt and trade policies.

The New Plan has, however, proved a useful instrument in any case, and has shown that Germany does not intend to have her economic life dictated from abroad, but that she can and is able to do this herself.

DISMISSAL BY Reichsführer Hitler of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht from the presidency of the Reichsbank came as a surprise because on many occasions during the past two years there had been reliable reports of Herr Schacht's resignation being refused. Friction between Herr Schacht and a large section of the National Socialist leaders in regard to finance policy had long been aggravated by personal differences, particularly by the fact that the former Reichsbank president was never "one of them," that is, he was not a member of the party before it came to power.

Herr Schacht's departure bears a striking resemblance to that of Baron Constantin von Neurath from the foreign office and to the dismissal of the old army generals during the crisis over Austrian policy a year ago. In all cases these men had deserved well of the Führer, seeing that without them he would never have been able to tide over the periods between the Weimar republic and the establishment of the new regime.

Without Herr Schacht's experience and daring initiative it is doubtful whether the Third Reich could have survived the economic financial difficulties handed down by its predecessors; and through gigantic rearmament and public works schemes have converted the unemployment of 6,000,000 into a demand for labor. Herr Schacht created a credit basis upon which these things could be established.

* * *

Recently he had obviously come to doubt whether this top-heavy structure was not threatening to topple through its own lopsidedness. Hence his demands for retrenchment and for increased taxation to help bring conditions into control once more. Herr Schacht wished to make political economic policies subservient to recognized rules of finance, whereas Herr Hitler's more extreme advisers maintained that the first and only consideration was achievement of a political-economic program and that finance must fit in with any new increased demands. To these extremists the Reichsbank existed simply to supply funds.

In place of the banker has come a party man, Dr. Walther Funk, Reich Minister of Economic Affairs. His task already has been clearly defined for him in the three points mentioned in the letter accompanying his appointment by the Führer. Dr. Funk is to "secure in the future, as in the past, absolute stability of wages and prices, and thereby continue to uphold the value of the mark": to "place the capital market increasingly at the disposal of private demands for money," and to transform the Reichsbank into a German bank of issue, unconditionally subordinated to the sovereignty of the state.

The Reichsbank, it is apparent, will henceforth play only a passive role in national developments. Among businessmen there appears to be little expectation of financial aid to private industry available in view of the increasing tendency of the state to absorb all available money and labor.

* * *

The important question is, how can "absolute stability of wages and prices" be maintained? Hitherto stability has been maintained with great difficulty and at a sacrifice by the nation of its standard of living. Three possible courses may be adopted:

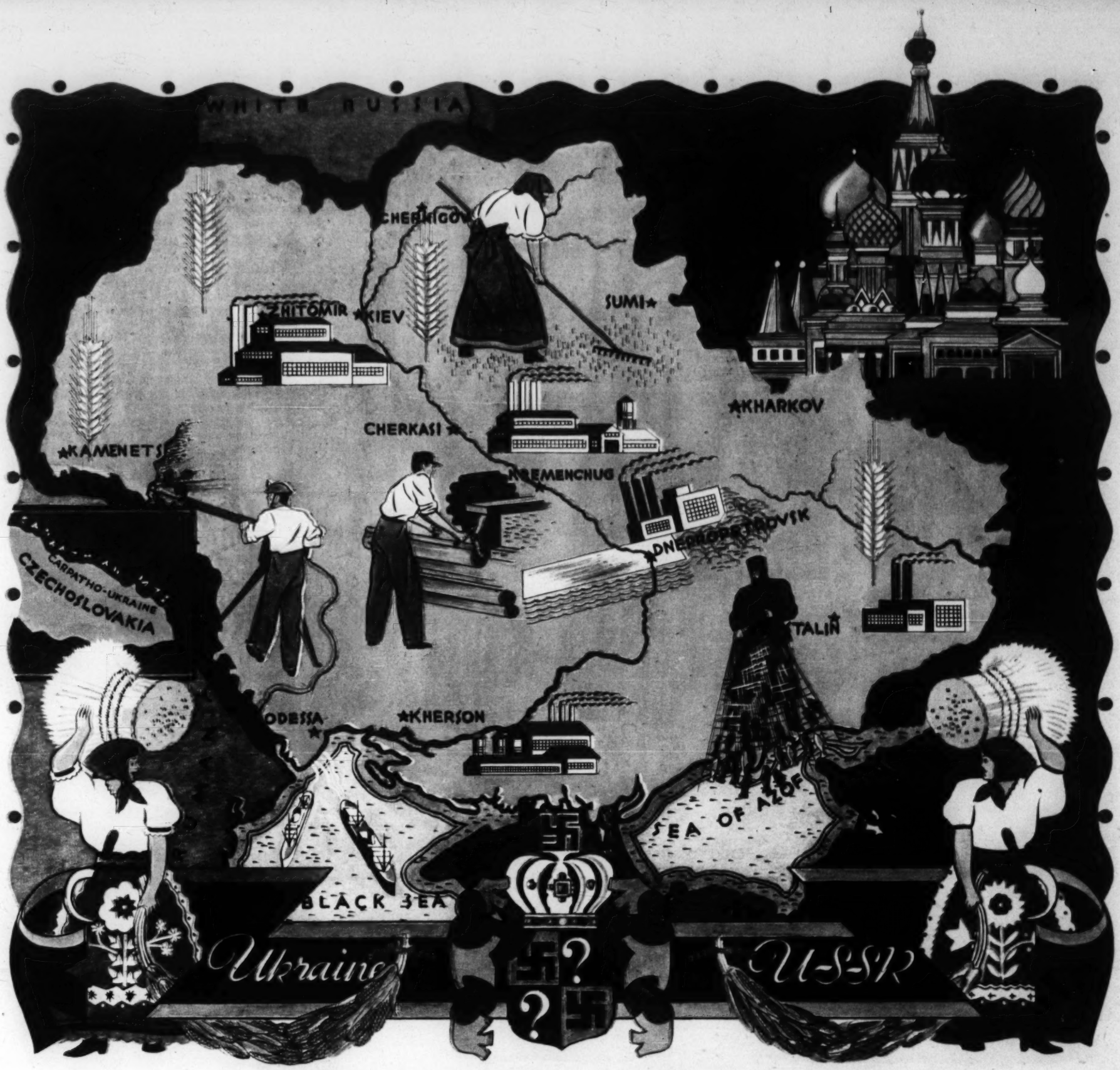
The first could be increased taxation such as was advocated by Herr Schacht and Finance Minister Count Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk. But this is not likely, since the National Socialist Party leaders realize that the country is already taxed to the hilt (more than 20 per cent of salaries and wages find their way back to the state in taxes of some sort or other) and the dissatisfaction already shown in certain sections of the population cannot be allowed by the party to change into open discontent. New sources of taxation are difficult to find. Taxes and a capital levy on church property would bring only a small part of what is wanted.

The second method could be that of heavy retrenchment in state expenditure, particularly in a reduction of the output on armaments and public building; but this the National Socialists refuse to allow. As a result, the Third Reich, which always complains that it is a poor country, is investing millions of marks in things which are not "creative" in the sense that they do not help establish new sources of production; investments which only an enormously wealthy country could undertake, especially after a lost war. To this criticism Germany replies there is no alternative, since retrenchment in expenditure would lead to increased

(Continued on page 15)

BARTER METHODS KEEP THE STEAM UP — Wide World

Busy Hamburg Harbor, With Freighters Plying to Ports Compliant to Germany's Present Trade Methods



What of the Ukraine?

Establishment of Carpatho-Ukraine Seen as Serving a Long-Range German Purpose That Overlaps Soviet Interests

By Demaree Bess

WRITING IN 1937, a full year before the Munich settlement, the eminent British authority on Central Europe, Mr. C. A. Macartney, described the Ukrainian question as "perhaps the biggest unsolved political question of Europe today."

When Mr. Macartney wrote that statement, most observers were watching other more exciting situations. The spotlight was centered first upon Austria, then upon Czechoslovakia, then upon Memelland in Lithuania, with dramatic interludes in Danzig, in the Polish Corridor, in Hungary. All of these places had problems of their own, which seemed to be crying more urgently for solution than that of the Ukraine.

Then, in swift succession, within little more than a year, these other questions melted away. Some of them were solved by negotiation and some by force. Some of them simply became unimportant after the Munich conference, which settled so much.

The German attitude on the Ukrainian question did not become clear, even to some close observers, until after the Munich settlement. The outside world was puzzled, at first, by Poland's frantic efforts to prevent Germany, after Munich, from setting up an independent Carpatho-Russia within the territorial limits of post-Munich Czechoslovakia. It was not generally understood, at first, why several Balkan countries protested against the name "Carpatho-Ukraine" proposed by Germany for this tiny segment of Czechoslovakia. But all these things have now become clear.

It is obvious now that German statesmen foresaw, long ago, how useful could be the Ukrainian people, slighted or ignored by the makers of the Treaty of Versailles, where they were denied the right to self-determination and split up among four countries.

Today, the Ukrainian question permits German imperialists to do just what they want to do in Eastern Europe, so Germany has declared itself the patron of a Great Ukraine. It has offered to help Ukrainians set up their own independent state, providing the necessary military and material assistance. It has already established a nucleus for this new state in tiny "Carpatho-Ukraine," that poverty-stricken segment of post-Munich Czechoslovakia.

This is the same device used by Japan in Manchukuo, by Soviet Russia in Outer Mongolia, by Germany itself in Czechoslovakia since the Munich settlement.

The Ukrainian people, a branch of the Slav race closely akin to the Great Russians, are today divided among five nations. They number more than 40,000,000, and of these almost 35,000,000 are inside Soviet Russia. Of the remainder, more than 3,000,000 are in Poland, and about 1,000,000 in Rumania. Most of the others are in the tiny puppet state, Carpatho-Ukraine. Suppose, then, that all the Ukrainians, with Germany's assistance, manage to unite in their own state. Suppose that they succeed in acquiring for this new state the territories which they now occupy in Poland, in Rumania, in Soviet Russia. Suppose that they somehow bring into their new state all the natural resources now lying within territories they occupy in four other states.

If that were accomplished, then the face of Eastern Europe would have changed almost beyond recognition. Germany, through its Ukrainian ally, would dominate Eastern Europe unshakably.

And what of the Ukrainians themselves? Do these gifted people want their own state? Are they willing to accept German domination, if that seems necessary to get it? Speaking generally, the answer seems to be "Yes." Ukrainians, like most other peoples, are not content to continue as minorities in national states. Minorities are seldom, if ever, contented except in such confederations as Switzerland or in pioneer states in newly developed continents. The Ukrainians of Poland are clamoring for independence. The Ukrainians of Rumania are restless. And Soviet Russia has admittedly put down one "bourgeois nationalist" plot after another among her Ukrainians.

The Soviet Ukraine is one of the richest areas of Europe. Its black soil is immensely fertile, and gained for the Ukraine, before the Russian revolution, the title, "Granary of Europe." Its natural resources are vast, and the Soviet Government has established in the Ukraine its most important manufacturing and industrial centers. The Ukraine contains the great dam and power station at Dnepropetrovsk on the Dnieper, the Donbas coal fields, and four of Russia's greatest manufacturing cities. Deprived of the Ukraine, Soviet Russia would become virtually an Asiatic country. The Ukrainian question promises to affect the future of Germany, Soviet Russia, Poland, and all the other countries of Eastern Europe. Indirectly, it threatens to affect the future of Western European nations, as well, which feel they have reason for concern if Germany becomes too strong.

From the Age of Elegance

Novels Discovered on a Rainy Day by Visitors in the Country Are Found to Reflect Stately Literary Fashions of Not So Long Ago

By Dorothy Desmond

SUNDAY morning it had rained. We wandered about the little Maine hostelry, looking out the window at the gray, quiet tide, wondering disconsolately what on earth to do with a day by the sea and no available, unmoistened landscape.

Miss Languish, the plump little proprietress, observed our defeated attitudes and said brightly:

"Wouldn't you like to read?" And added, with a look of promise, "Come into the parlor. I have shelves full of the best books—real literature." We acquiesced radiantly. Even a detective story would have done, and we felt it possible to hope for a Jane Austen or a Galsworthy. So we followed our hostess into the clean, bare, little parlor, where two sedate rows of sectional bookcases offered possible surcease. Miss Languish daintily opened the top case and brought out "The Last of Margaret Worthington."

"Oh, thank you, Miss Languish," we cried, "these will do beautifully," and we meant it. Miss Languish, having viewed our content with satisfaction, drifted away.

I have always had the habit of reading the opening and closing paragraphs of a book first. It either tells me all I want to know or leaves me with the proper longing to read what's in the middle, so I turned to the end of "Margaret Worthington." "Scenes of parting are better imagined than described," I read aloud to a pleased audience. "So we will not repeat the farewells, but will only add that there was a fair promise of Margaret Worthington's plan of a reunion at Roweat in the summer, whither, who knows, but you and I may some day follow them."

"You see," explained Miss Languish, who had returned for the last sentence, "it makes you feel you are just part of the book—that book took a literary prize—a thousand dollars!"

* * *

A moment later, we were enjoying "Bite of Benin," subtitled, "Where Many Go In But Few Come Out," by Robert Simpson. We read: "Upon receiving McClure's negative reply to her note, Miss Severoid did not fly into a rage nor wipe McClure's name from the slate of her memory. She bit upon her amazement and chagrin and, swallowing them with considerable difficulty, tried to understand."

Miss Languish stood in the doorway listening, hands on hips and head to one side in bird-like enjoyment. "Isn't that the sweetest story?" she trilled, then went off to answer a call at the desk.

"Once to Every Man" offered illustrations to last a Sunday out. Under a tragic scene, where the lovely lady wears a black ribbon in her hair, has shadowed eyes and a wistful droop of her head, is this line: "It Was For Me—You Went. Don't You—Didn't You Know It Was—Just Because of You—That I Wanted Them at All?" About 300 pages farther on, when things seem to be coming out all right, there was another illustration. He is now calling her poetic names of the period. "Dryad It's All Right—It's Always Been All Right—With Us! They Lied—They Lied and They Knew They Were Lying."

There was a wonderful scene from "The Squire's Darling," by the author of "Dora Thorne" (Bertha M. Clay), which read well with gestures:

"Ask her," said the Captain. "If she says 'No,' I am off to the wars, as the song says; if she says 'Yes,' give me a chance."

And the heroine's reply: "Oh, my love! My love! Do not leave me again. . . ."

We thumbed through to the last sad words of the book: "Lionel, think what she suffered!"

"Oh, dear, I'd rather not," said Miss Languish. "That is the saddest book. I never can bear to read it oftener than once a year."

She kept bobbing in and out to share our pleasure, in intervals of providing stamps and information to the boarders. "Just try 'The Illustrious Prince,' by Oppenheim," she remarked, and popped out again.

* * *

We tried it, first glancing at the date, 1910: "The Duchess looked up. . . .

"Good morning, Ambrose" she said. "Do you want to talk to me?"

"If you can spare me five minutes," the Duke suggested. . . . And slipping through the pages to the last dramatic words: "So do the great die," he murmured. "Already the Gods of our fathers are calling you Soto the Faithful. Banzai!"

In "The Crossways," by Helen Martin, we were informed in the first sentence that "Lizzie Kuntz was in a very unaccustomed frame of mind." In "The Clutch of Circumstance" we read: "'Is Lady Trask at home, Brooks?' Sir Ashton Trask inquired of the butler as he entered his own drawing room."

"In those days they certainly set the scene for one," Miss Languish observed; "think of all that one sentence tells you."

"Oh, Miss Languish," we cried, "let us read you the Edith Wharton of 1912. It's from 'The Reef.'"

Miss Languish sat down where she could watch the door and her desk just beyond it, sighing with pleasure. "It's several months since I've read it," she said. "Such climaxes. . . ."

"Here's a climax to end all climaxes," we assured her, and read in delighted unison: "All the way from Charing Cross to Dover the train had hammered the words of the telegram into George Darrow's ears, ringing every change of irony on its commonplace syllables, rattling them out like a discharge of musketry; letting them, one by one, drip slowly and coldly on to his brain, or shaking, tossing, transposing them like the dice in some game of the gods of malice; and now—they leapt out at him as if from the crest of the waves, stung and blinded him with a fresh fury of derision."

"Exhausting," Miss Languish murmured, wiping her eyes. "It goes through and through me. . . ." Over her head was a raincoat. "I'm going to skip up to the other house and get you a lovely old book that I dont' keep here where it will get worn."

"Wait for us, Miss Languish," we begged. "We will come with you. Maybe there will be some more." So arm in arm we started up the path, Miss Languish walking plumply between us while we poured into her ears our appreciation of her five-foot shelf. "Why, Miss Languish," we declared, "it has been worth the visit if only to distract us from the unpleasant verbiage of the present era—the monotonous writing of the proletariate novelists."

"Yes," Miss Languish agreed. "I like a happy ending. It's like life. Now in these books you have been looking at, things often come out all right. The Princess marries the Duke and the Duchess finds the hidden treasure in time to save the family homestead . . . and if people marry, they marry at home like Christian folk. . . . It's what I always say," she ended happily, "give me the classics every time."

BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS OF YESTERDAY

Vision and Revision

Revaluation of Procedures in Unemployment Relief, Social Security and the Wagner Act Started by the United States Congress

By Tully Nettleton

DURING THE FIRST FOUR YEARS of the Roosevelt Administration there was a coolly self-assured, rather debonair young man in Washington who to many persons was as valid—and in some eyes perhaps as dangerous—a personification of the New Deal as was Mr. Roosevelt. In his callow school days this Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell had written a poem ending with the ambitious but now faintly embarrassing words, "We will roll up our sleeves and make America over!"

There is no doubt but that in Resettlement Administration and other governmental innovations Professor Tugwell and some of his colleagues, including the President, did undertake in considerable measure to "make America over." They brought in such devices as NRA, the AAA, the SEC, HOLC, TVA, federal unemployment relief, the Social Security Act and the NLRB, some of which have already been dissolved and others of which have become more and more firmly established.

But since last fall's congressional elections things have changed perceptibly from those relatively blissful days for New Dealers when legislation had but to be sent to the Capitol with "F. D. R.—Must" stamped on it to be practically sure of substantial adoption. Although the Democrats nominally hold overwhelming majorities in both houses, actually the conservative wing of the Democratic Party has sheared away from the President to such an extent that it and the Republican minority form a probable majority against him on many points, and the two forces in the Seventy-sixth Congress have entered into a kind of tacit coalition to make the New Deal over.

* * *

Even the Administration agrees that some of its major pieces of legislation are due for some overhauling and is prepared to take part in the process, possibly as a matter of bowing to the storm, possibly as a matter of saving a maximum of its work from demolition.

In this respect social security comes in for the first and most extensive recommendations on behalf of its sponsors for amendments and changes in the machinery. Opposition fire as represented by Senators Vandenberg and Lodge has centered on the unwieldy and even fantastic size of the reserve fund in process of being built up for old-age insurance. Now the Social Security Board proposes to head off the accumulation of the once contemplated $47,000,000,000 by paying more liberal benefits in the early years of the plan and extending similar payments to widows and dependent wives as well as to workers themselves. Incidentally, this also would head off any reduction industry may have hoped for in ultimate rates of pay roll taxes. The Social Security Council, an advisory group, made similar recommendations as to benefits and proposed also that "since the nation as a whole . . . will derive a benefit from the old-age security program" the Government should ultimately pay a share of the cost out of general taxation. The board advocated that coverage both in old-age insurance and unemployment compensation be extended to domestic servants and later to agricultural workers.

* * *

President Roosevelt urged that larger grants in aid than the law now provides should be made to states that are not able to provide an adequate old-age pension or old-age assistance on the present matching basis of up to $15 from the Federal Government to accompany an equal amount from the state. This, again, was the Administration's answer to a widespread agitation for larger pensions through the Townsend Plan or General Welfare Bill. Without question, strong efforts will be made, and with some Republican support, to increase materially the amounts of the pensions now being paid and perhaps to finance them by some such mechanism as a 2 per cent tax on all transactions.

Another subject of largesome debates —some of them have already been heard and others are bound to follow— is relief administration. Apart from the amounts of the appropriations, which are important with reference to trends toward budget balancing, some observers are inclined to consider that the most momentous question before this session of Congress in its long-range effects may be the design and construction of permanent machinery of distribution of federal funds for public assistance or relief in unemployment. The handling of such enormous sums tends naturally to invite such political abuses as Senator Sheppard's campaign investigating committee has exposed. It also risks cultivating an attitude among individuals of leaning on the Government and among communities of supposing that public money costs them nothing in the construction of improvements.

Hence the proposal which became an opposition program last year, namely of turning relief administration back to the states with the aid of substantial federal grants, is bound to be pushed with redoubled vigor by a minority that has gained 80 seats in the House of Representatives and seven in the Senate. Though President Roosevelt says anyone who believes administration by local boards will eliminate politics is either insincere or unacquainted with American ways, a poll of public opinion recently indicated that popular sentiment is nearly three to one for handling relief nationally through a bi-partisan board.

The special message asking the deficiency appropriation for relief until June 30 anticipated that Congress would probably want to lay down a mathematical formula for allocation of relief funds to the various states instead of leaving this as heretofore to the discretion of the WPA administrator and the President, but he asked that this subject be allowed to rest until the voting of the regular appropriation for 1939-40. Since then the adoption of such a standard has been formally recommended by the Byrnes-Hatch special Senate committee on unemployment, with total population and numbers of unemployed as factors to be considered. Although the calculation of such a formula is not easy and may include some other indexes, it is pretty certain that before the end of this session the state allocation of work relief funds will be made in some way as automatic as that of federal highway funds.

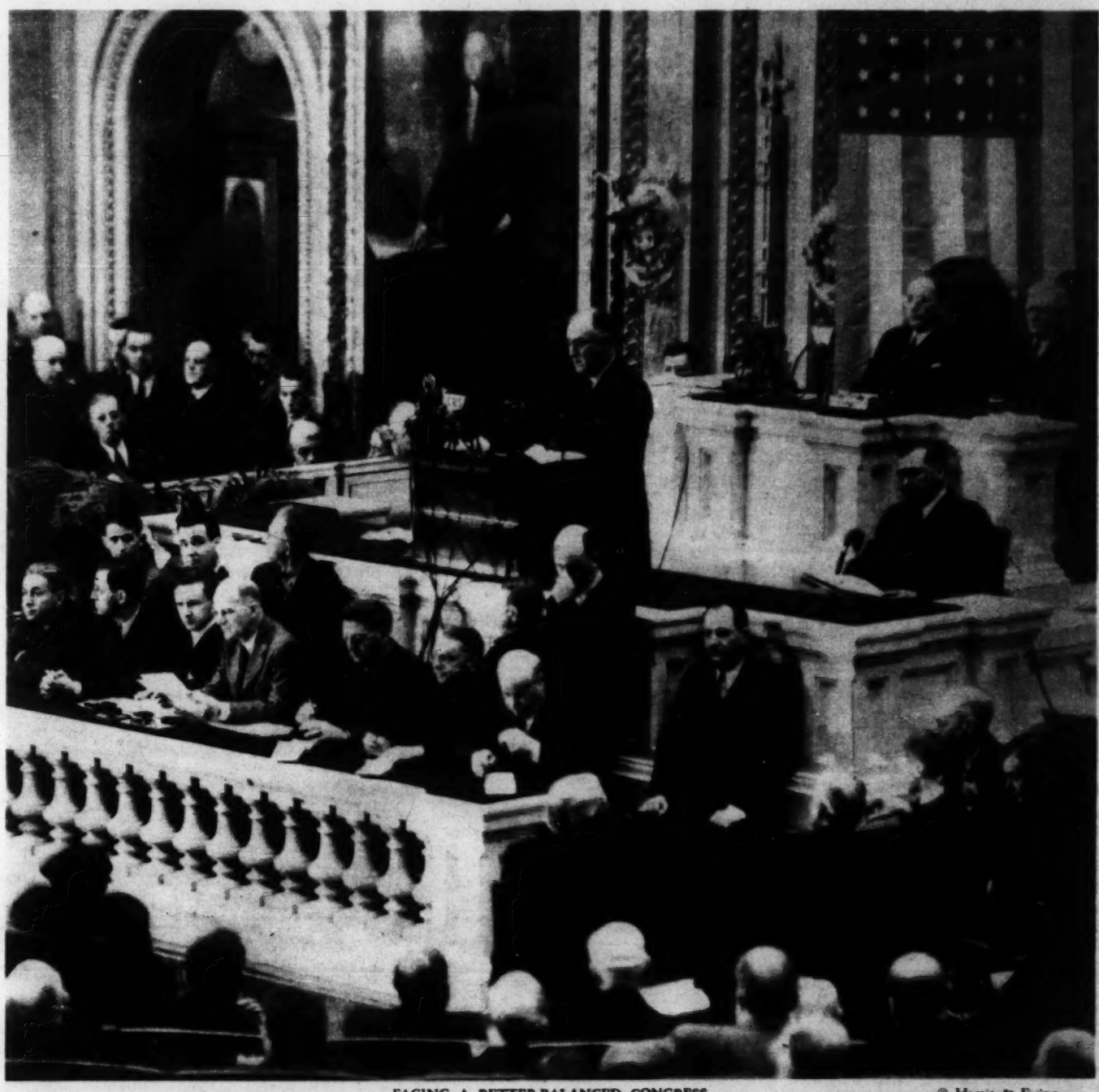
Next after security and relief, possibly the most extensive debates in the current session will have to do with modification of the Wagner Act and the functions of the National Labor Relations Board which it set up. Numerous employer groups have urged that the act should make unions as responsible as management for the keeping of contracts, and some of them insist the act ought to prohibit coercion of workers by labor organizers as well as by employers. By some it is urged that employers ought to have the privilege to appeal to the board the same as employees, particularly in the case of a dispute between two unions when the factory owner is willing to deal with either if it be shown to represent the men. Another line of amendment proposed is to divest the board of its administrative or enforcement functions and to make it simply an agency of investigation, prosecution, and adjudication under the act.

Rather remarkably the American Federation of Labor has been even more aggressive in demanding amendment of the Labor Board Act than have most of the employer associations. In its case the grievance is that the board has allegedly favored C. I. O. or industrial-type unions over the older and narrower horizontal or craft-type unions. The first of nine amendments it requests would compel the board to recognize any craft group which wanted its own representation in bargaining. The C. I. O. opposes any change. President Roosevelt is said to be amenable to modifications in the Labor Act, but not to any sacrifice of the fundamental of collective bargaining.

A subject of perennial and apparently almost interminable revision is farm relief legislation. There is agitation this year for changes in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Pope-McGill Act of last year, but sentiment is divided into so many shades and factions that it is possible the Administration may coast through with only minor modifications in the present program. The principal alternative offered is a combination of a "cost of production" guarantee with the old domestic allotment plan.

In the field of foreign affairs, possible revision of the Neutrality Act holds the biggest potential charge of congres-

(Continued on page 13)



FACING A BETTER-BALANCED CONGRESS © Harris & Ewing

When President Roosevelt Read His Message to the House and the Senate in Joint Session, Opening the Seventy-sixth Congress, on Jan. 4, Many of His Listeners Were Already at Work Upon Programs for Overhauling Some of the Administration's Main Pieces of Legislation

By Plane and/or Ship

How Airboats May Complement, Not Rival, Steamship Service Is Worked Out by American Export Lines

By Volney D. Hurd

Courtesy, Consolidated Aircraft Corp.
DESIGN FOR MODERNS

With Pan American Airways, Imperial Airways, and the American Export Airlines planning to start air services across the North Atlantic this year, the question of the effect of such service on steamer travel becomes paramount. American Export, the only company of the three also operating steamers, offers an unusual opportunity for study. The following article points out how this company sees a combined service as the answer, taking advantage of the best in both types of ocean travel.

"IF YOU LIKE steamer travel, take an eight-day boat—if in a hurry, an 18-hour airplane." Here is the newest formula in trans-Atlantic travel, ready to be put into practice by the American Export Steamship Lines. As a result, shipping men the world over are eagerly studying just how such a project may succeed, for on that may hinge a marked change in the conception of cross-ocean transportation by steamship companies.

In the first place, such an approach to ocean travel leaves out of the picture completely the luxury or super liner, long the pride but also the problem child of shipping. Such vessels enhance national and line prestige and they are excellent focal centers for publicity—but they are terrifically expensive to run. Most of them could not be built without a government subsidy, due to their high first cost, while their operation brings up added cost problems.

Luxury, combined with speed, in cross-ocean travel, of course, provides the ultimate in transportation. But today the speed limits of liners admittedly have been about reached. Any future gains can be estimated in terms of a few hours only, and these at a possible cost in power plant operation which could quickly become prohibitive.

* * *

Air enthusiasts, talking in favor of fast ocean travel, have usually considered the airplane as competitive with the steamship. On the other hand, shipping men, noted for being conservative, very much tend to stick to their lasts, and thus have been unresponsive to air talk. So when a conservative shipping line like American Export combines the two and announces the radical formula with which this article starts, the news of the break with tradition is almost bigger than the news of a new Atlantic air route for passenger service.

Seeking to find out the "why" of this totally unexpected point of view on the part of a steamship operator, the writer first turned to a New York phone book to look up William H. Coverdale, president of the American Export Lines.

The first clue to something being different came when his name was found to be listed with the title, "Consulting Engineer." Steamship lines usually are operated by financiers and transportation men. A consulting engineer is something else again.

Mr. Coverdale, a stocky, alert man with iron gray hair, kindly sandwiched us in between a train arrival and a big business luncheon. An engineer? Yes, for some years. Then, back at the turn of the century, he saw the need for engineering knowledge in the financial world. Everyone knows that good ideas often fail of getting financial backing because financial men usually cannot understand the technical aspects—and almost every business has strong technical angles. On the other hand, there is often good financing of poor ideas for the same reason.

Mr. Coverdale soon found himself in demand. His financial experience grew. Concern after concern found him a source of business regeneration, an insurance afterward of continued profitable operation.

Some five years ago, he was sought out to solve the problems of the American Export Lines. This company was in a bad way financially. Mr. Coverdale accepted the challenge. In three years he had retired all the debts, most of the mortgages, reorganized operations, and had one of the trimmest in-the-black steamship companies in the United States.

Operating a fleet of 10,000-ton passenger and freight combination boats to the Mediterranean, he has built up a large volume of business. Today, 16 new boats are under order, to cost $25,000,000, and the American Export Lines is generally considered a leader in soundest among American-operated steamship lines. Honesty, common sense, and sound management are the Coverdale formula — "not spending money you don't have," he added.

A couple of years ago, Mr. Coverdale found that his chief, though friendly, competition was the Italian Line. Its large, good-looking liners, such as the Rex and the Conte di Savoia, making Gibraltar in five days and Genoa in eight days, were hard competition to meet.

American Export, operating on the "common-sense and sound-policy" formula, could not consider instituting luxury liners.

Suddenly came a happy idea, quite logical to an engineer considering transportation with the broad vision engineering training should give. Why not combine aviation and steamship operation? Suppose passengers were taken off the boats on the Spanish coast and flown to Genoa? This would make the elapsed time between New York and Genoa only slightly over eight days—in other words, practically on schedule with the fast Italian steamers, still using as the basic carrier the eight-day, 10,000-ton standard ships of the Export Lines.

This seemed sound—but the American Government, which has a large finger in foreign shipping through necessary subsidies, could not enthuse over approving any project in steamship-sponsored flying which failed to start from an American port. This brought the next logical question. "Why not fly all the way? Would this not be the complete answer to the large liners —to ocean travel?"

* * *

Mr. Coverdale went to the Martin Company in Baltimore to look over ocean types of airplanes. Here his technical training came to the fore. He knew transportation engineering. He could see flying boats as units of travel, similar to steamships only much lighter. So far so good.

Now one most important point remained unsolved to make the new project shape up to be as sound as steamship operation: Aviation must have regular weather reporting along its line of flight to insure safe and fast transportation. That is why the land lines operate so efficiently. Ocean flying has lacked these necessary facilities and the putting up of floating weather stations along the route would run the cost up to prohibitive heights.

Then came the big idea. The American Export Lines, although competing with the Italian Line, had found the competition not only friendly but distinctly helpful, with both companies using common wharfs, etc. It was quickly figured out that between the two lines there would always be at least 14 ships at various points on the route across the Atlantic. Why not use these well-spaced ships in a joint air reporting service?

Mr. Coverdale approached the Italian Line and the air line, Ala Littoria, both government-operated, the latter to

(Continued on page 14)

Courtesy The American Export Airlines and Italian Airlines

CHART SHOWS POSITION OF SHIPS FOR RELAYING OF WEATHER REPORTS TO AIRLINERS

MEETING MR. LINCOLN

By Ralph G. Lindstrom

From the etching by Dwight C. Sturges

TOO FREQUENTLY personal association and contact is deemed actual acquaintance. John and Judas were both in almost constant contact with Jesus during his ministry. Which of them really became "acquainted" with Jesus and his mission? Fortunately, the gospels do not reflect the Judas concept.

William Herndon was Lincoln's law partner for about twenty-five years, and after such a period of personal contact, Herndon gave much time during the succeeding quarter century in compiling personal data and opinions which became the Herndon-Weik "Life of Lincoln." But an increasing number of careful students are reaching the conclusion that Herndon little understood Lincoln and his work. How frequently biography is a one-sided recording of only what the biographer seeks in the experiences of the one about whom he writes, to justify or sustain some theory or preconceived viewpoint of the writer!

In The Spectator of 1865, an unidentified Englishman who probably never saw Lincoln, wrote an article about Lincoln which evinced a deeper understanding of the Lincoln mentality than is to be found in most biographies since written. The Spectator correspondent sought Lincoln where, and where only, he could be found—in Lincoln's writings and civic conduct; and he quickly became intimately acquainted with this great man and understood his wondrous but simple nobility. Those writers who struggle to find a personal basis for the greatness which material personality cannot explain, invariably lose Lincoln.

* * *

But see in the following sentences from the Spectator article how well the writer knew Lincoln:

"Mr. Lincoln's mind was a political transparency, in which the nation could see an individual character of great power working out the problems set before them all, . . . To compare Mr. Webster, or Mr. Clay, or Mr. Seward as politicians with Mr. Lincoln, is like comparing the themes of clever boys who have borrowed nine-tenths of their thoughts from their school-books with the essay of one who has slowly and awkwardly, but pertinaciously, built up every conviction for himself by the sheer force of his own intellectual strength and moral veracity. . . .

"His training in the backwoods seems to have drawn every feverish element away from his mind, and to have substituted a sort of patient sympathy with the slow process of nature, which reminds us of the parables of Christ Jesus about letting tares and wheat grow together till the harvest, and awaiting the gradual growth of truth, 'first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear,' rather than of prophetic denunciations."

What would it mean to mankind if rulers and citizens generally knew and sought to emulate such a Lincoln! Certainly if the democratic processes are to survive, we need men whose ambition for office is accompanied by a desire for Lincolnesque stature. But unless the desire for an actual acquaintance with Lincoln is sufficiently widespread, how may men who aspire to Lincolnian standards be recognized?

Does this imply that people generally must read the many books in print and being published as Lincolniana? No, and in truth many of these are not worthy of the subject. But thoughtful consideration of Lincoln's writings with some knowledge of the circumstances which occasioned these writings, is by no means a burdensome study, and would do much for civic betterment. Consider the understanding of the real Lincoln to be found in the few sentences above quoted, and bear in mind that they were written before many books on Lincoln had been published.

* * *

Take another example of "meeting Mr. Lincoln." In his day, speeches were considered great when replete with much flowery, if not florid, oratory and figure of speech. At 28 Lincoln made a speech before the Young Men's Lyceum at Springfield on observance of law. A point he wished to make was America's impregnability to foreign attack; another, that lawlessness within could alone destroy this nation. Lincoln used this extravagant language:

"Shall we expect some trans-Atlantic military giant to step the ocean and crush us at a blow? Never! All the armies of Europe, Asia, and Africa combined, with all the treasure of the earth (our own excepted) in their military chest, with a Bonaparte for a commander, could not by force take a drink from the Ohio or make a track on the Blue Ridge in a trial of a thousand years."

But as he advanced, he grew above the tyranny of words, and learned to press through words to the actual idea. Came that rare opportunity at Gettysburg for a noble speech. The committee on arrangements desired a memorable address in accordance with the highest standards of prevailing oratory. Edward Everett was easily the outstanding orator of that period, and was a scholar and statesman of highest standing. His two-hour address at Gettysburg was a masterpiece of its type. It gathered illustration and simile from the best throughout history and literature. It was beautifully delivered.

Then followed Lincoln's few sentences, so concisely comprehensive, so beautiful a pledge of consecration as the only worthy memorial, so complete an epitome of responsibility under the democratic processes, that Edward Everett wrote to the President the next day: "I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes."

* * *

Acquaintance with the Lincoln of Gettysburg and of the Second Inaugural is to know him as one whose passage through the crucial period of the Civil War left him with such high appreciation of political duty and function that in those two gems of inspiration he has left a challenge for all who love democracy. That challenge may well be stated: democratic processes are the politics of the Golden Rule; that is to say, democratic processes are the art of government under the Golden Rule.

In referring to the Second Inaugural, our same unknown English friend also wrote: "Surely none . . . written under a stronger sense of God's government, and certainly none written in a period of passionate conflict, ever so completely excluded the partiality of victorious faction, and breathed so pure a strain of mingled mercy and justice."

Yes, "let's get acquainted with Lincoln" and in an acquaintance which may be as intimate as the understanding we gain by studying the mental man, and not his personality. Mary Baker Eddy once pointed out to a clergyman who sought personal interview with her, the "limitations, which would dwarf individuality in personality" and in the same letter which appears in her work "First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," at pages 118 to 120, she says:

"Those who look for me in person, or elsewhere than in my writings, lose me instead of find me. I hope and trust that you and I may meet in truth and know each other there, and know as we are known of God."

THIS DEVICE HELPS THE SUN TO RUN AN ENGINE—Inv
tary of the Smithsonian Institution, Mobilizes the Sun, Steam

Solar Powe

Continued Efforts Are Being Made to So Commercially the Sun's

By Harlan T.

AN INVENTOR'S SUNFLOWER TO TRAP RECORD TEMPERATURE FROM THE SUN
H. E. McCoy of Harbor City, California, Can Induce 50,000 Degrees From His Sun Heater by Using Additional Units

Wide World

Recent announcement was made of the gift of over half a million dollars by Dr. Godfrey L. Cabot of Boston to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to stimulate research in converting the sun's heat into usable power. Some day, thinks Dr. Cabot, we shall be able to store sunshine rather than let this enormous potential source of energy go to waste.

NATURE PROVIDES us with sunlight and heat gratis. No Congressman has yet attached a rider to any tax bill calling for a tax on sunshine.

Since large figures are difficult to comprehend, we might reduce our interest for the moment to the city of New York alone. The cost of providing something feebly comparable to the sunshine for Greater New York for just one day would amount to $100,000,000. Such examples give us a little idea of the enormous amount of energy coming from the sun. We are tapping a very small part of the total energy generated in the solar power house. The earth itself can consume only one two-billionth of the amount of energy being generated and radiated by the sun.

We know the size of the earth and its distance from the sun, so it is easy to compute how much of the total radiation can be intercepted by our little planet. This, then, makes it possible to calculate the total output from the Solar Power House. It is, roughly, the equivalent of 343,000,000,000,000,000 kilowatts.

It does not appear that any of the other planets in the solar system are likely to be habitable. Therefore, so far as we can see, for every dollar's worth of light sent the earth by the sun, $2,000,000,000 worth go to waste, except for the possible pleasure that may be derived from beholding the radiance of Venus, Jupiter, and the lesser planets shining by reflected sunlight. We will leave it to the reader to figure out the cost of this street-lighting of the sky.

Just how long the solar power house will continue to run on this nonprofitable basis, we do not know. Judging from the habits and life histories of other stars, the sun has been at work supplying approximately its present amount of energy for something like two billions of years. There is at present no sign that the sun's storehouse of energy is in danger of depletion for many billions of years to come. Incidentally, of course, all sources of power and energy on the earth are but subsidiary power plants to the Solar Power Company.

Millions of years ago this same sunshine provided the energy for growing the vast tropical forests of the carboniferous era. The carbon in those tree trunks we are mining today in the form of coal shipped to the local power companies for a source of light and power. Just how long this canned sunshine will continue to sustain night life on earth is a matter for geologists and mining experts to speculate about.

Nor can hydroelectric plants dodge the issue of an enormous debt to the Solar Power Company. It is the radiation of the sun falling on the oceans, lakes, and streams that creates the ascending water vapor, which condenses into clouds and descends again in rain. Water in the mountain streams again seeks the ocean level, forming rivers that pour torrents through the giant turbines of hydroelectric power plants.

What, we may ask, is the source of supply that keeps the solar power house going? Concerning this, scientists have advanced many theories. One does not have to pause long thinking of the sun as a burning furnace in any ordinary sense. The sun is too hot to burn.

Harris & Ewing

AN ENGINE—Invented by Dr. C. G. Abbot, Secre-
zes the Sun, Steam and Chemistry in Its Service

HELPS THE SUN DETOUR INTO DARK PLACES—By A Complicated Series of Prisms and Mirrors the Sun Will Reflect To Provide Additional Hours of Light

Wide World

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Harlan T. Stetson

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Burning is an oxidation process. The temperature of the sun is for the most part too hot to allow oxygen to combine with any other element. Furthermore, although the sun weighs 2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons, if it were composed of the hardest anthracite coal and could burn under ideal conditions for perfect combustion with oxygen, calculations show that it could not have kept up its present output of light and heat for more than 1,500 years.

The idea that the source of fuel must come from outside the sun was a point of view held for many years. Some physical scientists held that the amount of meteoric matter which must be falling into the sun would supply enough kinetic energy to keep up the sun's output. While the idea was at best speculative, fortunately it could be checked against experience.

The earth is one of the sun's bodyguards circulating around it at a distance of 93,000,000 miles. While rather a lone sentinel, it certainly gets a fair sample of what would be falling into the sun promiscuously from outside space. The number of meteors hitting the earth or its atmosphere is a matter of fairly careful estimation based on the actual counts of meteors observed. The earth by itself can protect only one two-billionth of the sun's surface from such a cosmic bombardment.

To get an idea of the amount of meteoric material falling into the sun we should have to increase the earth's daily quota of meteors by 2,000,000,000. Another important factor is that the force of gravity of the sun is 27 times that of the earth. This would increase enormously the amount of heat liberated by a meteor as it strikes the sun as compared with the heat liberated by a meteor falling into the earth's atmosphere. By making an allowance for all this, it appears that the heat supplied to the sun from such outside sources could not have kept the solar power house in operation at its present rate for more than 10,000 years. Thus it is seen that the meteoric hypothesis is untenable.

With the failure of an outside fuel supply, astronomers turned their thoughts to the interior of the sun as its own source of energy. Under the heavy gravitational force operating, the sun in common with all stars must be continually contracting, increasing the density of its interior. Curiously enough, when a gaseous body contracts, it will actually rise in temperature as long as it remains in the state of a gas.

As far back as 1854, Helmholtz applied this idea to the calculation of the amount of shrinkage the sun would have to undergo per year in order to keep up its present rate of output. He found that little more than 200 feet per year would be necessary. This is too small a shrinkage to be observed from the earth even with the most powerful telescopic equipment. With the rate of theoretical contraction thus figured, it was a relatively simple matter to calculate how long the sun could be expected to contract and still be a sun. The answer was 10,000,000 years.

Meanwhile, geologists were contending that from the rate of deposits of salt in sea water and the formation of sedimentary rocks in the earth, the earth must have been receiving solar energy at the present rate for at least 100,000,000 years. Recent measurements of the rate of radio-activity taking place in the earth's crust show that the earth's age must be at least 20 times this earlier estimated amount. So the contraction theory has gone with the wind.

Now modern physics comes to the rescue with the idea that energy may come from the very material of which the sun is composed. The sun has an abundant supply of hydrogen. The hydrogen atom is the simplest of all the elements and appears to be the fundamental building block out of which every other element may be made if we knew the trick.

Four hydrogen atoms put together will make an atom of helium. Helium is a light, nonexplosive gas. Some 275,000 cubic feet of it went into the stratosphere balloon, Explorer II, which beat the world's record for altitude. But, strangely enough, one atom of helium weighs less than the four atoms of hydrogen which could make it. The sun has helium in it, but there is not as much of it as there is of hydrogen. It is believed, however, that the sun may be a helium factory, where hydrogen as a raw material is converted into this rarer gas, but, in so doing, a 1 per cent transportation tax goes somewhere to represent the loss in weight that takes place in the process. What becomes of this 1 per cent tax? The best guess of physical science is that it has disappeared into energy. Here, then, may be the mysterious source of supply for solar radiation.

It may be of vital concern to man, in the course of the next 50 years, when the natural resources of coal and oil are becoming slowly depleted, to know how to utilize the enormous source of energy constantly being delivered to the earth gratis.

Among the New Books

The Sound of Running Feet Again

A Good Home With Nice People, by Josephine Lawrence. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS, Josephine Lawrence has been supplementing her newspaper career with a single-handed battle for certain reforms; few of those who spend their time examining the many-faceted problem of public improvement can claim any greater devotion to their cause than this young woman, whose steel-tipped pen has produced a series of novels which have been merciless in their exposure of certain evils in our social and economic life.

The havoc which selfishness can bring was portrayed in "The Years Are So Long" and in "Bow Down to Wood and Stone"; the futility of the squirrel-cage existence wrought by ignorance and willful stupidity was shown in "The Sound of Running Feet" and in "If I Have Four Apples." Miss Lawrence has never deviated from her thesis, that human weaknesses, flaws in the minds of mortals, are the fundamental causes of discord; that most of the evils of any economic, social, or industrial structure cannot be blamed on anything so abstract as an ism, whatever form the latter may take; in short, that the multiplication of ignorance, selfishness, and fear in thousands of men and women is the greatest single cause of their troubles.

In battling these foes of the common welfare, Miss Lawrence has become increasingly bitter in her narratives of the individual lives which they have distorted and crushed. Her latest novel, "A Good Home With Nice People," which continues this theme, is more depressing than anything she has yet written, yet it is at the same time a strident call to arms.

The particular theme of the present book does not carry the vital and far-reaching import which made "If I Have Four Apples" a valuable social study; nor is the new volume comparable to the other even as a novel. The scope here is limited to a presentation of the domestic servant problem, with a caustic portrayal of two households dominated by women whose monstrosity may sometimes seem exaggerated, but who, nevertheless, have their counterparts in too many homes.

Within the first few pages, the book's message is made distressingly clear; the remainder of the narrative is spent in reiterating it without variation. The tyranny of Lolly Hazen and Mrs. National, the ceaseless discord in their homes, the pathetic parade of a series of disheartened maidservants who play their brief part in the gloom of these bedlam-ridden households all contribute to a picture of one type of home life, a picture as horrible as it is photographically accurate.

Through the voice of Verity Pennell, a sane solution to the problem of home management is presented from time to time, but her efforts in behalf of the Hazens prove futile against the entrenched stupidity which stultifies their lives. The book itself, however, will be far from futile if it brings a gleam of understanding to any woman concerning the right relationship of employer and employee in the home, and a realization of the need for co-operation and love between the members of the family. No woman can read the book without being vividly aware of the force of these conjoined themes, and if the shoe which the author has so determinedly hammered occasionally fits, it cannot help but pinch. Miss Lawrence does not like to see people comfortable in the carpet slippers of ignorance and selfishness. But she limits herself to outspoken analysis of wrongs done and subtle advice concerning reparation: she is never cruel or punishing. She knows that the people of whom and to whom she writes have already been punished. Now is the time to help them.

M. W. S.

JOSEPHINE LAWRENCE

Anne Hutchinson in a Poem

Scarlet Anne, by Theda Kenyon. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.

THEDA KENYON has turned the heroic tale of Anne Hutchinson into poetry. The poem is called "Scarlet Anne." The title is not quite right for that blameless matron on account of its immediate implication, but second thought shows its real significance. The poem itself is right.

Here is a long narrative in verse running to 300 pages—a difficult achievement, since strong wings are needed to keep so protracted a story off the ground. Two assets have aided Miss Kenyon—wisdom and skill to vary her meter, and ability to kindle her writing with the fire of the woman about whom she wrote. Besides that, Miss Kenyon gives wide significance to her chronicle:

> This is the book where generation
> Is interlocked with generation:
> This is no hour for hesitation.
> There is more here than a woman's safety,
> Than the built-up fire and the bolted gate—
> This is the hour of a borning nation,
> And a race in travail that will not wait;
> This is the river at the spate.

The narrative follows the recorded events of Anne Marbury's life from her marriage, in 1612, to William Hutchinson, merchant of Alford, County Lincoln, England, until the time, more than 30 years later, when Indians of New Netherlands, in retaliation for Dutch ferocities, took vengeance on her who had been their friend, and on her whole household. The story covers Mrs. Hutchinson's first enthusiasm for teachings of the Reverend John Cotton, her migration to Massachusetts Bay Colony to follow that beloved preacher, the antagonism she aroused in Boston by her criticism of the great majority of the clergy, her trial, banishment and excommunication, her further migration with her faithful family to Rhode Island, and thence, under threat of Massachusetts interference in the Rhode Island settlement, to the territory of the Dutch.

* * *

In telling this story, Miss Kenyon has taken a few liberties with recorded facts and has made some inventions where there are no records. The more important of these she has explained in her notes, and in the main they are quite harmless. Whether or not she is justified in making Anne Bradstreet spokeswoman of feminine opposition to Mrs. Hutchinson is a debatable question. We know Mrs. Bradstreet only through her poetry, and much of that is prim and conventional enough to justify Miss Kenyon's thin-lipped picture of her. Yet there are a few significant flashes of a free spirit in her verse and certainly proof of a love for nature which would make her kin with Miss Kenyon's Anne Hutchinson, who "would stand on a hill, and laugh at the moon-spanned sky," loved flowers and good, black earth, and found solace in the woods.

That Jane Hawkins, the Boston midwife under suspicion of being a witch, is represented as being versed in French and Latin poetry, is of less consequence. Even the exact manner of Anne's taking off has to be imagined.

* * *

These are minutiae. Anne Hutchinson herself is paramount. The interpretation of her character is true to record. Besides that, it is made vital. Her quality of enthusiasm, so obnoxious to the rulers and elders of Boston, blazes from every page of the poem. Eager, uncompromising, convinced that the divine will was made known directly to her, full-rounded in all her being, Anne sweeps through the poem, as she did through bigoted Boston, like a quickening fire. In that sense she is "Scarlet Anne."

The form of the poem is flexible. Chiefly it is blank verse, but here and there are rhymed lyrics and, more rarely, a passage in free verse. Miss Kenyon is a scholar in poetry, a teacher of poetry appreciation. She uses varied forms intelligently, but it has taken feeling as well as disciplined intelligence to maintain so well the beauty and the urgency of so long a poem.

W. K. R.

Macmillan is the American publisher of Arthur Bryant's "Samuel Pepys, the Savior of the Navy." The English edition (Cambridge University) was reviewed here on Dec. 21, 1938.

Virginia Woolf's "Three Guineas" is being published in America by Harcourt Brace. The English edition (Hogarth Press) was reviewed in these columns on June 29.

Plato and the Totalitarians

Plato Today, by R. H. S. Crossman. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.50.

THE AUTHOR of the book bearing the smart title, "Plato Today," is acknowledged in a publisher's note to be a journalist, a professional reporter, and reviewer of passing events. Wherefore, when writing, he acts, perforce, in two characters. First, he describes and pictures today's scene as he catches sight of it with his own eyes; and, second, he arranges and summarizes facts ascertained by one sort of inquiry or another and sets them down in a particular light and comments on them according to partisan or, at any rate, personal bent.

Assuming the one role, he works after the manner of his hero, the Athenian Plato, who was nothing if not an original observer. Taking the other part, he becomes the scholar of the Court of Macedon, Aristotle, who may be called the first and greatest of "rewrite" men.

When discoursing in the Platonic vein, he expresses himself clearly, like his master in the Dialogues; but he must then expect Plato's own tragic outcome, and for all his trouble be disregarded. Contrariwise, when going Aristotelian, he clouds up and grows difficult; and at the same time, he has Aristotle's trick of captivating attention and of hitting the mark.

Practical ways, in other words, will not work, while theoretical ones will. Thus it happens that when the author of the small volume applies the Aristotelian plan to the diplomatic and military incident of the Athenians and the Melians in Book V of Thucydides, he becomes persuasive and convincing to a finality. He translates the text of Thucydides not with view to a literal rendering, and not to correct the mistakes of former scholars or to set up a claim to academic accuracy. Rather, he seeks to reveal the train of thought that starts in him as he peruses the original conversations of the envoys from the mainland with those of the Island.

When he has done that, he has narrated not so much an episode of Greek times as one that might take place today. In the parley, he sides, plainly, with the Islanders; yet he by no means approves their desperate invitation to the mainlanders to come on with their airplanes, or, as it happens to be in that period of armament, with their row-galleys.

"Plato Today" bears being called a book only because it is a collection of chapters. The whole story is told in any one of them. Plato, we find, trusted too much to his own eyesight. He did not believe sufficiently in the impossible. The conclusion is that modern popular systems of government, for which the book is designed as a preachment, must show aggressive faith in the impossible, if they hope to stand against the one-man systems that have arisen to challenge them.

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The Dilemma of Bloomsbury—Cosima Wagner—A London Letter

Julian Bell, Essays, Poems, and Letters. Hogarth Press. 12s. 6d.
The Life of S. T. Coleridge, by Lawrence Hanson. Allen & Unwin. 21s.
The Young Cosima, by Henry Handel Richardson. Heinemann. 7s. 6d. New York: Norton. $2.50.
Salween, by Ronald Kaulback. Hodder & Stoughton. 15s.

LONDON

WHAT IS BLOOMSBURY? Among other things, a term of abuse, of course. Bloomsbury, in the abusive sense, is "the intellectuals," whom the Government do not like and who return the compliment. Once epicurean, liberal and pacifist, Bloomsbury has dropped the pacifism, is still haunted by its epicureanism and has become militantly Left Wing. It is almost true to say that apart from the American T. S. Eliot and Wyndham Lewis, no writer of any standing at all supports the Right Wing view. Naturally, therefore, official quarters in England sometimes do not conceal their envy of Dr. Goebbels.

But again, what are we talking about? Who are the intellectuals, what is the real Bloomsbury? It comes down, as things always have done in England, to a question of families. Bloomsbury is Cambridge transplanted and in aesthetic blossom—J. M. Keynes, E. M. Forster, Leonard and Virginia Woolf, Clive and Vanessa Bell, Duncan Grant, a related circle of detached sensibilities in economics, writing, and painting; and, though utterly different in party, really represents the English governing class in its present conflict with itself.

The dilemma of Bloomsbury—and with its profound personal integrity it has made its own efforts toward resolving the dilemma—is that of every educated man of the governing class in England. The dilemma became active with the rise of fascism, it became acute when civil war started in Spain. It exists in different forms in all civilized countries and can be stated in various ways. Indeed, no simple statement in terms of Marxism, ethics, peace or war, nationalism, survival of civilization or culture, can describe it satisfactorily. One can simply say that there is a will to power which is now naked and threatens the qualitative view of life; and one can watch the effect of this on certain distinguished types. Julian Bell, the poet, who was killed driving an ambulance in Spain, and who belonged to the younger generation of the real Bloomsbury, is an interesting example.

* * *

The Memoir which his brother has edited contains contributions by J. M. Keynes, David Garnett, Charles Mauron, C. Day Lewis, and E. M. Forster, some poems, three essays in which Bell attempted to clarify his beliefs and justify his abandonment of pacifism, and a number of amusing letters written from China. Brought up in a pacifist and cultivated environment, directed by men like Lowes Dickinson and Roger Fry, Bell found "a barbarian, a Viking," in himself. He reacted against the contemplative epicureanism of his elders or, rather, sought to marry it to a personal philosophy of power and action. Liberalism, he said, with many others, has become legalism and program; it is dying because it will not take power.

The confusion in the mind of Bell was that of a romantic and honest assistant; every reader will recognize the contradictions of his own thought, and M. Charles Mauron's French criticism of Bell and Bloomsbury generally is deeply interesting. What is odd is that Bell thought he was practical, when his common-sense and aristocratic line was really individualism uprooted from systematic beliefs—epicureanism.

A brilliant, dashing and objective writer, Bell throws out his opinions with zest and without reserve, and as material for a portrait of a curious contemporary type the Memoir is engrossing.

Miss Henry Handel Richardson has written a novel about Liszt's daughter, Cosima, who became Cosima von Bülow and then the second wife of Wagner; and as a novel the book has the inevitable price to pay for competing with biography. The illusion can never be complete, for the commentary of real life is never far off. Where she has succeeded is in her portrait and analysis of talent (as contrasted with genius) in the person of von Bülow. She has stuck to the documents and does not go deep, but her picture of this honest, industrious, talented, inadequate, devoted, over-ruled yet witty and pugnacious little man is good, and the emotional storms of that circle into which Wagner descended at times to add further havoc are described with a vivid intimacy. But Miss Richardson's prose is poor.

* * *

Mr. Lawrence Hanson's scholarly book on the early life of Coleridge takes the story to the point of the removal of the Coleridge family to the Lake District; and a second volume will complete the Life. It is intended to replace J. Sykes Campbell's book, which has been the standard biography for the last 43 years, and Mr. Hanson has had access to new material in the possession of the Rev. G. H. B. Coleridge. Writing for the student, but with agreeable concessions to the general reader—for the Coleridge-Wordsworth story is, of course, intensely interesting as a picture of human relationships—Mr. Hanson has let a good deal of the narrative remain in Coleridge's own words. This enormously enhances its fascination. And Mr. Hanson's gifts as a biographer are delightfully shown in the full-length handling of the pantisocracy comedy—the exaltation and backbiting about the Utopia on the banks of the Susquehanna, which was eventually more modestly transplanted to Wales and ended in words, or rather in Coleridge planting vegetables at home. And even that information was received skeptically by Lamb.

"Salween" is another Himalaya book, the account of an 18-months journey into the unexplored parts of southeastern Tibet to find the source of the Salween River. The writing is much less stiff in manner than most of its kind and the story is indeed very readable.

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The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

The Reorganization of State Governments in the United States, by A. E. Buck (Columbia University Press, $2.50). A survey of one of the main hopes of offsetting increasing federalism. Results of administrative reorganization in 24 states and proposals for the other 24.

On Top of the World, by Lazar Brontman (Covici Friede, $3). A flag-waving account of the Russian North Pole Expedition by the Pravda correspondent.

The Golden Book of Dutch Navigators, by Hendrik Willem van Loon (Appleton, $2.50). A reprint of Mr. van Loon's earlier book about Holland's famous seafarers.

Let's See If the World Is Round, by Hakon Mielche (Putnam, $5). A Danish journalist's account of a projected world voyage in a small sailing yacht, which ended in shipwreck on a South Pacific reef.

Stars to Windward, by Bruce and Sheridan Fahnestock (Harcourt, Brace, $3). Adventures of two brothers in a world-cruising schooner yacht.

Letter to a Comrade, by Joy Davidman (Yale University Press, $2). One of the "Yale Series of Younger Poets," Miss Davidman exhibits considerable skill with words, and the promise of work of merit as she develops.

Last Port of Call, by Heinrich Hauser (Stackpole, $2.50). A novel about a landsman's search for peace in an Antarctic-bound sailing ship.

Escape on Skis, by Brian Meredith (Dodge Publishing Company, $3). An armchair ski book: marked by a refreshing absence of pontificial details on ski technique; an appreciation of winter vistas in the Canadian Rockies and the Swiss Alps, and an informal presentation of the camaraderie that explains the whole ski clan.

Woodcuts of New York, by Hans Alexander Mueller (Augustin, $1.50). A newcomer from Leipzig describes in line, form and tone his impressions of the "magical city."

The Yankee Cheese Box, by Robert Stanley McCordock (Dorrance, $3.). A detailed history of the ironclad steamers, Monitor and Merrimac, which figured in the Civil War.

The Captain's Chair, by Robert Flaherty (Scribner, $2.50). A novel about a young prospector voyaging to Hudson Bay.

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He Was the Very Model of a Nineteenth-Century Liberal

Lord Macaulay: Victorian Liberal. by Richmond Croom Beatty. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $3.

THE LIFE OF LORD MACAULAY, by his nephew, is one of the classical biographies in English literature, to be put in the same bookcase with Boswell and Lockhart, though on a lower shelf. But at the time when it was written Trevelyan could make certain assumptions which are no longer dependable: he could assume on the part of his readers a general knowledge of the recent past in English political and social history, and he could assume a thorough acquaintance with his subject's writings. Neither of these assumptions holds today; and to read Trevelyan's volumes is to see Macaulay existing, as Mr. Beatty says, "in a sort of vacuum." The factual background is lacking. To supply that background and to interweave the story of Macaulay's career with an account of his work as essayist, poet, and historian have been Mr. Beatty's objects.

* * *

Moreover, the appraisal not only of Macaulay's character and achievement but of the Whiggery of which he was a conspicuous representative must be very different today from what it was when Trevelyan wrote. Efforts to present a revised and modern opinion have been made before now. In particular, there is Arthur Bryant's book, published seven years ago. This, as Mr. Beatty remarks, is "very readable," but he rightly adds that it is "extremely slight and in no real sense critical." This new volume, written by a professor in Vanderbilt University, is quite as readable, and it is both substantial and thoroughly critical. It is an excellent and much-needed book.

The broad facts of Macaulay's life and character are familiar to us all: his upbringing as the precocious son of a father who devoted tireless efforts to the abolition of the slave trade; his prodigious memory; the early essays which attracted the attention of Francis Jeffrey and won for him a place as a contributor to the Edinburgh Review; the long series of brilliant essays published in that quarterly; his entry into Parliament and his fame as an orator; his five years of exile in India, during which he amassed a comfortable competence from his salary and effected reforms in the Penal Code which have endured with but little criticism or alteration down to our own day; his return and re-entry into English public life; the final period during which he wrote the most successful of all histories written by an Englishman; the honors which were heaped upon him by his own country and by foreign governments.

* * *

Mr. Beatty possesses a vivid gift for narrative and an equally lively ability to condense and paraphrase his subject's writings. Notable is the account of Macaulay's part in the debates on the Reform Bill of 1832, and equally good are the summaries of his other great parliamentary speeches and his addresses at various times to his electors. The portraits of famous men with whom Macaulay came in contact, whether as a friend or an enemy, are admirable: old Zachary Macaulay; Francis Jeffrey; Croker (whose edition of Boswell Macaulay attacked so bitterly and unfairly); Lord Brougham (who had befriended him but with whom he later quarreled violently), and many more. An excellent chapter is devoted to an examination of each of the essays, the essence of each of which is distilled with remarkable precision.

The bulk of the "History of England" is such that there was no room for a detailed analysis. Consequently, the method of appreciation followed by Mr. Beatty is to select for comment a few of the most famous chapters, such as the opening survey of the state of England in 1685, the rebellion and last days of Monmouth, the character of William III, the campaign in the Highlands. In considering the shortcomings of the "History," Mr. Beatty's opinions do not differ appreciably from the judgments delivered by such authorities as Sir Charles Firth and G. P. Gooch. He takes into account many of the strictures published by some of Macaulay's contemporaries, but has failed to call attention to the caustic criticisms which Aytoun published as an appendix to his "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers."

The appreciation of Macaulay's poems is sound if not very original; perhaps there is nothing original to be said about them today. But why does Mr. Beatty describe the "Jacobite's Epitaph" as "neglected"? That moving poem, in which for once Macaulay spoke with the voice of a true poet, has found its place in modern anthologies and is one of the best known of all his poems today.

* * *

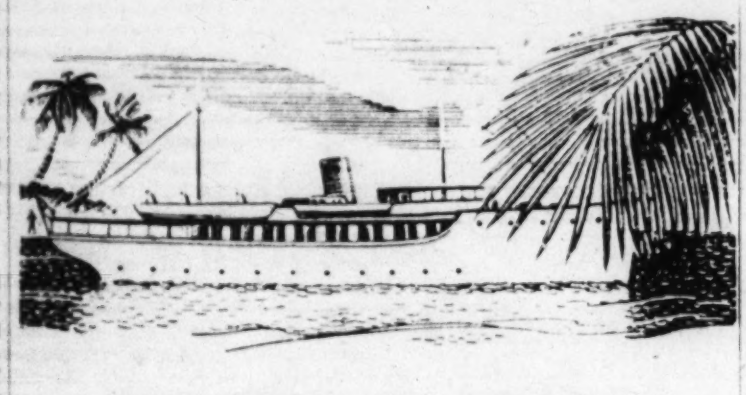
Through Macaulay's great-nephew, Professor Trevelyan, Mr. Beatty has obtained access to Macaulay's Journal, which has never been published in extenso. This covers, with interruptions, many years, and is particularly full for the last period of his life. It illustrates the historian's devotion to his family, and confirms only too well Mr. Beatty's remark that for the rest of the world he had "chiefly contempt or hatred." It is needless to quote examples of Macaulay's dismissal of the writings of most of his famous contemporaries. Carlyle and Leigh Hunt fare worst; Thackeray best.

Mr. Beatty recognizes the superficiality of the man; and one is reminded of Gladstone's remark when someone told him of Macaulay's prodigious memory: "Yes," said Mr. Gladstone, "—and never thinks." The confidence in material progress runs like a leitmotiv through all his writings; in the "History" there is a long series of comparisons between the lack of material comfort in the seventeenth century and the presence of it in Victorian England. Whither this worship of success was driving England, Macaulay never paused to ask. The answer, as Mr. Beatty remarks, came in 1914.

* * *

The biographer's judgment of the man is delivered early in the book, apropos of the small profit which came to him from his vast reading in classical and modern literature. In spite of this reading, he was, says Mr. Beatty, "so very little more than a Whig politician, a violently biased reviewer, a historian blind to the virtues of men who did not share the prejudices of his party." The "little more," Mr. Beatty adds, is that "he was a master, the like of which [sic] is yet to appear, of certain effects in English prose." These effects are not subjected by Mr. Beatty to any detailed analysis. Such an analysis is unnecessary, for it is to be found in a score of textbooks.

SAMUEL C. CHEW



HEADPIECE FOR "THE NOISE OF THEIR WINGS"

Power of a Dream

The Noise of Their Wings. by MacKinlay Kantor. New York: Coward-McCann. $2.50.

IT IS A HARD TASK to give humanity to a theme such as that at the base of MacKinlay Kantor's "The Noise of Their Wings." That Mr. Kantor has in a considerable measure done so is proof not only of his skill but of his sensitiveness to essential values.

"The Noise of Their Wings" seems to originate as a treatise on the conservation of wild life. Thus speaks, in a kind of inverted way, the author of "The Voice of Bugle Ann," which was the glorification of a hunting dog. Stemming from a protest against the wanton extinction of passenger pigeons, which in Audubon's time had been numbered by billions and had filled his ears with "the noise of their wings," the theme grows to include the lifetime ambition of a rich man to find a pair of Ectopistes Migratorius and recreate the species. What that passion, developing into a monomania, did to the millionaire and his daughter, and to the Florida cracker who won the reward of $100,000 for discovering two of the supposedly extinct birds, constitutes the expansion of the theme into its human implications.

The strange theme of the tale almost compels a tour de force, but one made credible through the character of gentle Dr. Hansen, in whom love of bird life and understanding of Starke's enthusiasm balance with honest regard for human welfare. The tenseness of feeling is continually heightened by a visualization of the Florida background, level keys and bush-ringed bayous, mangroves and wild rice thickets, labyrinthine channels between clay banks, and the blank rim of the Gulf.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Two Novels of India

An End of the Hours, by Edward Thompson. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d. net.

Vedantam, by V. V. Chintamani. London: Heath Cranton. 7s. 6d. net.

MR. THOMPSON'S story is very slight, and serves merely as an excuse to discuss various matters that he has at heart. It covers a few months in the life of an Englishman, Robert Alden, who returns to India, where he formerly spent many years as a missionary schoolmaster, and takes up a temporary post as teacher in his old college. Those with whom he comes in contact—the passengers on the boat, the Indian students, the Goanese who keeps the small, up-country hotel, the Jain millionaire and his family, to mention a few—are all, though not unconvincing, mere sketches; and the chief motive for their introduction is to set Alden pondering over the problems in which they represent elements.

His own character emerges clearly. After a lifetime of ceaseless and unselfish work for the natives, he is tired and disillusioned, unable to shake off a steadily mounting pessimism, but forever seeking ideals that will stand the test of thought, and of his own wide experience. He cannot come to terms with himself. It is the conflict in an intellectual who in one sense knows too much, who sees inevitaby both sides of every case, and no way of reconciling them. Whether he be concerned with the future of India, and of the British occupation, or the future of man himself, and his relation to the universe, or the theodicies of Christianity and of Buddhism, Alden knows all the questions, but he is at a loss, brilliantly articulate and far-reaching in his analyses, but nevertheless at a loss, for answers to content him. Only under the influence of the example, and firmer convictions, of the self-sacrificing missionary who is his greatest friend, does he arrive at a compromise with himself that brings a degree of peace.

The book impresses by its tremendous sincerity; on the subject of India particularly, it has much to say that is important and illuminating, although one cannot but feel it is unduly pessimistic. It is, in addition, beautifully written, and there are passages with the moving quality of a true poetic vision—which, of course, is what one would expect, since Mr. Thompson is perhaps better known as a poet than as a novelist.

Mr. Chintamani's novel should have proved an interesting companion to Mr. Thompson's; for it shows India from the point of view of the Indian, and deals with the difficulties of adjustment that arise when a high-caste Brahmin is educated according to Western standards. Unfortunately, however, the author's English, excellent though it be for a foreigner, is hardly adequate for the writing of a novel; and his whole book is written in brief, staccato sentences that soon become a torment. It is a pity, because his material is original, and interesting; if he could but shape his sentences as well as his story and his characters, he would be worth reading.

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Flowers for the Fair

RHODODENDRON DELL: University of California Botanical Garden. In the Foreground, on Either Side of the Path, Are Plantings of the Irroratum Series, in the Left Background Members of the Arboreum Series and R. Cornubia. Corydalis Lutea Is on the Left-Hand Border of the Path.

FROM FEBRUARY THROUGH MAY visitors to the Golden Gate International Exposition at Treasure Island will be greeted by a gorgeous display of rhododendron blooms, representing a wide range in species, color, size, and form.

The Botanical Garden of the University of California has contracted to supply plants for 4,000 square feet of territory at the Exposition in 1939. In order to produce a succession of blooms throughout the ten-month period, however, other flowering plants will also be used, many of which are being imported from South America.

* * *

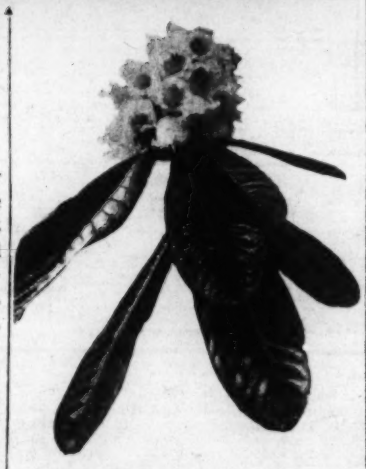
The Botanical Garden at the State University in Berkeley has one of the largest and finest collections of rhododendrons grown outdoors in the United States. On the two acres devoted to rhododendrons there are 5,000 plants, including more than 250 species and 60 hybrids.

There are many rare species in this collection, notably the following: The R. Griersonianum with geranium scarlet flowers, four inches across; the R. Giganteum, which attains a height in the wild of 80 feet; the R. Delavayi, with tight, brilliant scarlet trusses; the R. Sinonuttallii, which requires 17 years to bloom from seed and has the largest individual flowers in the genus, 6 to 7 inches long, that resemble Easter lilies; and R. Augustinii, covered with a mass of blue flowers which grow in groups of three.

* * *

Striking contrasts exist among the different species found in the garden. An extensive array of colors ranges from white, cream yellow, greenish yellow, orange, orange red, blood red, and pink to several shades of lavender, purple, and blue. In fact, every color is represented in the genus with the exception of black. Fragrance, too, is common to some species; the hybrid R. Fragrantissimum is particularly outstanding in this respect.

Rhododendrons show tremendous variety in size. There are specimens in the Botanical Garden of the R. Sinogrande



SPECIMEN BLOOM: R. Sinogrande, 14 Feet in Height, With Leaves 27 Inches Long and 12 Inches Wide.

which grow to 14 feet in height, bear leaves 27 inches long and 12 inches broad, and have dull creamy white flowers with crimson blotches at the base, whose heads measure 9 inches in height and 12 inches across. In contrast, there is the R. Keleticum, a semi-prostrate shrublet up to 6 inches in height, with leaves ½ inch long and ¼ inch broad and minute flowers that are deep purplish-crimson with darker markings. The habitat of both of these species is southeastern Tibet. The former species is grown in rhododendron forests at an altitude of 10,000 to 14,000 feet; the latter, at an altitude of 15,000 to 16,000 feet.

* * *

The inception of the rhododendron area of the Botanical Garden was due to the purchase in 1930 of a collection of 100 species from a local nurseryman, specializing in this genus, by a group of alumni and friends of the university. They not only presented these rhododendrons to the Botanical Garden, but also gave funds for the planting and care of the collection.

Subsequently, 150 species were grown in the Garden from seed collected by Dr. Joseph F. Rock in the Himalayas of western China and Tibet in 1932, and from seed contributed by the Royal Botanic Gardens at Edinburgh, Scotland, and Kew, England. Dr. Rock's expedition, which resulted in his obtaining more than 300 rhododendrons, many of them rare and little known, was made possible through contributions to the Botanical Garden from other botanical institutions and from interested friends in the United States and England.

In 1933, by means of a fast trans-Atlantic liner and a trans-continental airplane, 50 cions of selected English hybrids were grafted in the Berkeley Botanical Garden within seven days after they were cut from plants growing in the Veitch Nursery.

* * *

Prof. T. H. Goodspeed, Director of the University of California Botanical Garden, asserts that the San Francisco Bay region, with its summer fogs and favorable rainfall, is the best area in the State, and, indeed, in western North America, for the growing of rhododendrons out of doors. During the fall months, when humidity is low and hot, dry winds frequently blow, an overhead sprinkling system is used to keep the atmosphere around the plants moist and cool. The university chose a section for the cultivation of its rhododendrons in the shade of a grove of native evergreen oaks to which have been added pines, birches, maples, and flowering cherry trees.

To the layman, as well as to the rhododendron expert, the Botanical Garden serves as a center for extended knowledge concerning some of the best and rarest horticultural species in the world and also as a source of information relative to all phases of rhododendron planting, growth, and development.

M. E. M.

High Water Levels

The turbulence of the Columbia River is gradually diminishing as changes take place. For several miles above the recently completed lower portion of the Grand Coulee Dam, the now placid waters are 18 feet above the normal level at the dam. This is a mere beginning for the great reservoir. It is to fill gradually as the dam is built up, and in a few years the difference in levels will be 350 feet. Water will be held back for 151 miles to form the second largest artificial lake in the country.

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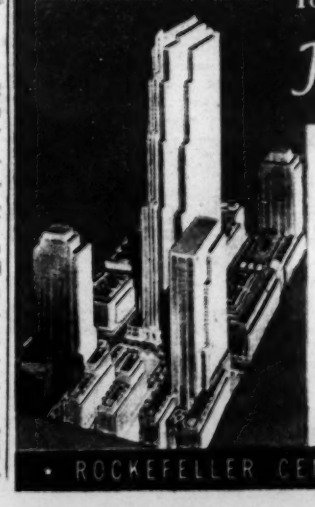

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. . Vision and Revision

(Continued from Page 5)

sional explosives. For months sympathizers with the Spanish Government as against the Franco Nationalist regime have tried to get the embargo lifted on arms. Lately, for reasons of world politics if not of eventual service in protecting American interests from the aggression that seems rampant in the world, the State Department and the President have begun to plead for a freer hand in interpreting neutrality and controlling shipment of munitions.

There are other subjects on which one could quibble whether the questions on the calendar represent new legislation or revisions of old. For example, Is the proposal of health insurance new legislation or merely an extension of social security? Is the national defense program new or simply a modernization of existing services? Will the administrative reorganization bill take new shape or merely continue last year's fight? Is help for the railroads a new subject or merely a familiar problem? Will tax legislation bring really new taxes or merely revision of present ones?

There will be some new subjects, of course, but to a very much larger degree than in any other recent year the business of the current session of the Seventy-sixth Congress consists of the business of revision, and largely revision of New Deal legislation. In this it will face something of a test of whether it can develop its own leadership if it is really to challenge the Administration.

The New Deal did not succeed entirely in making America over. Much of the original proved ineradicable and worth keeping. Even the tories helped some in shaping the new form of things. The revisionary Congress is likely to succeed only in part in making the New Deal over. The Administration is participating, even partly leading, in the process of shaking down the loosely made reforms. Some of the new framework is so imbedded in public consciousness that it probably will stand while changes and improvements are made in details.

Relief administration may be decentralized and impersonalized, but the fundamental of federal responsibility for unemployment relief is established. The Wagner Act may be amended to equalize its terms between employer and employee, but the right of collective bargaining has gained public acceptance. Social security may be relieved of its absurd, top-heavy reserve fund, but the recognition of a social obligation to provide the machinery of reasonable care for the aged has become a habit of American thought.

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Guaranteed Freshness is One Important Reason for Good Luck's Delicious, Wholesome Flavor!

Just imagine being able to buy a margarine so fresh that it needs *no* artificial preservatives. That's what "Dating for Freshness" does for you! It guarantees that Good Luck reaches you with *all* its original fresh, wholesome flavor.

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Also Makers of GOOD LUCK Mayonnaise and Whipped Dressing

"THE FINEST AND FRESHEST SPREAD FOR BREAD"

. . By Plane and/or Ship

(Continued from Page 6)

work out a plan for joint use of airports as well as seaports. Of course, they would be glad to share privileges. When the Italians decided to start a trans-Atlantic flying service they could use it too.

Next was a trial to check the weather reporting scheme. On Oct. 4 it was arranged to have messages radioed in from sea, giving high noon observations by 14 steamers of the two lines. By 12:10 complete reports were in Mr. Coverdale's office. Quickly Dr. James H. Kimball of the U. S. Weather Bureau, on hand for the occasion, worked out the data with his own maps. In ten more minutes he had evolved two excellent routes, one going to Europe and the other coming back, each of which would have given fast flights due to favoring tail winds and each neatly avoiding a storm centered near Bermuda. The plan had worked on its first test! There was no doubt it would work in practice.

Immediately a wholly-owned subsidiary, the American Export Airlines, was formed and $1,000,000 raised for preliminary work. Next April, a great Consolidated flying boat, a PBY4, will take off on the first test hop. In July, regular express and mail service will start. Then for two and a half years the route will be proved with mail and express shipments until operations are as assured as in today's steamship runs. Then—and not until then—will huge flying boats, with accommodations for 40 sleeping persons, with a crew of 10, start the passenger service. These 110,000-pound boats will be capable of carrying 140 passengers on daylight flights. This means a large reserve of flying power for mail and express and the 40 passengers who will cross in cabin luxury.

Plans call for Bordeaux, France, to take on new importance as the junction point for land and sea planes of the American Export Airlines. The company will operate large land airliners out of Bordeaux in two directions, one to Paris and Berlin—the other to Marseilles and other Mediterranean ports. Thus transportation will be given from New York right to the key cities of Europe instead of the steamer practice of landing passengers at ports, there to make their own way, usually by train, to inland European cities.

As the scheme works out it is seen to be as conservative as a steamship company would be expected to make it, as thorough and well-engineered as a company headed by a man whose life has been spent in large corporation consulting engineering might be expected to set up.

In charge of all these operations, directly under Mr. Coverdale, is Vice-President James Eaton, expert of long experience in air transportation. He still marvels at working for a man who not only knows both finance and organization but one who in transportation sees beyond the existing techniques and therefore is quick to adopt any new device which carries out the mental conception of what transportation in its fullest meaning really is.

As you contact this company you come away with the feeling that its plans are not really startling, but rather most certain and assured of success. In fact, planning a vacation three years ahead and booking passage on the twice-weekly service planned for then would seem a logical and conservative step.

Industrial Expansion

North Carolina attracted 124 new industrial plants, 78 old plants built additions, and three rebuilt completely last year, it was announced by J. T. Anderson, industrial engineer for the Department of Conservation and Development.

New industry established in North Carolina was estimated as an $18,000,000 investment during 1938.

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Buy your Diamond Rings direct from the factory. Lowest world prices.

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HOLLAND DIAMOND CUTTING WORKS
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This Handsome Individual Drip-o-lator

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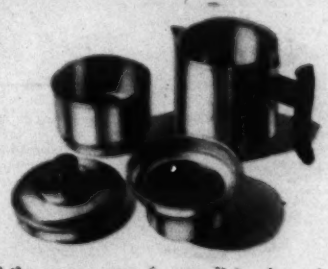
Accept our offer of this attractive, two-cup Drip-o-lator at the bargain price of 65¢.



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2. Holds two generous cupfuls.
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Mail the coupon now for your Drip-o-lator. And get Sanka Coffee at your grocer's. It's available in the correct drip grind for use in the Drip-o-lator. Sanka Coffee is a product of General Foods.

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Please send me, postpaid, the Individual Drip-o-lator, for which I enclose 65¢ (stamps or money order).

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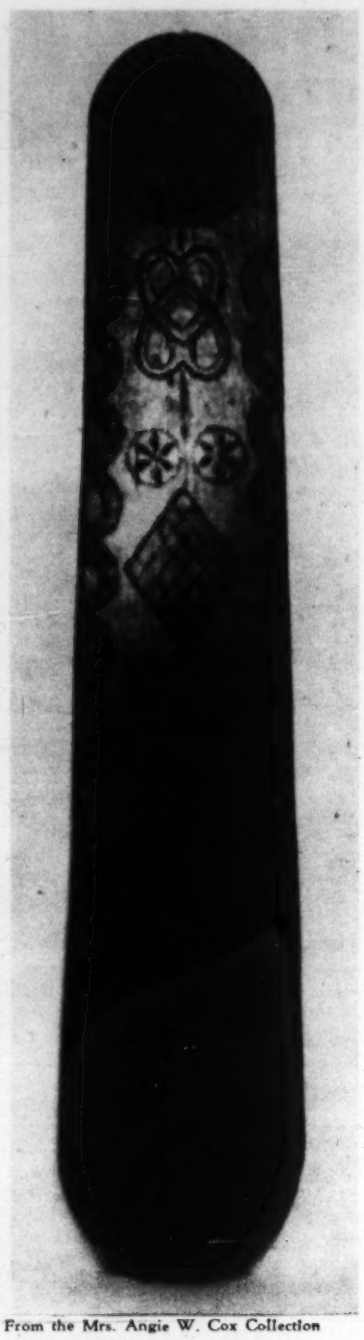

From the Mrs. Angie W. Cox Collection

FROM YE OLDEN TIMES: These Dainty Missives of Twined Hearts and Flowers Were Indicative of Warm Feeling. Left (Just Above): A Kate Greenaway Valentine; the Faded Message on the Comic Silhouette (Center) Reads, "A Valentine Requires an Immediate Reply." Right, a "Corset Board" Card of 1782

Sentiment—Early American Style

FRAGILE BITS OF PAPER that induce a mellow longing for old-fashioned sentiment; colorful designs that glow out from intricacies of lacery; missives that even today reflect the warmth of the emotions they inspired a century and more ago, make the 1,500 valentines gathered together by Mrs. Angie W. Cox of Pasadena, Calif., a fascinating example of the collector's art.

Accumulated over a period of more than ten years and representing an investment of several thousand dollars—it is not unusual for a single rare valentine to sell for $20—the collection traces the development of the valentine in England and America. The height seems to have been reached in the middle of the nineteenth century. Following the Civil War, there came a period of decadence, when art was submerged in frills. The modern valentine, with its accent on color and the carefree content of its verse, is far removed from the serious sentimentality of its predecessors.

Compare this popular modern inscription:

> Ain't got nothin'
> Never had nothin'
> Don't want nothin'
> 'Cept you!

with these lines of a century ago:

> My orb of day
> Departs with thee!

In ancient Rome, in February, young men and maidens drew names from an urn to learn who their valentine was to be for the year to come. The birds, too, were believed to choose their mates on the 14th of February, and so the day came to be set apart for lovers.

In the sixteenth century, the custom of sending valentines was condemned by the church in England, but without avail. Shakespeare mentions valentines. In 1667, Samuel Pepys speaks of them. Later, books of valentine verses appeared, but it was another century, at least, before valentines began to be published and sold, and the name of their originator is lost in obscurity.

Mrs. Cox has one valentine, bearing the date of 1782, that certainly approached its recipient's heart. It is a slender piece of wood, known as a "corset board," and to its stiffness much of the erect carriage of the ladies of its period was due.

Many of the early American valentines in the collection reached their destination by stage, long before the days of the mail trains, when postage was a not inconsiderable item.

Ingenuity was often shown in the valentines of the early 1800's. There is an invitation to "see my true love"—and when the tab is lifted a mirror is revealed. Intricately cut domes of paper lace expand to reveal hidden messages. Many contained sachet, the elusive scent of which still lingers. Little doors open and shut; there are lovers' knots and entwined hearts, and flowers and birds galore. The coloring is softened by age and the elegant costumes of the period show to their best advantage in lovely old reds and greens and blues.

There were drafts drawn on the Bank of True Love, of the State of Matrimony, and pledging whole stocks of truth and fidelity. Silhouettes had their place. Most of the early published valentines were printed and then hand-colored. Kate Greenaway designed whole sets of valentines with her characteristic little figures.

The comic valentines were masterpieces of the grotesque with verse and coloring far from sentimental. These sheets had a wide vogue in England, and in later years were destined to descend into a phase of the valentine custom that expressed everything but love.

After the Civil War, the exquisite daintiness of the valentine was buried in monstrosities of lace paper. In the nineties, the silk fringe appeared. It was not until the World War period, when supplies from abroad were cut down, that the modern American valentine emerged.

C. K. P.

Cinderella

Silver Kid Creme
Gold Kid Creme

Keeps Evening Slippers New . . Rich and Lustrous

Cinderella . . for Those Who Prefer Quality

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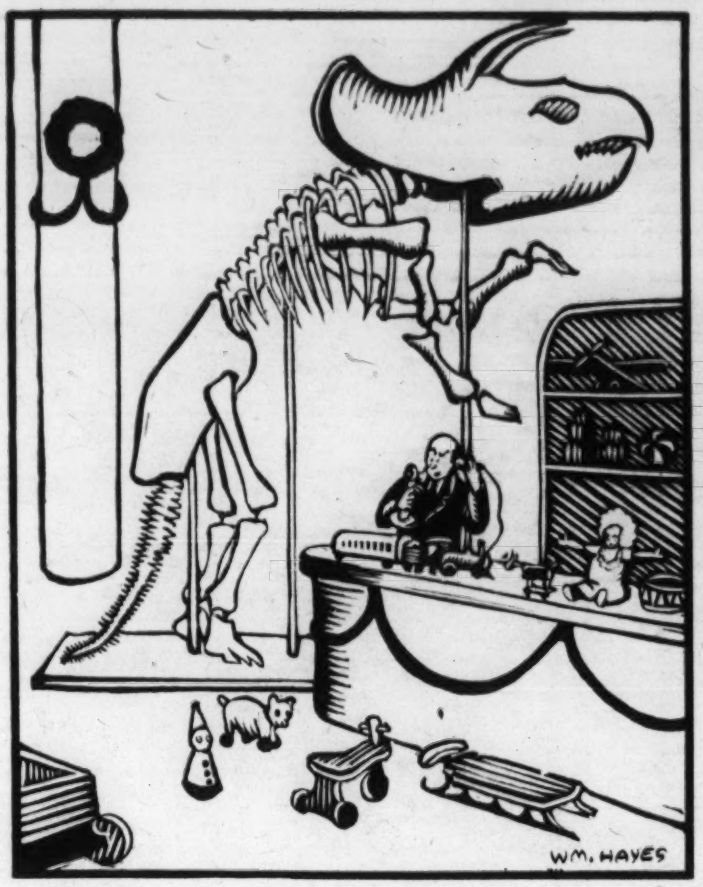

"Hello, Museum of Natural History?—Did You Receive a Shipment of Fuzzy-Wuzzy Teddy Bears?"

. . Program of Prestige

(Continued from Page 2)

unemployment, which must be avoided at all costs, because of repercussions on political and social conditions at home.

If neither increased taxation nor heavy retrenchment in state expenditure will be adopted by the National Socialists, it would seem that their only resort will be some form of currency expansion. For production cannot be increased beyond the present industrial capacity under existing conditions—practically all conceivable labor has been absorbed into industry and results of any attempt at improvement through further rationalization and labor economy cannot be very great. All that is clear at the moment is that the German working day probably will be again increased—another blow to German workers' standard of living.

Nor has Germany much to expect through foreign trade, its position at the end of 1938 being far worse than it was a year earlier. On Dec. 31, 1937, the Reich had an active foreign trade balance of 443,000,000 Reichsmarks, whereas for 1938 there was an adverse balance of 432,000,000 marks, more than 50 per cent of which came from Austria and Sudetenland. No immediate help, therefore, can be expected from foreign trade. Not even dumping would alter the situation appreciably.

* * *

Herr Schacht may not have been the pillar of economic orthodoxy which he represented himself to be, but he certainly stood firm on the basis that "armaments cannot be financed by creating money." Whether his successor can keep to this sound proposition remains to be seen. Thanks mainly to that policy of Herr Schacht's, Germany long ago established control of the mark abroad. Internal credits can be manipulated at will for a long time before the existing system need crack up. There is, unfortunately, an absence of reliable statistics as to certain vital matters in the Reich which makes accurate judgment impossible. But there is little doubt that the volume of currency has been increased for some time past and that wages and prices are slowly beginning to feel this effect. Increased prices reveal themselves particularly in the form of inferior quality, and increased wages in the larger number of hours worked for the same wage.

Credit expansion, the National Socialists also realize, is a dangerous weapon which must be most carefully watched, and since the key to their success hitherto has been stabilization of prices and wages, it can be assumed they will watch the expansion index carefully. At the same time they hope for an improvement in their financial policy as a result of events in the foreign political sphere.

Credit expansion could produce a serious situation in three or four months, the National Socialist leaders remark, but add that much might happen in that period which would alter the whole situation. For example, they believe this period will produce either a return of Germany's former colonies or else there will be an expansion of Reich influence in another direction. Either event would obviate any credit expansion danger.

* * *

It should be remembered that the Third Reich has built up strong military forces, not simply—and perhaps not primarily—for use in armed conflict, but as a power behind the scenes—as Bismarck always conceived it—for "enforcing just demands in a peaceful way."

Hence the new financial economic policy of the Third Reich can only be understood when considered in connection with political policy, especially foreign political policy. Herr Schacht's retirement has brought more clearly into the limelight the struggle really going on all over Europe and in the world today. It is a struggle between the power of gold on one hand and of steel and propaganda on the other. National Socialists look for a solution of their internal problems through a triumph of steel and propaganda.

For Miniature Collectors

A "thumbnail" casting reel, 5/8 inch in diameter and 9/16 inch long, has recently been constructed from gold by a Florida jeweler.

Resembling the larger size fishing reels in every respect, the unique midget is claimed to have an exceedingly smooth operation. It has double gears, one brass and one steel, and spools 40 feet of size one line. The gear ratio is three to one.

The tiny reel, designed and assembled by hand in 3½ days weighs only half an ounce.

Coins, Cattle or Corn

MONEY IN AFRICA has been the origin of many amusing stories. There are "Kissi Pennies," Maria Theresa dollars, "kobbo" coppers, pice and piastres, centavos and cents, "double shokas," Congo francs, escudos and angolares. All these I had seen in the far corners—paper, silver, copper, nickel.

It is still possible to find seashells and cattle, salt, corn, soap, and tobacco used as money. You do not have to be an explorer to discover natives who are puzzled at the sight of a florin; and you should not be surprised when you meet primitive people whose mental arithmetic in a business deal is superior to your own.

In Kenya, years ago, East African cents (100 to the rupee) appeared in the bush. They were of white metal, perforated, and they disappeared from circulation as rapidly as the queerly-shaped threepenny bits in England recently. Before long the puzzled authorities found that the 1-cent coins were being made up into necklaces and bangles, the hole in the center making stringing easy.

* * *

Not to be outdone by the natives, white builders in the territory discovered that 1-cent coins made excellent washers for corrugated iron roofs. Moreover, they were cheaper than zinc washers. The shortage of small change in East Africa remained acute for some time.

Africa's most massive and, I think, most romantic coin is the Maria Theresa dollar. It is a magnificent silver coin, bearing the date 1780, the head of the Empress Maria Theresa, and the Imperial arms of Austria. This strange survival is due to a conservative spirit among the peoples of Abyssinia, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and other Red Sea countries. They regard other faces on coins with deep suspicion. An attempt made by Italians to introduce paper lire into Abyssinia failed. More recently, small Italian coins of a new rustproof steel called "acmonital" have been struck; but the Abyssinians remain faithful to the old lady of Vienna. The Maria Theresa dollar fluctuates in value with the price of silver. It is not strictly legal tender anywhere, but it holds its own against rupee and shilling, yielding only to the magic of gold.

The London-minted penny of West Africa is known as a "kobbo," but it is made of nickel. The inscriptions are English and Arabic, and in the center is the convenient hole for stringing. Silver coins are not perforated, but they bear a palm tree decoration which makes the African feel that the money really has something to do with the country.

Paper money means as much to the semi-educated West African coast native as it does in the West End of London. Further inland, it is accepted with the deepest suspicion. During the war, however, paper money circulated more widely than before, natives earned more, and many a wad of unwanted notes was hidden in palm-leaf roofs. A cunning native, owner of a traveling cinema outfit, then went from village to village giving shows. He charged one paper pound a head for admission, but he delighted everyone by giving each patron a silver shilling change. This benefactor must have cleared thousands on the tour.

Nevertheless, the boldest travelers in Africa will arrive among tribes where all coins are regarded with suspicion. On the northern frontier of Liberia, for example, the people for centuries have used bars of iron as currency. These are also a familiar sight in the bush of Sierra Leone, where they are called "Kissi Pennies." One bar is roughly equivalent to an English penny. The shape is based on arrow-head design, an ancient survival indeed.

Along the Lualaba River in the Congo, the fishermen base their ideas of value on a piece of fishing net of a standard size. Three squares of net are equal to an iron spearhead, known as a "shoka." A larger piece of iron is a "double shoka," while the limit of value is reached with the "ngbele," nearly 6 feet in length.

* * *

In Ovamboland recently I saw many of the treasured "omba" shells, gathered at secret places on the coasts of Angola and South West Africa, and worn by native wives with all the pride shown by a white woman with diamonds. One "omba" shell is worth an ox.

Nyasaland inspired confidence within its borders by using gold sovereigns throughout the great war—the only British possession to do so. Everyone gave up notes on entering the country; but the much-desired gold was exchanged again for paper when the traveler departed. Uneducated natives there have always remained firmly on the quaint "chicken standard." They value their services in terms of chickens, and when they buy a pound of tea they think of the cost, not as a shilling, but as two chickens. A bag of meal runs into high figures—40 chickens.

L. G. G.

CALL ME SIT-TRUE

Hundreds of Monitor readers have written us unsolicited letters saying they prefer SITROUX TISSUES because they're softer, stronger and more absorbent.

These famous tissues are now sold in better department stores, in addition to your favorite 5 and 10c stores. If you are unable to get them in your department store, please write us giving that store's name and address.

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LOOK FOR THE BLUE AND GOLD BOX.

WARNING!

TINY SCRATCHES on bathtubs and sinks are "traps" for dirt and impurities. For safety's sake use Bon Ami — the cleanser that cleans quickly and thoroughly, *without scratching the porcelain.* Bon Ami keeps porcelain smooth—new-looking and *easy to clean* year after year.

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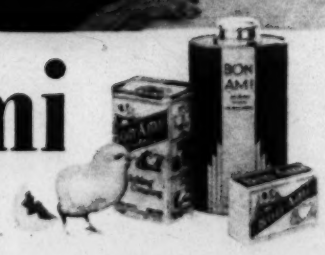
"hasn't scratched yet!"



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Works 3 ways at one time

1. Cleans quickly, easily
2. Polishes as it cleans
3. Leaves no gritty sediment

"You Must Have Spent YEARS on Shorthand"

"NO! I Learned it in 6 WEEKS!"

HER employer laughed aloud. *"Six weeks!* You're joking, Miss Baker. No one could learn shorthand in six weeks. You have been with us about a month and you are by far the most competent secretary I ever had. Surely you don't expect me to believe that you gained your present speed and accuracy in only six weeks! Why—a great many of our stenographers have studied shorthand for ten months or a year or more and still they make a great many errors."

"That isn't their fault, Mr. Chapman. Old-fashioned shorthand requires months of hard study and practice, and even when it is mastered it is difficult to read. But Speedwriting is very easy. I——"

"Speedwriting? What's that?"

For an answer the girl handed her employer her notebook.

"Why, this is remarkable, Miss Baker. It's in simple A. B. C.'s!"

"Yes, surely. That's how I learned it so quickly. *Anyone* can learn Speedwriting. There are only a few easy rules. There are no hooks or curves; every 'character' you use is a letter you already know—one that your hand needs no special training to make."

"Well, that's the most remarkable thing I ever heard of. I could use that myself at board meetings, and a dozen other places. You can write it rapidly, too!"

"One boy I know who studied Speedwriting in his own home, took dictation at the rate of 106 words a minute after only 15 hours of study."

"Miss Baker, where can I get some literature on Speedwriting? I really believe I'll take it up myself!"

Speedwriting
TRADE MARK, REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Many an employer has been amazed at the speed and accuracy of stenographers who have studied SPEEDWRITING for six weeks and even less. This MODERN SHORTHAND can be completely mastered in one-third the time required by symbol systems, and is far easier and more accurate to write and transcribe. Tens of thousands of shorthand writers have been freed from the drudgery of old-fashioned methods of learning and writing shorthand by the marvelous SPEEDWRITING system—the NATURAL SHORTHAND which has no difficult, confusing signs and symbols but uses the familiar letters of the alphabet. For the QUICKEST preparation for any position requiring shorthand learn SPEEDWRITING.

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Please send me without cost or obligation your booklet with full information about SPEEDWRITING and TYPEWRITING Home Study Courses.

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You Can Qualify as a Fast, Accurate Shorthand Writer in 72 Hours of Home Study

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With no interference with your present work, with no sacrifice of your hours of recreation, you can master this easy, natural, modern shorthand in six weeks of Home Study. It would be easy for you to take two hours a day of your spare time for six weeks—and that is ample for the average student. Many have learned Speedwriting in less time.

Speedwriting is a scientific system of shorthand using the letters of the alphabet instead of arbitrary signs and symbols. It is, like all other recognized systems, phonetic. It uses the dominant sounds to express the word. But Speedwriting records these sounds in familiar letters rather than unfamiliar symbols. This principle, of course, is only the beginning of Speedwriting but it shows you that Speedwriting is built upon foundation knowledge *that you already have* rather than on a foundation that will take you months to learn and even then will be always difficult and confusing.

That is why Speedwriting is so easy to learn and can be learned so quickly.

That is why Speedwriting notes can be transcribed so easily, quickly, and accurately.

That is why Speedwriting notes can be read as easily a year later as an hour later.

That is why Speedwriting can be done on a typewriter as well as by pencil or pen—at an amazing speed.

That is why students can actually start *using* Speedwriting before they are half through the Course.

That is why a Speedwriter's finished work can be turned out more quickly, more accurately, with less labor.

That is why employers endorse Speedwriting for its accuracy, dependability, and convenience.

That is why YOU will find Speedwriting the answer to your question "How can I most quickly become a rapid and accurate writer of shorthand?"

Convincing Testimony

The Sportsman
353 Fourth Avenue, New York

February 18th, 1937

School of Speedwriting, Inc.
200 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Speedwriting:

It is simply grand!

I was having lunch one day with a girl friend and told her I thought I would have to brush up on my shorthand -- which I hadn't used in thirteen years.

"Don't do that," she said. "Take up Speedwriting!"

I did and, within a week, I had gotten myself out of the most embarassing situation of having just acquired an important new job where the taking of dictation was imperative. Now, I have not the slightest difficulty in handling a considerable volume of notes which have to do with important advertising contracts.

To me, Speedwriting has been a revelation, in that one can acquire a mastery of it for all practical uses in so short a time.

I know a few other girls whose experience has been somewhat like mine, and I certainly am grateful that I took the course.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Pryor

P Advertising Department

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